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RERUM BRITANNICARUM MEDII ÆVI
SCRIPTORES,

OR

CHRONICLES AND MEMORIALS OF GREAT BRITAIN
AND IRELAND

DURING

THE MIDDLE AGES.

THE CHRONICLES AND MEMORIALS
OF
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND
DURING THE MIDDLE AGES.

PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHORITY OF HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY, UNDER THE
DIRECTION OF THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS.

ON the 26th of January 1857, the Master of the Rolls submitted to the Treasury a proposal for the publication of materials for the History of this Country from the Invasion of the Romans to the Reign of Henry VIII.

The Master of the Rolls suggested that these materials should be selected for publication under competent editors without reference to periodical or chronological arrangement, without mutilation or abridgment, preference being given, in the first instance, to such materials as were most scarce and valuable.

He proposed that each chronicle or historical document to be edited should be treated in the same way as if the editor were engaged on an *Editio Princeps*; and for this purpose the most correct text should be formed from an accurate collation of the best MSS.

To render the work more generally useful, the Master of the Rolls suggested that the editor should give an account of the MSS. employed by him, of their age and their peculiarities; that he should add to the work a brief account of the life and times of the author, and any remarks necessary to explain the chronology; but no other note or comment was to be allowed, except what might be necessary to establish the correctness of the text.

The works to be published in octavo, separately, as they were finished; the whole responsibility of the task resting upon the editors, who were to be chosen by the Master of the Rolls with the sanction of the Treasury.

The Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury, after a careful consideration of the subject, expressed their opinion in a Treasury Minute, dated February 9, 1857, that the plan recommended by the Master of the Rolls "was well calculated for the accomplishment of this important national object, in an effectual and satisfactory manner, within a reasonable time, and provided proper attention be paid to economy, in making the detailed arrangements, without unnecessary expense."

They expressed their approbation of the proposal that each chronicle and historical document should be edited in such a manner as to represent with all possible correctness the text of each writer, derived from a collation of the best MSS., and that no notes should be added, except such as were illustrative of the various readings. They suggested, however, that the preface to each work should contain, in addition to the particulars proposed by the Master of the Rolls, a biographical account of the author, so far as authentic materials existed for that purpose, and an estimate of his historical credibility and value.

In compliance with the order of the Treasury, the Master of the Rolls has selected for publication for the present year such works as he considered best calculated to fill up the chasms existing in the printed materials of English history; and of these works the present is one.

Rolls House,
December 1857.

CAPGRAVE'S
CHRONICLE OF ENGLAND.

nauern for it was laid to shredo
 for corteyn zere to kynig rylly
 and for in wy poud. **Wh** ye xviijth
 in ye octave of seynt hillary was
 a plemet at london wherfel a gret
 stryf be elby ye duke of launcef &
 ye earl of arundel he bene ye earl on
 hand yat he was with a gret army.
 a geyn ye peas in cheyffere in hie
 castel sleped holt to mynne also
 certeyn rebelles the earl send may
 her to and so be in enes was had
 peas. **A**boute ye fest of seyt ion hys
 tise ye same duke of launcef' erin
 a geyn fro fraunce beryth with hie
 treues for four' zore and consert
 of ye freusly kyng yat all foottis
 wher' away yedwelt sthuld he bry
 wt on ye obediens of ye kyng of
 ynglond as ye othe of me. **I**n ye
 same tyme yat ye duke was in
 fraunce deyed his wyf deun costaine
 dourit to par' kyng of spayn a wo
 ma' sublyssed and deuont. **S**ome
 astur-deid mayr tintiese of de'by
And some astur yat deied qu'w' tyme
 burued at west-mast' esteynzere.
 de'ped dame ysaball dychesse offrent-
 dourit to kyng petur off spayn and s'
 lon hadhod ye nobil knyte moqt ua
 med in manhod & were. **I**n ye moth
 of auguste was yt p'nnued porob
 oute ynglond yat all castyl men
 he at hom in her oltre lond in ye
 fest of natite of our lady in poynne
 of se' syng off her hed. **I**t was pyed be
 expiens yat ye wor' com to ynglond
 so many castyl me yat ye arch ar
 tre whsch longeth to ye kyng of
 ynglond was so boyded fro hie
 dwellevs yat ye wilde crish wor'
 com in. **I**t had detration off at yat

Conte and inoi' ompr. it was
 rioted yat in kyng edward tyme
 ye prude wher he had set ye his
 hantle his wyves and his cheyrr
 he receyved ouy zere xxxijth R
 poud and nobl ye kyng richard
 was seyn to paze zere to de'fere
 of ye same tyme. xxxijth mark.
In ye zere in ye xviijth day of apri
 le was yat fr' ewe hore whschy mand
 yep amotaciones and i ye same
 zere kyng richard went in to
 celand with ye duke of gloucer
 f' erkes in wely notufsa and
 rithland in any of ye crish for
 die wold ha lettid his conyng
 but her power was onye welye.
Ther was he fro ye natite of our
 lady on to essex. **A**nd in yat
 tyme there sent on to him be ye
 clerik of yis lond ye archbishop
 of zort' and ye bishop of london
 prayng him yat he wold come
 hom a geyn to oppresse ye mali
 ce of lollardes for ye labourd
 sore to take away all ye possessio
 nes of ye church and astu' to dys
 troye all ye labbes yat wer in ad
 to favour of ye church wher ye
 kyng herdyns he ha frid him in
 al goodly maner to com hom a geyn
In ye xvijth zere ye kyng held his
 plemet at durham and yndw com
 all ye lordes yat had mad subeta
 on on to him and in yis same by
 me edward duke of zort' keper of
 ynglond hold a plemet at london
 to whsch plemet man ye duke of
 gloucer' fro yrland expressyng ye
 kyngs costis in yrlond and hie
 lessacon was so acceptabel yat
 ye clevisy granted him a dyme

- Dyker mit
 dyer Bure /

THE
CHRONICLE OF ENGLAND,

BY

JOHN CAPGRAVE.

EDITED

BY

THE REV. FRANCIS CHARLES HINGESTON, B.A.,
OF EXETER COLLEGE, OXFORD.

PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHORITY OF THE LORDS COMMISSIONERS OF HER MAJESTY'S
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INTRODUCTION.

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INTRODUCTION.

1. JOHN CAPGRAVE¹ was born, as he himself tells us, at Lynn in Norfolk,² on the Twenty-first of April, 1393.³ Here he appears to have spent his early years in diligent study, excelling all his companions in his zeal for learning and in the great proficiency to which he attained.

2. At an early age he was sent to one of the English Universities, it is not evident to which in the first instance, but it is clear that at a later period of his life he was connected with both. Leland says that he was educated at Cambridge,⁴ but he takes

¹ *Capgrave.*] Caprave. Vossius. —Capogrevus. Leland.—“De Monumento-pileato,” as he himself somewhat curiously Latinises his name in the Prologue to his Exposition of the Creeds.

² *at Lynn in Norfolk.*] Not, as some of our authorities say, in Kent. This Capgrave himself tells us at the end of the Prologue to his Life of S. Katharine :—

“If ye wil wete what that I am,
My cuntre is Northfolk, of the
toun of Lynne.”

Tanner alludes to this, though he retains Leland's statement. His words are :—“MS. Gresham 168 eum apud Linum, in Norfolkia, natum fuisse asserit.”

³ See “The Chronicle of England;” page 259 of the present volume.

⁴ *Cambridge.*] See Appendix I.

Biographical Notices of Capgrave.

care to tell us that this is merely a conjectural statement. It would certainly seem at least probable that a native of Lynn would be sent to the neighbouring University, rather than to the more distant Oxford, especially in days when travelling was both expensive and difficult. At the same time it must be admitted that all our authorities, with the single exception of Leland, agree in stating that he belonged to Oxford, and there can be little doubt that he took the Degree of Doctor of Divinity at that University. Pamphilus,¹ in his "Chronica Ordinis Fratrum Eremitarum Sancti Augustini," includes him in his List of "Viri qui in publicis Scholis functi sunt docendi munere." His notice is as follows:—"Joannes Capgrave, Anglus, Oxonii publice Divinas Litteras docuit, et Vetus et Novum Testamentum interpretatus est." On the whole it is most likely that he was educated at Cambridge, and afterwards migrated to Oxford, still preserving, however, his connexion with the former University.

3. In his twenty-fourth year he entered the Priesthood. He mentions incidentally in his history of the reign of King Henry the Sixth that his ordination took place between four or five years before the birth of that monarch in 1422. On the latter occasion, he appears to have been in London prosecuting his studies, for he tells us that he could never forget the great joy which was then manifested by all classes, and of which he was a witness.²

4. It is probable that he was at this time residing

¹ Pamphilus.] See fol. 139 of the edition of his works published at Rome in the year 1581.

² See his Life of Henry the Sixth of England, in his "*Liber de Illustribus Henricis*," page 127. "Audiivi enim," he says, "cum nota

esset Londoniæ nativitas Regis nostri, vocem Ecclesiarum, et strepitum campanarum, quoniam et tunc studens ibi eram, in quarto anno, vel quinto, ex quo ad Sacerdotium promotus sum, et adhuc a memoria non rediit jubilatio illa populorum."

in the Friary at Lynn,¹ in comparative retirement, and devoting his days to the compilation of the numerous commentaries on Holy Scripture and historical works which have rendered his memory famous. Biographical Notices of Capgrave.

5. Shortly after he had taken the degree of Doctor of Divinity, he was chosen to be Provincial of his Order in England, an office the duties of which, as those of our authorities who mention the circumstance agree in stating, he discharged with the greatest moderation and discretion. We still possess one important record of his proceedings in this capacity, which has been preserved in Kennet's Parochial Antiquities and in the *Histor. Antiq. Oxon.* of Anthony à Wood.²

6. It is probable that during his latter years he presided over the Friary at Lynn, of which he was an inmate so long. We have, indeed, no direct statement to this effect, but it appears from a document referred to in the Note to § 5, that the Provincial of the Order of Friars Hermits in England and the Prior of the Friary at Lynn were one and the same person at a time when it is most likely that Capgrave held the former office.

7. Capgrave tells us but little of himself; the few notices, however, which are scattered through his extant works are of considerable interest. In his *English Chronicle*, as we have already said, he mentions the year of his birth, even specifying the exact day, and this is the only reference to his personal history which occurs in that work. In his "*Liber de Illustribus Henricis*" are several allusions of this description. He tells us that on the occasion of the embarkation of

¹ *The Friary at Lynn.*] See Appendix V.

² See Appendix II. to the present Introduction. In Appendix V. p. 370, note, will be found a copy of

a document under the seal of the Provincial, which was in all probability executed during the period of Capgrave's office.

Biographi-
cal Notices
of Cap-
grave.

the Princess Philippa, the only daughter of King Henry IV., (when she was proceeding to the Court of Eric of Norway, to become his Queen,) he was present when the vessel sailed from the quay at Lynn, and saw the Princess.¹ Again he mentions his personal acquaintance with William Millington, the first Provost of King's College, Cambridge.² His allusion to the time of his ordination has been already pointed out. He tells us also, in the dedicatory epistle prefixed to his Commentary on "The Acts of the Apostles," that on the occasion of a visit to Rome he was taken ill, and detained some time in that city in consequence.³ It was then, in all probability, that he occupied his leisure hours in compiling the Description of the Antiquities of Rome, of which only a small fragment has come down to us.⁴

S. We have already stated that the writings of Capgrave are very numerous; and as in his own day they obtained for him the proud distinction of being esteemed one of the most learned men of the time, so now the few of them which remain to us are his greatest and most enduring monument, and will ever keep alive the memory of his fame, as they amply reflect his character, and almost render unnecessary the

¹ Unicam filiam hujus excellentissimi Regis ego vidi in villa de Lenne, ubi navem intravit, cum, Angliam relinquens, ad conjugium Regis Norwegiæ festinavit Hæc est quidem regalis progenies, quam ego oculis conspexi." See the *Liber de Illustribus Henricis*, p. 109.

² "His autem collegiis duos præfecit valentes Præpositos, quorum unum novi, Magistrum Willielmum Millington. Ipse enim Cantabrigiensi collegio præsidens, maturis moribus multos antecessores suos præcellit." *Ibid.* p. 133.

³ Reminiscor, sancte Antistes, quanta pia visitatione vestra in me miserum peregrinum, atque Romæ infirmum, dilectionis exenia tribuistis, et nunc a sollicitudine officii mei penitus absolutus, licet tarde veniens, munus possibilitatis meæ vobis decrevi mittendum." See § 24. See also Appendix III. to the Introduction prefixed to the *Liber de Illustribus Henricis*.

⁴ See Appendix IV. to the present Introduction.

description of his life which we naturally desire to obtain, but search for in vain in the pages of his contemporaries.

Biographical Notices of Capgrave.

9. The following Catalogue of the works of Capgrave has been compiled from an accurate investigation of the existing remains, the works of Bale, Leland, and others; and is as complete in its details as it is now possible to make it. Nearly all were written in Latin. The few which were written in English are described as such when they occur.¹

10. i. A Commentary on the Book of Genesis, in One Book. "Arduum namque et supra vires est."—The only MS. known to be extant is that preserved in the Library of Oriel College, Oxford, and which was known to Pits and Tanner. It is evidently an autograph. At the end is the following note:—"Incepit Frater Johannes Capgrave hoc opus in Translatione Sancti Augustini Doctoris, quæ occurrit mense Octobris, anno Domini M.CCCCXXXVII. ; et fecit finem ejusdem in festo Mathei, Apostoli et Evangelistæ, anno Domini M.CCCCXXXVIII." On the flyleaf is the following singularly interesting inscription:—"Cest livre est a moy Humfrey duc de Gloucestre, du don de Frere Johan Capgrave, quy le me fist presenter a mon manoyr de Pensherst le jour de l'an M.CCCCXXXVIII."²

Catalogue of the Works of Capgrave.

¹ It has been considered better to give descriptive Titles in English than to forge Latin Titles, as none which are original have come down to us. Those given by Bale, Leland, and others, are of their own invention, and only happen to be in Latin because the works in which their notices of Capgrave are contained are written in that language.

² Tanner mentions that this MS. was given to the University of Oxford by Humphrey Duke of Gloucester, and cites Registrum F. f. 67 b. See page xiv, §. 17. In Hearne's

edition of Leland's Collectanea, iv. 15, the following notice of this work occurs under the heading—*In Biblioth. Augustiniensi Cantabr.*:—"Johannes Capgrave forsan, Augustiniensis Frater et Doctor Theol., super Genesin justum Volumen, ad Humfredum Ducem Glocestriæ. *Arduum namque et supra vires.* Leyland. "Erat hic non infeliceiter eruditus."

A full account of this interesting MS., and the Dedicatory Letter to the Duke of Gloucester, will be found in the Introduction to Capgrave's *Liter de Illustribus Henricis.*

Catalogue
of the
Works of
Capgrave.

11. ii. A Commentary on the Book of Exodus, in One Book. "Quia historiam quam hic prosequi." The commencement of this MS. and those of the twelve following are given from Bale.

12. iii. A Commentary on Leviticus, in One Book. "Occultissimorum mysteriorum sunt."

13. iv. A Commentary on Numbers, in One Book. "Ex Nicolao de Lyra super Libro."

14. v. A Commentary on Deuteronomy, in One Book. "In hoc ultimo Libro Moysi, qui."

15. vi. A Commentary on the Book of Joshua, in One Book.

16. vii. A Commentary on the Books of Judges and Ruth, in Two Books.

17. viii. A Commentary on the Books of the Kings, in Four Books. "Quod in Regnorum Libris jam." Capgrave himself refers to this work in his *Liber de Illustribus Henricis*:—"Patet hoc in Tertio Regum, quod et manifestius ibi declaravi, nunc autem solam litteralem annotationem tangens." See page 14.¹ Pits says that it was dedicated to Lowe, Bishop of S. Asaph's.

It appears from the Registers of the University of Oxford, (to which Body certain of Capgrave's Works were given by the Duke of Gloucester,) that the Commentary on the Books of the Kings were presented to Humphrey Duke of Gloucester, and possibly the Commentary on the First and Third Books were dedicated to him. The document alluded to is as follows:—

"Hæc indentura facta Oxon. vicesimo quinto die mensis Februarii anno Domini millesimo CCCC. quadragesimo tertio, et regni regis Henrici Sexti post

¹ In Hearne's edition of Leland's *Collectanea*, iv. 15, in the list of books "*in Biblioth. Augustiniensi Cantubr.*," this work is mentioned:—"Corona Joannis Capgravi, (duo

justa volumina,) Fratris Augustiniensis, de Lino Norvolgiæ, super Libros Regum. "*Quod in Regnorum Libris.*"

Conquestum vicesimo secundo, inter serenissimum et illusterrimum Principem et Dominum inclitissimum, Dominum Hunfridum, Regum filium, fratrem, et patrem, Ducem Gloucestræ, Comitem Pembrochiæ, et Magnum Camerarium Angliæ, ex una parte, ac suam humillimam et perpetuam oratricem Universitatem Oxoniensem, ex altera parte, testatur, Quod dicta Universitas, de summa et magnificentissima liberalitate prædicti inclitissimi Principis, centum et triginta quinque volumina, per dilectos et speciales nuncios suos Magistrum Willielmum Say et Radulphum Drew ad ipsam Universitatem destinata recepit; quorum utique voluminum nomina, cum initiis secundorum foliorum inferius distribuuntur.

*	*	*	*	*	*
*	*	*	*	*	*

Item, Capgrave super Regum Primum . . . 2^o fo. sint viv.

Item, Capgrave super Regum 3 2^o fo. fulgorem.

Item, Capgrave super Genesin 2^o fo. arduum.

Item, Capgrave super Exodum . . . 2^o fo. et beatitudinem.

*	*	*	*	*	*
*	*	*	*	*	*

In quorum omnium fidem et testimonium sigillum commune Universitatis prædictis præsentibus est appensum. Dat. Oxon. in Nostræ Congregationis Domo, die et annis supradictis." See Registrum F. f. 67 b.

18. ix. A Commentary on the Psalter, in One Book. "Beatus vir qui non abiit in consilio."

19. x. A Commentary on Ecclesiastes, in One Book.¹

20. xi. A Commentary on Isaiah, in One Book.

21. xii. A Commentary on Daniel, in One Book.

22. xiii. A Commentary on the Twelve Minor Prophets, in Twelve Books.

¹ Pamphilus says,—“In Ecclesiasticum,” which is evidently a mistake for “Ecclesiastes.”

Catalogue
of the
Works of
Capgrave.

23. xiv. A Commentary on the Epistles of S. Paul, in Fourteen Books. According to Bale, this work was dedicated to Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester.

24. xv. A Commentary on the Acts of the Apostles, in One Book. "Reminiscor, sancte Antistes." The only MS. of this work known to be extant is that preserved in the Library of Balliol College, Oxford. It is dedicated to William Gray, Bishop of Ely, a great benefactor to Balliol College, to which society it was given by him. It is evidently an autograph.¹

25. xvi. A Commentary on the Apocalypse, in One Book. This work also appears to have been dedicated to Bishop Gray.

26. xvii. A Manual of Christian Doctrine, in One Book. "Inter cetera otii mei secreta."

27. xviii. On the Canonical Epistles. Seven Books.

28. xix. On the Creeds. "Quoniam Psalmographus ait se." A MS. of this work (not an autograph, but written in a large and careful hand, and corrected in many places in the Author's own handwriting,) is preserved in the Library of Balliol College, Oxford. It was known to Pits and Tanner. This MS. was given to Balliol College by Gray, Bishop of Ely, to whom this work also was dedicated. It is evidently the presentation copy. Another MS., the Author's autograph, is preserved in the Library of All Souls' College, Oxford, Num. xvii.²

¹ The Dedicatory Epistle, and a full account of this MS., are given in the Introduction to the *Liber de Illustribus Henricis*.

² Immediately after the mention of this work in the Catalogue given by Pits, occurs the following, entered as a separate work:—"Epistolam ad Gulielmum Episcopum Eliensem, MS. ibidem." This writer alludes, probably, to the Epistle

Dedicatory to the Exposition of the Creeds, which is addressed to William Gray; at all events, there is now no separate MS. in the Library of Balliol College answering to the description given by Pits.

This Epistle, and a full account of the MSS., will be found in the Introduction to the *Liber de Illustribus Henricis*.

29. xx. The History of Illustrious Men bearing the name of Henry. "Henrico, Dei gratia Regi Angliæ." Two MSS. of this work are extant, one of which is preserved in the Cottonian Collection, the other in the Library of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. It is divided into three Parts, the first of which contains biographies of the Emperors Henry, I. to VI. inclusive; the second, of the Kings of England called Henry, I. to VI. inclusive; the third contains brief notices of the lives of twelve illustrious persons¹ bearing the same name. See the Introduction to the printed edition of this work.

Catalogue
of the
Works of
Capgrave.

30. xxi. Of the Followers of S. Augustine,² in One Book. "Testatur Græcorum ille eloquentis."³

31. xxii. The Sanctilogium, commonly called "Nova Legenda Angliæ." "Sancti patres qui prisceis fuere."⁴

32. xxiii. On the Sentences of Peter Lombard, in Four Books.

33. xxiv. Theological Conclusions, in One Book.

34. xxv. Against Erroneous Positions, in One Book.

35. xxvi. Addresses to the Clergy, in One Book.

36. xxvii. Sermons for a Year, in One Book.

¹ Henry, King of the Dacians, (A.D. 1200); Henry I., King of France; Henry, Son of Richard King of the Romans; Henry, Count of Champagne, afterwards King of Jerusalem; Henry, Archbishop of Sens; Henry, Duke of Lancaster; Henry Bohun, Earl of Hereford; Henry de Beaumont; Henry le Despenser, Bishop of Norwich; Henry of Huntingdon; Henry of Ghent; Henry de Urimaria.

² See § 37.

³ In the folio edition of Bale's "Scriptores," vol. i. p. 163, under his notice of Oliverius Malmesburiensis, the following allusion to this

work is made:—"Eulogium Historiarum, quod quidam huic Oliverio tribuunt, editum fuit anno Domini 1361, ab alio quodam Malmesburiensi monacho, Eduuardi Tertii, Anglorum Regis, tempore, ut habet Joannes Capgrave, in Libro suo de Sequacibus Augustini, cap. 10." It should be remembered that this is one of the Books of which Bale possessed a MS., and it is included in the list of those which he lost in his flight from Ireland. See page 323, note (³).

⁴ See the Introduction to the *Liber de Illustribus Henricis*.

Catalogue
of the
Works of
Capgrave.

37. xxviii. Of Illustrious Men of the Order of S. Augustine. This is probably either a continuation of *xxi.*, or identical with it. It is omitted in the Catalogue of Pamphilus.

38. xxix. The Life of Humphrey Duke of Gloucester.

39. xxx. Scholastic Lectures, in One Book.

40. xxxi. Ordinary Disputations, in One Book.

41. xxxii. Letters to Several Persons, in One Book.

42. xxxiii. The Life of Saint Augustine. This work is mentioned by Leland, who adds:—"Ad Joannem Gauterofordiam, Abbatem Fani Joannis, quod Avonæ Mediterraneæ celebre est." No mention is made of this work by Bale, Pits, or Pamphilus.

43. xxxiv. The Life of Saint Gilbert of Sempringham.¹ In English. The only MS. of this work which was extant, was unfortunately consumed, in the year 1731, by the disastrous fire in which so many MSS. of the Cottonian Collection were mutilated or destroyed. All that we now know of its contents is derived from a short notice in MS. Brit. Mus., Harleian, 980, page 231, a volume of notes, chiefly historical, collected by Thomas Gybbons. It is as follows:—"Gilbert (the son of a Norman knight that came in with the Con-

¹ Bale has an allusion to this MS. at vol. i. page 225 of the "Scriptores." In his account of Gilbert of Sempringham, he says in reference to the founding of his Order,—"*Gilbertinorum Sectæ, quam ille primus inchoavit anno Domini 1148, ut auctores sunt Scopus et Capgravius.*" Tanner gives the following account of this work:—"Transtulit [*Johannes Capgrave*] in sermonem Anglicum Vitam S. Gilberti, auctoris Ordinis Sempringham. Pr. ded. Domino Nic.

Resby, Ordin. Sempr. Magistro.—'Now withinne few dayes was notified.' MS. Norwic. More, XL.; MS. Cotton. Vitellius, D. XV. 4." The reference to the More MS. is probably a mistake. It is the same as that of the Chronicle, which is preserved in the Public Library at Cambridge, while that of the Life of S. Gilbert is not.

See the folio edition of Bale's "Scriptores," p. 172, where a reference is made to Capgrave's "Life of S. Gilbert."

querour, and of the Lady of Sempringham,) was the first founder of the Gilbertines of the Order of Sempringham. He builded nine monasteries of women, and fower of chanons regular, in which monasteries he left, at the time of his death, of religious women, 1500, and of men 700. He died anno 1189, and was translated by the command of Innocent III., anno 1201. Vide Joh. Capgrave, in Vita Sti Gilberti, manuscript., ex Museo Roberti Kemp, Militis de Giffing.”

Catalogue
of the
Works of
Capgrave.

44. xxxv. The Life of Saint Katharine, in Two Books. In English. Three MSS. of this work remain in the British Museum, and one in the Bodleian Library.¹

The following curious reference to this work by a contemporary of Capgrave, is extracted from the prologue to the Life of S. Katharine, by Osbern Bokenham :—²

“Moreovyr, alle tho that redyn or here
Shal this trefyhs, as lowly as I kan,
I beseche no wyse to lokyn here,
That I shuld telle how she fyrst began
To be Crystyne, and howe oon clepyd Adryan
Hyr convertyd, and crystnyd in hyr youthe,
For that mater to me is ful unkouthc.

But who so lyste knowleche for to have,
And in that mater envereyed to be
My fadrys book, Mastyr Joon Capgrave,
Whych that but newly compyld he,
Mote he seke, and he there shall se,
In baladys rymyd ful craftyly,
Alle that for igonorance here now leve I.

But, for as mych as that book is rare,
And straunge to gete, at myn estymacioun,

¹ The Prologue is given in Appendix III. | the edition of Bokenham's "Lyvys of Seyntys," printed for the Roxburghe Club in the year 1835.

² See MS. Arundel, Brit. Mus. 327, fol. 118. See also pp. 183, 184. of

Catalogue
of the
Works of
Capgrave.

Compendiously of al I wyl declare
No more, but oonly the passyoun,
Of Kateryne Howard to gostly consolacyoun,
And to conforte eek of Denstonne Kateryne,
If grace my wyt wyl illumyne."

45. xxxvi. The Chronicle of England. This work forms the subject of the present volume. It is not mentioned by Bale or Leland. Pits included it in his Catalogue, and adds:—"MS. Cantabrigiæ, in Collegio S. Benedicti." Two MSS. of this work are preserved at Cambridge,—one, the Author's autograph, in the Public Library, and which was formerly in the possession of More, Bishop of Norwich; the other in the Library of Corpus Christi College.¹

46. xxxvii. Guide to the Antiquities and Curiosities of Rome. Of this work only a very small fragment remains, a copy of which will be found in Appendix IV. That Capgrave was in Rome is proved, as we have already mentioned, by his own statement in the Dedicatory Epistle prefixed to his Commentary on the Acts of the Apostles.²

47. Capgrave's patron and chief friend was Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, to whom he dedicated many of his works. Others were dedicated to Lowe, Bishop of St. Asaph, and to Gray of Ely, his own diocesan; and his two historical works were dedicated in either case to the reigning sovereign,—the "Henries" to King Henry the Sixth; the English Chronicle to King Edward the Fourth.

48. Little can be gathered from Capgrave's works which will enable us to fix the times at which they were written. The Commentary on the Book of

¹ Corpus Christi College is also called St. Benet's, from its connection with St. Benet's Church. Pits does not appear to have known of the second MS. Tanner has the following notice of it. In MS.

Norwic. More XL. ita.—"Abbreviationes Chronicorum ab orbe condito ad A.D. M.CCCCXVI. (Anglice) Lib. I." See § 54.

² See § 7.

Genesis was commenced (as we have already noticed)¹ in the year 1437, and finished in the year 1438. It is only natural to suppose that the Commentaries on the Book of Exodus and the Books of the Kings were written at a later period, and it is certain that they were written before the year 1443, as it appears from the Registers of the University of Oxford that they were presented by the Duke of Gloucester to the University in that year. The "Henries" was, of course, written in the reign of Henry the Sixth; the Chronicle in the second or third of Edward the Fourth, and in all probability it was completed just before the Author's death.

49. John Capgrave died at Lynn, the place of his birth, on the twelfth day of August A.D. 1464, at the age of seventy years. There is no ground whatever for the statement of Pamphilus (who is followed by Pits) to the effect that he lived till the year 1484. Richard the Third was then on the throne; and it is clear that the dedication of the Chronicle was written just after the accession of Edward the Fourth, and that the progress of the work was abruptly stopped, before its completion, as if it had been hurriedly packed up and sent to the King on the approach of the Author's last illness.

50. Very little indeed of the writings of Capgrave has ever been printed.

51. The "Nova Legenda Angliæ" was printed in London by Wynkyn de Worde, in the year 1516, in black letter, copies of which are very scarce.²

52. In 1691, Wharton printed, in the second volume of the collection of Ecclesiastical Documents known as the "Anglia Sacra," the short but interesting sketch of the life of Henry le Spenser, extracted from the Third Part of the "De nobilibus Henricis."

See § 10.

² Several single lives are printed in Bolland's "Acta Sanctorum."

Editions of
the Works
of Cap-
grave.

53. A mere fragment of the life of Henry, Archdeacon of Huntingdon, derived from the same source, will be found in Tanner's *Bibliotheca Britannica*, in a note under the notice of the Archdeacon.

54. The Chronicle of England, which constitutes this volume, appears in print for the first time in the present edition.

Notes on
the Chro-
nicle of
England.

55. The Chronicler, as usual, commences with the Creation, and gives the general history of the world, gradually narrowing the scope of his work, till the accession of Henry the Third, in the year 1216; from this period he confines himself almost entirely to the history of England, which he brings down to the year 1417. The earlier portions of the Chronicle are very scanty, consisting of brief and scattered notices, collected chiefly from the Bible, and from the writings of Isidore, S. Jerome, Eusebius, Methodius, Hugo de Sancto Victore, and others, whom he not unfrequently refers to by name. Every year is entered in a series of consecutive columns, and in his Dedication to King Edward the Fourth, he observes that he has left the "vellum bare" opposite those years to which he had not assigned notices of events, in case any one, who had access to more books of reference than himself, should desire to fill them up. The early history of England appears to be collected in a great measure from the English Chronicle of Brute, from Higden, and his continuator, the Author of the "*Vita Regis Ricardi*." A few notices occur here and there which seem to have been borrowed from Walsingham. He quotes Beda, Giraldus Cambrensis, and some other of his authorities by name. His account of the reigns of the later Kings is very full and valuable, and contains many original notices. He enters minutely into the events connected with Piers Gaveston, Sir John Oldecastle, the murder of Richard the Second, and the usurpation of Henry the Fourth; and gives some curious notices relating to Lynn, his own town, of little more than local in

terest.¹ There is also a remarkable description of the scene at the death-bed of King Henry the Fourth.² His early chronology is confused in many places and very far from accurate: from the beginning of the Christian Era to the early part of the thirteenth century, Kings, Emperors, and Popes are often erroneously represented to be contemporaries. His English chronology, however, with a few exceptions which, have been carefully noticed wherever they occur, is on the whole precise and accurate. It is evident, as we have noticed elsewhere, in reference to the period of the Author's death, that this Chronicle was never finished; it ends in the middle of a column, and in a very abrupt way. Probably he was prevented by death from bringing it to completion, as it is dedicated to King Edward the Fourth, who succeeded to the throne but a short time before the year in which Capgrave died. This is the more to be regretted, as we lose much of the Author's contemporary history, which would have been more than ordinarily valuable from the pen of a writer of so much learning and such

Notices of
the Chron-
icle of
England.

¹ See page 276, where there is a curious account of the capture of some Scotch shipping by Lynn fishermen, in the year 1400.

Also at page 292, mention is made of the Royal Family visiting Lynn on the occasion of the Princess Philippa's departure from England on her marriage with Eric IX. of Denmark. In his *Liber de Illustribus Henricis* he adds (as we have remarked before) to a similar account, the fact of his having been present and having seen the Princess.

See also page 316, for an account of some children having been stolen at Lynn, and carried to London by beggars, where they afterwards recognised their parents, whom they accidentally saw in the street.

² See page 302. It appears that Dr. John Till, his Confessor, exhorted him, when he was dying, to repent specially of three things:— First, for the death of King Richard; secondly, for the death of Archbishop Scrope of York; and lastly, for his usurpation of the crown. The King replied that as to the two first points, he had already satisfied his conscience, having written on the subject to the Pope, who had assigned him penance, which he had fulfilled, and given him absolution; that the third point was one to which he could set no remedy, as his children after him would not suffer the right to the crown to be taken away from them.

Notices of
the Chron-
icle of
England.

careful observation. His other historical work "De Illustribus Henricis" will be found to supply the defect to a certain extent, from the accidental circumstance that three sovereigns bearing the name of Henry reigned consecutively at this period.

56. In reviewing the contents of the present Chronicle, it is impossible not to be struck with the singular honesty and straightforwardness of character which must have belonged to the writer; and the conspicuous care and accuracy displayed in the execution of that portion of his task in which he was not compelled to depend wholly on the often conflicting and doubtful authority of others, is no less remarkable. As a zealous and hearty Churchman, he was, of course, deeply imbued with strong religious feelings; and it is only when he dilates upon the shortcomings of the heretics of his time, that he condescends to the use of language which no amount of delinquency on their part could justify. His strongest abuse is reserved for Sir John Oldecastle and John Wicliff. At the same time it is quite clear that in matters of church government in which neither were any heresies involved, nor any Lollards implicated, he was very far from holding extreme views. The appeal of Robert Grosteste, Bishop of Lincoln, (whose name is always associated with the English Reformation, though he died long before the gradual spread of the principles which he maintained had resulted in that great Revolution in the Church,) from the authority of the Pope "to the High King of Heaven," is mentioned without a syllable of disapprobation; on the contrary, the next sentence contains a statement that the Pope died soon after, and a hint that this was a judgment on him for his obstinacy. He also mentions the several instances of attempted aggression by the Pope on the prerogative of the King, and the liberties of English subjects, in the true spirit of an Englishman; and it is impossible to doubt that he heartily approved of the false claims

of the See of Rome being disputed, although he does not venture to say so in as many words. The general impression left on the mind, after a careful review of the contents of the Chronicle, is favourable alike to the head and heart of the writer, and calculated to inspire us with the greatest confidence in his accuracy and credibility. We must not, however, omit to mention one particular in which he has allowed circumstances to warp his judgment, and tampered with facts; we allude to that servile mode of addressing and speaking of the reigning Sovereign which has led him, in at least one notable instance, to be guilty of contradicting himself. The "Liber de Illustribus Henricis," dedicated to King Henry the Sixth, contains so glowing an account of the virtues of Henry the Fourth as to leave no doubt on the reader's mind that the Author acknowledged his right to the crown, or at least thought proper, at that time, to do so for his royal patron's sake; whereas, in the Dedication of the present Chronicle to King Edward the Fourth, he says: "He that entered be intrusion was Henry the Fourte. He that entered be Goddis provision is Edward the Fourt. The similitude of the reparacione is ful lich the werk of the transgression."¹ This, however, is probably the only instance in which such an inconsistency is traceable, and its existence will not injure the credibility of the Chronicler, or prejudice the mind against him, if the peculiar circumstances of the position in which he was placed be taken into consideration.

57. It remains to give a short account of the MSS. which have been used in the present Edition. Two MSS. only of this Chronicle are known to be extant, and these are both preserved at Cambridge.

58. The MS. in the Public Library,² which has been adopted for the text, is by far the better of the

¹ See page 4.

| ² MS. G. g. 4. 12.

Notices of
the Chron-
icle of
England.

Notices of
the MSS. of
the Chro-
nicle.

Notices of
the MSS. of
the Chron-
icle.

two; indeed there is every reason to suppose that it is an autograph.¹ We have arrived at this conclusion, first, because the style of the writing corresponds very closely with that of those MSS. of Capgrave which are known, by unmistakable evidence, to have been written by his own hand;² and, secondly, because the curious private mark of the author, of which we have given a fac-simile,³ occurs in it so frequently. It is in medium folio, written upon vellum, and consisting of 204 pages.⁴ The whole of the MS. has been carefully revised, and many corrections, and alterations made in it, in most instances apparently by the original scribe.⁵ Some rough notes, merely of reference to the facts contained in the text, have been added in the margin.⁶ There is no concluding colophon; indeed, as we have already mentioned, the MS. ends very abruptly in the middle of a column, and was evidently left by its Author

¹ This MS. originally belonged to Bp. More, and was given by him to the Cambridge Library. He had been bishop of Norwich before his translation to the see of Ely, and on that account not unlikely to have become possessed of some of the works of the Monk of Lynn.

² See the MS. of his Commentary on the Book of Genesis, preserved in Oriel College, and, especially, that of the *Liber de Illustribus Henricis* in the Corpus Christi Collection. Indeed, a comparison of all the extant MSS. leaves no room for doubt as to the identity of the author's handwriting, and which of them are autographs. The interesting fac-simile given in the present volume leaves no room for description. It represents page 175 of the MS., and of the present Edition from page 257, line 2 from the bottom,—“Navern,” to page 260, line 6,—“dyme.” It was selected chiefly on account of

the interesting statement it contains of the date of the Author's birth.

³ See page 4.

⁴ Each page is divided into two columns: there are forty-two lines in a page.

⁵ Of these the more important have been noticed among the various readings.

⁶ The name of John Welshe occurs in a fly-leaf at the end, and also that of John Campynett.

The following curious verses, written on one of the blank leaves of vellum at the end of this MS., may be interesting:—

“TUTA PAUPERTAS.

“Highe towers by strong wyndes
full lowe be cast,
Whan the lowe cottages stand sure
and fast,
Therefore with surenes yt is bet-
ter in povertie t'abide,
Thanne hastily to be riche and
sodeynly to slyde.”

in an incomplete state. The History is brought down to the year 1417, the latest fact recorded being the assembling of the Council of Basle. Notices of the MSS. of the Chronicle.

59. But little need be said of the second MS. with which the autograph MS. has been collated for the present Edition, and of which it is evidently a copy. That this is the case, is proved by the fact that the peculiarities, and even the mere mistakes in the spelling of proper names, have been to a great extent servilely imitated.¹ It is preserved in the Library of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.² It contains 196 pages, and is written upon paper in folio. All the dates are omitted in the early part. The Prologue also is wanting, in consequence of which the MS. has not been generally identified as Capgrave's and is stated to be anonymous in Nasmith's Catalogue of the Corpus Christi College MSS.³

¹ Some of the corrections, however, are valuable, though many are comparatively unimportant, and occur chiefly in the spelling of the words. The autograph MS. contains numerous traces of the Latin sources from which a considerable portion, at least, of the earlier history was derived, Capgrave having left the proper names in not a few instances in the particular case in which he found them. A curious instance occurs at page 28 :—"In his daies began the kyngdom of the Argyves, undir her first Kyng Imacho, wech was the father of Ysidis." At page 29 we find :—"Foroncus, the son of Ynachi." At page 113 :—"The Cherch of Lateranensis." These peculiarities have always been carefully copied by the writer of the MS. C.C.C.

² No. CLXVII., formerly Σ . 6. It is written in one hand throughout, probably at the end of the fifteenth

or the beginning of the sixteenth century.

³ The Editor takes this opportunity of offering his grateful thanks to the Rev. John Fenwick, and the Rev. T. B. Wilkinson, Fellows of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, for the facilities of access to the MSS. in their Library afforded to him by their kindness; a service which, in consequence of the peculiar conditions contained in the Will of Archbishop Parker, the Donor of the MSS. in question, was necessarily attended with much inconvenience to themselves.

The Editor also desires to offer his best thanks to the Reverend the Master of Balliol College, and the Rev. W. H. Fremantle, of All Souls' College, for their kind assistance in enabling him to obtain access to the MSS. of the works of Capgrave which are preserved in the libraries of their respective Colleges.

Capgrave's
Life of S.
Katharine.

60. Of Capgrave's other English works¹ only one is now extant, the "Life of S. Katharine." Of this at least four copies have been preserved; three, (as we stated in the Catalogue of his Works,) in the Arundel Collection in the British Museum, and one among the Rawlinson MSS. in the Bodleian Library.

61. i. MS. Arundel, 20. Paper, 4to. ff. 70. Written in the fifteenth century by R. Englysh, and originally the property of G. Carew. The "Life of S. Katharine" occupies ff. 1-42, inclusive. It consists of five Books, the first of which begins thus:—

"Sum tyme there was a grete Kyng in Grece,
Off Surry and Cypre both Lord and Syre."

The fifth Book ends thus:—

"And specielle suceur ynn this perlous pylgrymage,
That after this lyve we may cum to thy cage."

This MS. is imperfect. It wants the Prologue which occurs at the beginning of the other three.

62. ii. MS. Arundel, 396. Vellum: small folio. ff. 130. Written in the middle of the fifteenth century, in a neat and good hand. It appears that this MS. formerly belonged to Campseye Priory in the County of Suffolk, by the gift of Dame Katharine Babyngton, Sub-Prioress of that House. The "Life of S. Katharine" occupies ff. 1-117. The text of the Prologue has been printed from this MS., and collated with the two other copies.²

63. iii. MS. Arundel, 168. Paper and vellum mixed, ff. 85. This MS. was also written in the fifteenth century. The "Legend of S. Katharine," by Capgrave, in seven-line stanzas, occupies ff. 15-65 inclusive. The remaining folios contain lives of S. Christina, S. Dorothy, and of Cato, the authorship of

¹ The MSS. of the Latin works which are still extant are described, and their Prologues printed, in the

Appendices to the Introduction to the "*Liber de Illustribus Henricis*:"

² See Appendix III.

which Tamer claims for Capgrave, but without sufficient evidence.¹

Capgrave's
Life of S.
Katharine.

64. iv. MS. Rawl., Poet., 118. Paper, small 8vo. It was probably written at the end of the fifteenth century.²

¹ His words are :—" In eodem codice datur Vita S. Christinae, S. Dorotheæ, et Catonis, Anglice ; et nihil impedit, credo, quominus Capgravo nostro eam acceptam referamus."

² At the end are written the following words :—" Iste libellus con-

stat Willielmo Gybbe, Capellano."

This MS. belonged at one time to Sir Henry Spelman, who has written on the fly-leaf at the beginning a curious introductory notice, which we have printed in the Appendix. The MS. also bears the name of Johannes Kemp.

ERRATA.

In page 119, line 14, *for* "ouleful" *read* "onleful."

„ „ 173, margin. *for* "in favour of," *read* "against."

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THE CHRONICLE OF ENGLAND.  
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DEDICATION.¹

To my Sovereyn Lord, Edward, be the grace of God Kyng of Ynglond and of Frauns, Lord of Yrland, a pore Frere of the Heremites of Seynt Austyn, in the Convent of Lenne, sendith prayer, obediens, subjeccion, and al that evir, be ony deute, a prest schuld offir onto his Kyng.

Dedicatory
Epistle to
Edward
IV.

It is somewhat divulgid in this lond, that I have aftir my possibilite be occupied in wryting, specialy to gader eld exposiciones upon Scripture into o collec-
cion; and thoo that were disparplied in many sundry bokis, my laboure was to bringe hem into o body, that thei which schal com aftir schal not have so mech laboure in sekyng of her processe. Now is age com, and I want ny al that schuld longe to a studier; yet it plesed me, as for a solace, to gader a schort remembrauns of elde stories, that whanne I loke upon hem, and have a schort touch of the writing, I can sone dilate the circumstaunes.

Reasons
for writing
the Chro-
nicle.

This werk send I to 3ow, where 3e may turne and se schortly touchid the most famous thingis that have be do in the world fro his beginnyng onto the 3ere of oure Lord Crist a M.CCCC. and XVII. If 3e mer-
veyle whi the 3eres be set oute as on, too, thre, this is the cause: For the elde bokes in her noumberes, thouz thei were mad ful treuly, 3et be thei viciat be the writeres. Eke the Cronicles of Euseby, Jerom, and othir, have grete dyversite in noumberis of 3eres. This is the cause whi I sette my noumbiris o rowe.

Its extent
Chrono-
logy.

¹ This Dedication is omitted in the MS. C.C.C.

Dedicatory
Epistle.

Also if ze merveile that in thoo zeres fro Adam to the Flood of Noe sumtyme renne a hundred zere, or more, where the noubir stant bare, and no writing therein, this schal be myn excuse; for soth, I coude non fynde, not withstand that I soute with grete diligens. If othir studious men, that have more red than I, or can fynde that I fond not, or have elde bokes which make more expression of thoo stories that fel fro the creacion of Adam onto the general Flod than I have, the velim lith bare, save the noubir, redy to receyve that thei wille set in. Whan the tyme of Crist is come, than renne to noumbres togidir; the black servith for the age of the world, the rede servith for the annotacion of Crist. Ther is also another thing for to note, that the zeres of the Judges of Israel and of the Kingis of Juda, and of the Kingis of Perse, onto the tyme of Grete Alisaundre, evir that zere where the Kinge is first sette is the last zere of his regne, for swech is the computacion of Ysidir, and fro gret Alisaunder forth that zere where the King is sette first is the first zere of his regne. For the newe Cronicles use that forme. These reules had in mynde, the reder schal more parfityly undirstand this book.

The author
commends
his book to
the King.

O my benigne Lord, receyve this bok, thouz it be simpil; and lat that Gospel com in mynde, where the widow offered so litil, and had so mech thank.

and gives
him many
counsels.

Now will I make zou pryvy what maner opinion I have of zoure persone in my pryvy meditaciones. I have a trost in God that zoure entre into zoure heritage schal, and must be, fortunat, for many causes. First, for ze entered in the sexti zere of Crist, aftir that a M.CCCC. were complet. This noubir of sex is amongis writeres mech comendid for that same perfeccion that longith to sex. Whan he riseth be on, the same longith to him whan he is multiplied be ten. The noubir of sex is applied to a sware ston, which hath sex pleynes, and viii. corneres. Wherevyr you ley

him, or turne him, he lith ferme and stable. Ye schal undirstand that al the labour of the world is figured in sex dayes; for the Sunday betoknyth the rest that schal be in Hevene. We pray God that al your labour in this world may rest on God, wech joyned be the corner ston Crist the to walles of Jewes and Hethen into o Feith. This noumbir eke of sex is prayed for his particuler numberes, wech be on, too, thre; and these be cleped cote, for in her revolving thei make him evyr hool, as sex sithe on is sex; threes too is sex; twyes thre is sex. This consideration may ye have in this arsmetrik. Serve o God alle the daies of your lyve, wech daies, as is seid, be comprehended in the noumbir sex, and there is sex sithis on. Make in your soule to ternaries, on in feith anothir in love: beleve in God—Fadir, and Son, and Holy Gost: love God in al your hert, al your soule, and al your mynde. Make eke thre binaries. As for the first, think that ze be mad of to natures,—body and soule. Loke that your soule have evyr the sovereynte, and that the bestial mevyng of the body oppresse not the soule. The secunde bynarie is to think that there be to weyes in this world, on to lyf, anothir to deth. That wey that ledith to evyrlastyng lyf, thouz it be streite, kepe it. Tho men that renne the large weye clepe hem ageyn be your power. The third bynarie is love of God, and love of your neyboure. For evene as it is your deute to love God with drede, so is it your offise for to se that men love you with drede. The Apostil, whan he spekith of potestates, “He bereth not his swerd,” he seith, “withouten cause.”¹ The Romaynes lawe was, “to spare hem that asked grace, and to smyte down the proude.”²

Dedicatory
Epistle.

¹ Rom. xiii. 4.

² “Parcere subjectis et debellare
superbos.”—*Virg. Æn.* vi. 853.

Dedicatory
Epistle.

Ferthermore zet fynde I a grete conveniens in zoure tytil, that ze be cleped Edward the Fourt. He that entered be intrusion was Herry the Fourte. He that entered by Goddis provision is Edward the Fourt. The similitude of the reparacioune is ful lich the werk of the transgression, as the Cherch singith in a Preface, —“ Because Adam trespassed etyng the frute of a tre, therfor was Crist nayled on a tre.” We trew loveres of this lond desire this of oure Lord God, that al the erreure which was browte in be Herry the Fourte may be redressed be Edward the Fourte. This is the desire of many good men here in erde, and, as I suppose, it is the desire of the everlasting hillis that dwelle above. God, for His mercy, fulfille that He hath begunne; sende oure Kyng Edward good lyf and good governauns; and, aftir his laboure, good reward in the blys of Hevene. Amen.



zoure Servaunt,

CAPGRAVE.

¹ This curious device, evidently the private mark of the Chronicler, occurs also at the end of his *Liber de Illustribus Henricis*, MS. C.C.C. It is not found in the copy preserved in the British Museum. In the present MS., under the year

1394, where he records the day of his birth, and in one or two other places, which will be referred to where they occur, a similar device is found in the margin. It may possibly be a monogram of the initials, J. C.

THE CHRONICLE OF ENGLAND,

BY

JOHN CAPGRAVE.¹

ANNO Mundi 1.²—The first man Adam was mad on ^{° B.C. 4004.} a Friday, withoute modir, withoute fader, in the ^{Creation and fall of} feld of Damask; and fro that place led into Paradise, to dwell there: after dryvyn oute for synne. Whanne he had lyved nyne hundred zere and XXX. he deied, byried in Hebron: his hed was lift with the Flood, and leyd in Golgatha.

Anno 2—11.

Anno 12.—This zere Eve bare too childirn at o birth, the man lite Cayn, the woman Calmana, of wech to come Enok, not he that was translate; and Yrad, and Mammael, and Mathusael, and Lamech, that broute in first bigamie; and he killid Cayn.

Anno 13—29.

Anno 30.—This zere Eve brout forth Abel and ^{Birth of} Delbora at o birth; and it is seid comounly that at ^{Abel and} every birth she bare a man and a woman, to multi- ^{Delbora.} plicacioun of the world. Abel was the secunde son of ^{Death of} Adam, a keeper of scheep, a mayde, a martire, killid ^{Abel.} of his brothir of pure envy, because our Lord schewid

¹ The Text is derived from the MS. in the Public Library at Cambridge. This has been collated with that preserved in the Library of Corpus Christi College in the same University.

² In the MS. C.C.C. the dates are

omitted throughout, with a few exceptions, which will be mentioned when they occur.

³ In the marginal references for the years Before Christ, the chronology in ordinary use has been adopted.

B.C. 3875. toknes of love to him for his trewe tithing. His sepulture is not spoke of¹ in Scripture; but this is largely divulgid there, that His blood crieth veniauns onto God, which veniauns was fulfilled in Cayn; for aftir that God had undirtake him of his synne he had a merk, that is to sey a grevous seknes in his hed, til the tyme that Lamech killid him.

Anno 31—59.

Of the children of Adam.

Anno 60.—We rede that Adam begat of his wyf XXX. sones and douteris; but Moyses expressed not but these foure and Seth:² for he was long aftir her tyme, and that knowing which he had was be special revelacioun; so that many thingis were hid fro him.

Anno 61—99.

Adam names all creatures.

Anno Mundi Centesimo.—We rede that Adam in his first beginning named alle bestis and foules upon erde, and that same name that thei have in the Hebrew tonge he gave it to hem. Eke we rede that he prophecied both of the Flood that schuld destroye the world, and eke of the fire, therefor he wrote these prophecies in too pileres, on of brasse, which schuld not be distroyed with watir, a nothir of tyl, which schuld not brenne with fyre.

Anno 101—129.

Of the birth of Seth.

Anno 130.—Of this zere, a CXXX., be dyvers opinions amongis these Cronicularis. Moises seith that Adam begat Seth whanne he was of age a C. wynteris.³ Alle othir Cronicles sey that whanne Seth was bore Adam was of age CC. and XXX. The cause of this dyversite is assigned be studious men, that Moises counted nowt that hundred zere in which Adam ded his penauns. For in this secunde hundred zere Adam ded penauns for his sinne, and so ded Eve.

¹ *spoke of*] touchyd. C.C.C.

² *and Seth.*] These words are in the Margin in the Publ. Libr. MS.

They form part of the text in MS. C.C.C.

³ *a C. wynteris*] a C. wynteris xxx. C.C.C.

Another cause is assigned of writuris, that after B.C. 3875. tyme Cayn had killid Abel his brothir, thanne Adam mad a vow that he schuld nevir in al his lif comoun with Eve; and his continens kept he a hundred zeres, wech zeres be not a noubred of Moises. So after that hundred zere of continens, be an aungel he was warned that he schuld use the werk of generacioun, to plesauns of God and multiplicacion of frute.

Anno 131—199.

Anno Mundi CC.—Thow it be soo that the book Of the wech is clepid “The Penauns of Adam,”¹ be cleped penance of Adam for his sin. Apocriphum, wech is to sey, whanne the mater is in doute, or ellis whan men knowe not who mad the book, zet in veri soth we rede that he ded penauns in a place fast be Ebron; for there is zet a vale, clepid “The Vale of Weping.”

Anno 201—229.

Anno 230.—This zere, after the trewer opinion, was B.C. 3874. Seth born; wech man was of so holy lyf that his Birth of Seth. childirn were cleped “The Sones of God;” and thei kepte that same reule onto the sevene generacioun. In othir bokes, that be not of so grete auctorite as is the Scripture, is told that Adam schuld a sent Seth onto the gates of Paradyse for the oyle of mercy, and Michael gave him this answer,—That he must abyde V. thousand and to hundred zere, and thanne schuld he have that oyle.

Anno 231—299.

Anno Mundi CCC.—In this tyme begunne men sore Cain builds Enoch. to multiplie. And Cayn, at thoo daies, because he

¹ “*The Penauns of Adam.*”] See page 16 of the “*Codex Pseudepigraphus Veteris Testamenti,*” of Joh. Albert. Fabricius, published in 1713, at Hamburgh. “*Gelasius in Decreto* :—“*Liber qui appellatur pœnitentia Adæ Apocriphus.*” He also quotes passages from the writings of Syncellus, and Cedrenus, and an “*Arabs auctor MS.*,” which contain allusions to this Apocryphal Book.

- B.C. 3874. ded mech wrong, and meynteined hem that ded wrong, mad a cyte, and named it Enok aftir his son. This Enok was fader to Yrad; and Yrad fader to Mammael; Mammael fader to Matusael; Matusael fader to Lamech; whech Lamech weddid to wyves. On of hem hite Ada, the othir hite Sella. Ada sche broute forth Jabel. He was the first fynder of tentis, in whech schepherdis restid in for to kepe here scheep. And his brothir, be the same woman, hite Jubal: he was fader to alle hem that singe in the orgoun, or in the crowde. Sella, his othir wif, sche broute forth Tubal-Cayn. He wroute first with ham-bir and stith in alle thoo werkis that longyn to yrun or bras.
- Jabel. The first son, Jabel, departed the flokkis of scheep fro the flokkis of goot: and aftir her qualite, thei that were of o coloure be hem selve, and thei that were of too or dyvers be hem selve: and aftir here age zeringis be hem selve, and elder be hem selve.
- Jubal. Jubal, his brothir, he was fynder of musik, not of the very instrumentis whech be used now, for thei were founde long aftir; but this man fond certeyn soundis accordyng, and to this entent that the grete laboure in schepkepyng schuld have sum solace of musik. And that this craft schuld not perch, he ded write it in to pileres, on of marbil, a nothir of tyl, for feer, and for watir.
- Tubal-Cain. The othir man, Tubal-Cayn, that fond first smythis craft, he mad first¹ wepenes of batayle, both invasif, and defensif; and he began first graving in metallis, to plesauns of the sith. And, as it is seid, the forseid Jubal proporcioned his musik aftir the sound of Tubal hamberes; for he ded make hem of dyvers proporciones, sum hevvere, sum liter, aftir his delec-

¹ first.] om. C.C.C.

tacion. He set eke on fire many trees, and the metalle that was in the fire be hete of the fire malt, and ran in certeyn veynes of the erde, and took thereof certeyn figures. Upon this he mad certeyn moldes, and pored the metal new molten in hem, and so made figures aftir his fantasie. The sistir of Tubal-Cayn, cleped Noema, sche fond first spinning, karding, and weving, and swech labour as longith to making of cloth. B.C. 3874.

Anno 301—399.

Anno Mundi CCCC.

Anno 401—424.

Anno 425.—This ȝere, whan Seth was of age to hundred and V., he begat a son, which he¹ clepid Enos. This Enos is noted the first that prayed onto God, for Enos in oure langage soundith "A resonable man;" for he drove oute, be reason, that God was his makere, and therefor is it seid, "he was first that called onto God."² Summe men suppose that he mad certeyn orisones to the praysing of God. But the Hebrewis sey that he mad certeyn ymages representing God; and thouȝ he³ erred in swech liknesse, ȝet he excited many hertes to the knolwech of God, and eneres of devocioun. B.C. 3769. Birth of Enos.

Anno 426—499.

Anno Mundi D.—Men that be studious meve this questioun, whi men at that tyme lyved so longe. And thei asyne many resonos. On is the godnesse and the clenness of complexion which was newe gove hem be God. For whanne it was newly take it had more vertu because of the ȝivere.⁴ Anothir cause is, that men lyved that tyme with more temperauns than thei do now. The thirde cause⁵ may be cleped Six causes of the longevity of the Antediluvians.

¹ *he*] was. C.C.C.

² Gen. iv. 26.

³ *and thouȝ he*] for he. C.C.C.

⁴ ȝivere.] ȝeu. C.C.C.

⁵ *The thirde cause*] The third is the cause. C.C.C.

B.C. 3769. the goodnes of thoo metes which thei ete; for thei ete no thing but swech as growith frely on the erde, neithir flesch ne fisch; and be the Flood, which cam for the most part oute of the salt se, cleped the ocean, the erde was so¹ apeired that it bar nevir so good frutes sithe. The fourte is of the grete sciens which Adam had, and which he taute his issew: for he knew the vertue of herbis and sedis bettir thanne evir ded ony erdeli man, save Crist; and he knew the privy werking of hem which were most able to preserve men in longe lyf. The V. cause is of the good aspecte of sterres, that was over hem at thoo dayes, which aspecte profiteth mech to the length of lif to man and to best; for this is a comoun proverbe at the philosopheris, that the bodies in erd² be mech reuled after the planetis above. The sexte cause is of Goddis ordinacioun, that wold tho men schuld lyve so longe for multiplicacioun of here kynrod, and eke for to have longe experiens of certeyn sciensis.

Anno 501—599.

Anno Mundi DC.

Anno 601—624.

B.C. 3679.
Birth of
Cainan.

Anno 625.—In this zere Enos, whan he was of age a hundred zere and nynty, he begat a son whom he cleped Caynan; which Caynan was rich in possessions, and ful sori at othir mennes tribulaciones, and so sondith his name in the Hebrew tong, “Lamentacion,” or “Possession.” Thus may men se that at thoo dayes summe were richere than summe, and redier eke to geve elmesse.

Anno 626—699.

Anno Mundi DCC.

Anno 701—795.

B.C. 3609.
Birth of
Mahalaleel.

Anno 796.—In this zere Caynan, whanne he was of age a hundred zere and seventy, begat Malaleel,

¹ so.] om. C.C.C.

| ² in erd] of the erth. C.C.C.

whos name is as mech to sei as "a praisere of God;" B.C. 3609. for he had litil othir delite in this word¹ but in prayere and praising of God. And here may men note that the kynrod of Cayn were evir bisì for to make armoure and wepin, and the kinrod of Seth bysi to plesè and praise God.²

Anno 797—799.

Anno Mundi DCCC.

Anno 801—899.

Anno Mundi DCCCC.

Anno 901—929.

Anno 930.—In this zere deyed Adam, and was ^[B.C. 3074.] biried in Ebron, which is³ a cite of Jude, and sum- ^{Death of} tyme it was cleped Arbe. The geauntes mad it vii ^{Adam, and} zere before that the cite clepid Thanis was mad in ^{separation} Egipte. And it was cleped Arbe for the birying of ^{of the} foure patriarkes, Adam, Abraham, Ysaac, and Jacob. ^{children} It was cleped sumtyme Mambre aftir the name⁴ of ^{of Seth} Abraham frend. And sumtyme it was cleped Cariath- ^{and Cain.} Arbe,—“The cite of Arbe.” Methodius seith here that the same zere that Adam deyed the generaciones of Seth and Cayn were departed asundir; for Seth led his generacion onto the est side of the world, onto a grete hille that was rite ny onto Paradise, and there he dwellid. Cayn and his kynrod dwelled stille in the same place where he had slayn his brothir, and there he mad a cite, which he cleped Effrem, as Methodius seith.

Anno 931—959.

Anno 960.—This zere Malaleel, whanne he was of ^{B.C. 3544.} age a hundred and sexti and v. zere, begat Jareth. ^{Birth of} And Jareth soundith in oure tonge “Coming down,” ^{Jared.} and “Coumforting.”

¹ word] world. C.C.C.
² and praise God] the prays of
 God. C.C.C.

³ is] was. C.C.C.
⁴ aftir the name] aftir the tyme
 Mambres aftir the name. C.C.C.

B.C. 3544. Se now that the generacion of Seth was disposed to alle vertues, summe to pray, sum to tithe, summe to offir, summe, as this man was, to coumfort hem that were in seknes and distresse.

Anno 961—999.

Anno Mundi M.—In this first thousand zere was this world occupied with these sex faderis and patriarkes, Adam, Seth, Enos, Caynan, Malaleel, and Jared. These sex and her childryn cam of the stok of Seth, for the kynrod of Cayn was more multiplied¹ than this kynrod. So semeth it that the world had mech puple at that same tyme.

Anno 1001—1099.

Anno Mundi M.C.

Anno 1101—1121.

B.C. 3382.
Birth of
Enoch.

Anno 1122.—This zere Jared, whanne he was of age a hundred zere sexti and too, begat Ennok. This Ennok is the sevene person fro Adam, and zet he is o lyve, for he was translate be God onto Paradise, and there he is with Helie; whsch too shul come, and preche ageyn the errouris of Antecrist,² and be mad martires. This Ennok mad a book of prophecie, whsch the lawe³ acoundith among bokis that be clepid Apocripha; of whsch I have mech wondir, for in the Epistil of Judas, whsch is incorporate to the Bible, the same Apostil makith mynde of this bock, and seith thus: "Of this mater prophecied the VII. fro Adam, and thus⁴ he seid,—Behold, our Lord schal come⁵ with his Seyntis mani thousandis, for to do rithful dome to alle

¹ multiplied] multiplied. C.C.C.

² Antecrist.] Thus spelt in both MSS.

³ See Concil. (ed. reg.) x. 207.

⁴ See "The Book of Enoch," ch. ii.; translated from the Ethiopic

MS. in the Bodleian by Richard Laurence, Archbishop of Cashel. Oxford, J. H. Parker, 1838. Also Fabricii Cod. Pseudepigr. pp. 60-223.

⁵ come.] Added in the margin in a later hand. In the text of C.C.C.

men, and to undirtake wikkid men of here evel werkis B.C. 3382. in which thei ded anys."¹

Anno 1123—1141.

Anno 1142.—This zere deied Seth, aftir many good dedis. The days of his lyf were nyne hundred and XII.² zere. [B.C. 2962.]
Seth dies.

Anno 1143—1199.

Anno Mundi M.CC.

Anno 1201—1286.

Anno 1287.—In this zere Ennok, whan he was of age C. sexti zere³ and V., begat Mathusalem, of whos dayes be many sundry opiniones. Jerom, in his book "De Hebraicis Questionibus," seith thus:⁴—"After the bysi computacion of the Hebrewis, this Methusale schuld a⁵ leved XIII. zere after the Flood. For he was LXX. zere of age or he begat Lamech, and Lamech was of age a hundred IIII. score and VIII. or he begat Noe. So were the zeres of Mathusale on to the tyme that Noe was bore CCC LV., and in the sex hundred zere of Noe was the Flod. Be this computacioun he schuld a⁵ leved XIII. zere aftir the Flood." But there is erreure in the noubir; for this is determyned in

¹ S. Jude, 14, 15.

² XII.] XXX. C.C.C. — The XII., however, is written upon an erasure in the MS. Pub. Lib.

³ of age C. sexti zere] of age sexti zere. C.C.C. The 'C.' has been added above the line in the MS. Pub. Lib.

⁴ S. Hieronymi Opera, iii. col. 313, C., fol. Verona, 1735. The original passage is as follows:—"Famosa quæstio et disputatione omnium ecclesiarum ventilata, quod, juxta diligentem supputationem, quatuordecim annos post Diluvium Mathusala vixisset referatur. Etenim quum esset Mathusala annorum centum

sexaginta septem, genuit Lamech. Rursum Lamech, quum esset annorum centum octoginta octo, genuit Noe. Et fiunt simul usque ad diem nativitatis Noe anni vitæ Mathusalæ trecenti quinquaginta quinque. Sexcentesimo autem anno vitæ Noe Diluvium factum est. Ac per hoc, habita supputatione per partes, nonagesimo quinquagesimo quinto anno Mathusalæ Diluvium fuisse convincitur. Quum autem supra nongentis sexaginta novem annis vixisset sit dictus nulli dubium est quatuordecim eum annos vixisse post Diluvium."

⁵ schuld a] shuld have. C.C.C.

B.C. 3317. certeyn, that he deyid the same zere before that the Flood was.¹

Anno 1288—1299.

Anno Mundi M.CCC.

Anno 1301—1339.

[B.C. 2864.]
Death of
Enos.

Anno 1340.—This zere deyid Enos, after he had lyved nyne hundred zere and V.

Anno 1341—1399.

Anno Mundi M.CCCC.

Anno 1401—1453.

B.C. 3130.
Birth of
Lamech,
the father
of Noah.

Anno 1454.—This zere Mathusalem, whan he was of age a hundred foure score and VII. zere, begat Lamech. And here is for to note that there were too men of this same name, Lamech. On was of the kynrod of Cayn, and he broute in first bigamie: the othir was of the kynrod of Seth, and he was fader to Noe.

Anno 1455—1496.

B.C. 3017.
Transla-
tion of
Enoch.

Anno 1497.—This zere was Ennok translāt in to Paradise, in what maner we have no writyng; but who he schal come is expressed that Helie and² he schal come in saccis, and preche at Jerusalem, and werk many wonderes, and be martired be Antecrist.³

Anno 1498—1499.

Anno Mundi M.D.

Anno 1501—1534.

[B.C. 2769.]
Death of
Cainan.

Anno 1535.—This zere deied Caynan, of age VIII. hundred nynty zere and V.

Anno 1536—1599.

Anno Mundi M.DC.

¹ before that the Flood was] befor the Flood was. C.C.C.

² Helie and.] These words have been added in the same handwriting, (but afterwards, and probably on revision,) partly in the margin and partly on an erasure. In the

MS. C.C.C. they form part of the text.

³ and be martired be Antecrist.] Added on an erasure, but forming part of the text in C.C.C. The word Antichrist is written with an 'e' in both MSS.

Anno 1601—1619.

B.C. 3017.

Anno 1620—*Moritur Malaleel*.¹

Anno 1621—1639.

Anno 1640.—In this zere, as Methodius seith, began mech sinne growe up on erde, so foule and soo abhominabe² that it is schame to say. Thanne went the Sones of God, which were cleped the kynrod of Seth, and comouned with the Douteris of men, which were Cayn douteries; and thei begotin geautis. And for this and mech other thing, God was wroth with these sinneres, and purposed for to venge Him, as schal be told after.

B.C. 2769.
"The Sons
of God"
and "the
Daugh-
ters of
Men."

Anno 1641.

Anno 1642. +

Anno 1643—1651.

Anno 1652.—+ This zere³ Lamech, whan he was a hundred zere of age IIII. score and VIII., begat Noe. Noe was a just man and a parfite, the ten persone fro Adam, makere of the schip, and deliverid in the same fro the grete Flood. This man was the first that reysid up auter afir the Flood, and made offering to God. Helyved nyne hundred zere and fourty.

B.C. 2948.
Birth of
Noah.

Anno 1653—1699.

Anno Mundi M.DCC.

Anno 1701—1799.

Anno Mundi M.DCCC.

Anno 1801—1899.

Anno Mundi M.DCCCC.

Anno 1901—1921.

¹ *Moritur Malaleel.*] Added in a later hand in the MS. Pub. Lib., but not found in C.C.C.

² *abhominabe.*] Thus written in both MSS.

³ + *This zere, &c.*] It should be

observed that a similar cross, affixed to the year 1642 in the column of dates, is intended to signify that this passage should be transferred to that year.

B.C. 2582. Anno 1922.—This ȝere deied Jared. His age was
 Death of Jared. nyne hundred sexti and too ȝere.

Anno 1923—1999.

Anno Mundi duo M.

Anno 2001—2099.

Anno Mundi duo M.C.

Anno 2101—2141.

B.C. 2469. Anno 2142.—In this ȝere was Noe V. hundred ȝere of
 Noah builds the ark. age; and than began he for to gete childirn, as it schal
 be touchid aftirward. And in this same ȝere began
 he to make his¹ schip, which was of grete quantite,
 whan alle manere beestis and foulis were in the same,
 of summe sevene and sevene, of summe too and to,
 and alle here mete for a ȝere. This arck,—as Hugo
 seith De Sancto Victore, that mad a special book
 therof,—was in length half a mile and XL. passes.²

Anno 2143—2199.

Anno Mundi duo M.CC.

Anno 2201—2206.

Anno 2207.—Moritur Lamech.³

Anno 2208—2240.

¹ his] that. C.C.C.

² The original passage is as follows :—“ Ac per hoc patet quod hæc arca in longitudine sua habuit passus quingentos quadraginta et stadia quatuor, id est, dimidium miliare, et quadraginta passus.”—Hu-

gonis de Sancto Victore Opera, vol. ii., fo. 139 E, of the edition printed at Venice in 1588.

³ *Moritur Lamech.*] Added in a later hand in the MS. Pub. Lib., but not found in C.C.C.

SECUNDA ETAS.¹

Anno 2241.—In this zere deyed Mathusale. And in this same zere was the Flood that ovyrflew al the world, for it was XV. cubites above the hiest hillis. This Flood in party cam fro the grete se clepid the ocean, and in parti fro the grete wateris that ar above.

B.C. 2349.
Death of
Methuse-
lah. The
deluge.

In this same tyme the childirn of Noe took wyves, and entended onto generacion, of whos issew here schal be a declaracioun.

B.C. 2348.
Of the de-
scendants
of Noah.

Sem, the eldest son, he begat Arphaxat; and of Cham descendid² Chus. Japheth he was fader to Gomer. So of these thre sones grew al mankynde in this world, and be what order here schul ze have abreviacioun.

Of Sem come V. puples in special of whеч Elam was first; and of him were cleped the puple that dwelle in Perse, Elamites. The secunde hite Assur; and of him the Assurianes took her first name. The third was clepid Arphaxat, of whom come thei that dwell in Chalde. The fourt hite Ludi; and of him cam a puple so clepid thanne. The Vth hite Aram; and he was fader to that puple that dwelle in Surre. The hed cite is clepid Damask. These be the³ childir of Elam, son onto Sem: Us, Ul, Geter, and Mer. Us inhabited the cuntre cleped Traconides, of whеч cuntre Job was a dweller; for his book begin-

Shem.

¹ *Secunda Etas.*] om. C.C.C.

² *descendid.*] Added in the margin.

³ *the.*] Added in a later hand.

B.C. 2348.
The de-
scendants
of Noah.

nit so,—“There was a man in the lond of Us.”¹ Of Ulcam thei that dwelle in Armenie. Of Gether cam a puple thei clepid Carmenes. Of Mer cam that puple that dwelle in Ynde. This is² the kinrod of Arphaxat: the first Heber, of him com the puple Hebrewis. Jectan, Heber son, he brout forth a puple after his name, dwelling in Ynde. Sale, he was son to Jectan, and of him com thei that be clepid Bactrianes. These be the puples that com of the stok of Sem, and thei inhabited mech of the est side of the world, fro the spring of the sunne on to hem of Fenice.

Ham.

Cham had IIII childyrn: Chus, of him cam the Ethiopes; Mesram of him com thei of Egipste; Futh, of him come thei of Libi, and eke the Mauritanes, for the flood that rennith by hem at these daies thei clepe it Futh; Canaan, of him come thei of Affrik, and of Phenice, and of him come alle the ten puples that dwelled in the lond of Canane.

Japheth.

Japheth, he had VII childyrn. The first was Gomer; of him cam the Frensch puple: Magog; of him cam thei of Scithia, and eke the Gothis: Medai;³ of him come the Medis: Ione, of him come the Greces, for here see is zet clepid Mare Ionicum. Tubal; of him come the Spaynardis. They were sumtyme cleped the Hiberi; and summe men sey, of him come thei of Itayle: Mosok, he was fadir to the Capadoses, for zet is there a cite amongis hem which thei clepe Mosaca; Tiras, of him come the puple of Trace.

Anno 2242—2299.

Anno Mundi iiM.CCC.

Anno 2301—2380.

¹ Job, i. 1.

² *This is, &c.* A stray date—

iiM.CCC.—is introduced in this place in the MS. C.C.C.

³ *Medai*] Media. C.C.C.

Anno 2381.—Here is the veri successioun of faderes
 fro Adam on to Abraam: B.C. 2348.
Generations from
Adam to
Abraham.

Adam.
 Seth.
 Enos.
 Caynan.
 Malaleel.
 Jared.
 Enok.
 Mathusale.
 Lamech.
 Noe.
 Sem.
 Arphaxat.
 Caynan.
 Sale.
 Heber.
 Phalech.
 Ragau.
 Saruch.
 Nachor.
 Thare.¹
 Abraam.

Anno 2382—2399.

Anno Mundi iiM.CCCC.

Anno 2401—2499.

Anno Mundi duo M.D.

Anno 2501—2508.

Anno 2509.—In this zere Sala begat Heber; and
 of this Heber, as auctouris sey, cam the puple B.C. 2281.
Birth of
Eber.
 Hebrak, for Heber was neve onto Sem. This puple
 is clepid sumtyme Israele, of Israel that was son on
 to Isaac; his othir name was Jacob. For thei sey
 that he was named be the aungelle, and al the puple

¹ Thare.] om. C.C.C.

B.C. 2281. named aftir him. For the XII. Kynrod is cam oute of him. Aftir, whanne thei were departed in Roboam tyme, thanne thei that left aboute Jerusalem were clepid the puple of Juda, and the othir X. tribus, that dwelt in Samarie, kept stille here elde name Israele.

Anno 2510--2591.

Anno 2592.—Moritur Noe.¹

Anno 2593—2599.

Anno Mundi duo M.DC.

Anno 2601—2632.

B.C. 2247. Birth of Peleg. Anno 2633.—This zer Heber begat Phalegh whan he was of age a hundred zere and XXIII.

Building of the Tower of Babel. In this tyme was the Toure of Confusion mad be III. princes, Nembrot, Jectan, and Suffene. This Nembrot, wech was of the kynrod of Sem, herd sei that thei that come of the kynrod of Cham schul first regne amongis the puple. For Noe aftir the Flood begat a son, and he was clepid Ironicus, wech prophecied swech thingis. For this cause this same Nembrot forsook the kynrod of Sem; went and dwellid among the kynrod of Cham. For he was a man of gret stature, in heith of X. cubites; so was he chose Kyng ovyr the kynrod of Cham. And sone aftir Jectan was mad Kyng upon the kynrod of Sem. Thanne thei that were come of Japhet, thei chose Suffene to here Kyng. Thus these III. princes come togidir in the feld of Senar, and there thei determined to make a toure. Thei ded bake erde onto the hardnes of ston, and than had thei tow erde, clepid bitumen; with these too thei made the Toure of Confusion, so clepid because there was the first confusion of tongis.

Anno 2634—2699.

Anno Mundi duo M.DCC.

¹ *Moritur Noe.*] Added in a later hand in the MS. Pub. Lib., but not found in C.C.C.

Anno 2701—2762.

Anno 2763.—Phalegh, whan he was a hundred ζ ere old and XXX., begat Ragau. B.C. 2217.
Birth of
Reu.

And in this tyme began the worchipling of fals ydolis, and in this manere. There were certeyn strong men and rich, makeris of townes, edifieres of citees, in whos name, whan thei were ded, the puple edified ymages to her liknes, that thei mite have sum solace of tho similitudes. But whan this erreure was broute in use, than, be temptacioun of the devel, thei worchiped hem as goddis, and beleved that thoo men wech were worchiped in thoo ymages were translate to Hevene as goddis, and soo spirites ζ ove answeere in hem, as revelaciones, wech the puple supposed thei eom fro Hevene. Introduc-
tion of
idolatory.

The Jewis sey that Ismael mad first swech maumentes of erde, and compelled Isaac, his brothir, to worchipe the same. The hethen men sey that on Prometheus he mad first of erde ymages of men, and of him cam al that craft of maumentrie. And for this cause the poetes feyned that he was the first makere of men; for he mad first swech similitudes. Opinion of
the Jews;

The Grekis sey that on Cierops began this ydolatrie with graving ymages in olyve tre; and Minerve was the first that he mad, wech is goddessse of cunnyng, for in hir name was the cite of Attenes mad. Summe sey he mad first Jupiter, and set him on a autere. of the
Greeks;

But the treuhest opinion in this mattere rehersith Fulgens in his Mithologiis. He seith: "There was a rich man in Egippte, whos name was Syrophanes, wech had a son whom he loved ovir wel. This son deied in ζ ong age; and, whan he was ded, he lete make a ymage lich him, and set it in his¹ hous, that of Fabius
Fulgentius.

¹ *his.*] This word has been added | in a later hand, but it forms part of
in the margin in the MS. Pub. Lib. | the text in C.C.C.

B.C. 2217. he mite dayly have a newe remembrauns. And the servauntis, for plesauns of her maistir, offered thereto garlondis and lite. And whanne ony of hem had offended grevously, thei fled to the ymage, and there were thei saf. This witnesseth the Poete, where he seith,—

“Primos¹ in orbe Deos fecit inesse timor.”²

Thus he meneth,—“The first goddis that were, thei come in be dreed.”³

Anno 2764—2799.

Anno Mundi duo M.DCCC.

Anno 2801—2894.

B.C. 2185.
Birth of
Serug.

Anno 2895.—This zere was Sarugh bore, the son of Ragau, whan Ragau was of age a hundred zere and XXX.

Descrip-
tion of
Scythia.

And in this same zere began the kyngdam of that puple wech thei clepe Scitas. This was the

¹ *Primos.*] This word is made to agree with ‘Deos’ instead of with ‘timor’ in both MSS.

² See p. 676 of the edition of “Titi Petronii Arbitri Fragmenta, cur. Petro Barmanno, Trajecti ad Rhenum, apud Guilielmum Vande Water, M.DCCIX.” — See also Stat. Theb. III. 661.

³ “*There was a rich man . . . be dreed.*”] The original passage is as follows :—“Diophantus, Lacedæmonum auctor, libros scripsit Antiquitatum XIV. in quibus ait, Syrophanem Ægyptium, familia substantiaque locupletem, filium genuisse, quem . . . ineffabili ultra quam paternitas exigebat, affectu erga filium deditum. Ipse dum adversis fortunæ incursibus raperetur, patri crudele geminæ orbitatis dereliquit

eologium. Denique, doloris angustia . . . filii sibi simulacrum in ædibus instituit Universa familia, in domini adulatione, aut coronas plectere, aut flores inferre aut odoramenta, simulacro succedere consueverat. Nonnulli etiam servorum culpabiles, domini furiam evitantes, ad simulacrum profugi, veniam merebantur, et quasi salutis certissimo collatori florum atque thuris offerebant munuscula, timoris potius effectum quam amoris affectum. Denique hujus rei non immemor Petronius ait :—‘Primus in orbe Deos fecit timor.’—Vide pp. 28—32 of Muncker’s edition of the Mythology of Fabius Fulgentius, published at Amsterdam, by Joan. à Someren, in 1581.

secund regne, for the first was of Assiriis. Thanaus B.C. 2185. was the first Kyng of that lond. This puple sprang of Magog, wech was son onto Japhet. It was a grete lond in space. On the est, fro Ynde, and on the north side he was lyand be the grete fennes that ly betwix the flood Danubie and the Grete Se, onto the ende of Germanie. It had mech voide folk; therfor were here feldis bareyn for the most part. Summe of hem were tilmen; many leved be hunting, etyng blod and raw flesch, both of beest and of man. A rich lond men sei it is—but mech thereof is inhabitable—for gold and gemmis be there in habundauns. An¹ for the plente of grifes men dare not goo theretoo. These stones be there in habundauns,—smaragdis, cristalis, and cianeus. He hath eke real flodis: Ascore is on; anothis hite Fasiden; the thirde Araxen.

Anno 2896—2899.

Anno Mundi duo M.DCCCC.

Anno 2901—2999.

Anno Mundi tria M.

Anno 3001—3033.

Anno 3034.—In this zere Sarugh, whan he was a hundred zere old and XXXV. begat Nachor.

And in that same tyme began the kyngdam of Egipte. This lond stant in the south side of the world, where³ regned first XV. sovereynes cleped Dinastines, as mech to sey as hie potestates; the first of hem hite Nume.⁴ Than entered that lond thei of Tebes, tyl XXXVI. dynasties had regned. Thanne regned thei cleped Diapolitani; XVIII. of hem; and thei were clepid⁵ Pharaones. So this kyngdam dured onto the

Birth of
Nahor.
Account of
the King-
dom of
Egypt.

¹ An] And. C.C.C.

² world.] Added in the margin.

³ where] wherein. C.C.C. The latter part of the word has been

altered by erasure in the MS. Pub. Lib.

⁴ Nume] Numicus. C.C.C.

⁵ Diapolitani . . . clepid.] om. C.C.C.

B.C. 2155. tyme of Cambises, wech was son to Cirus king of Pers. The fadir of this Cirus gave his son the kyngdam of Assirie, and cleped him Nabugodonosor, whos prince Oloferne wan Egipte. And aftir that tyme had Egypt his owne Kingis onto the tyme that on Oclus, cleped Artaxerses, Kyng of Perse, put out Nectanabz, and regned there. So undir iii. Kinges of Perse was it governed onto the tyme of Grete Alisaundre. Thus all the Kyngis of Egipt, fro the first to the last Alisaundre, were CCCC. and IX. Summe of hem were clepid Dinastines, summe Pharaones,¹ summe Lagidi, summe Tholomei.

Anno 3035—3099.

Anno Mundi tria M.C.

Anno 3101—3113.

B.C. 2126.
Birth of
Terah.

Anno 3114.—In this zere Nachor, whan he was of age seventy and nyne, begat a son cleped Thare, fader onto Abraham.

The King-
dom of
Assyria.

In his tyme began the kyngdam of the Assiriis and the regne of Sciciniis. The kyngdam of the Assiriis² was in the este, undir a Kyng cleped Belus Menpronides or Menprotides. It began in the XXV. zere of Sarugh, wech was eld-fader to Abraham, and it had dominacion ny of al Asie, save Ynde. For the forseid Belus beganne it, and Ninus his sone he set it in reule, and wan many londis therto, and mad the grete cite of Nynive aftir his name. Of this Belus summe sey cam al this ydolatrie. For his son ded make an ymage representing his fader, and this ydol was moost³ general amongis naciones. Therfor had he dyvers names. Summe cleped him Bel; summe Belzebul; summe Belphegor. The kyngdam of the Sciciniis⁴ was in the west, in Europe, a grete parte of

¹ *summe Pharaones.*] om. C.C.C.
² *and the regne of . . . Assiriis.*]
om. C.C.C.

³ *moost*] most. C.C.C.

⁴ *Sciciniis.*] Sciciniis. C.C.C.

Grecia, fast by Archadie: this lested be XXX. Kyngis tyme onto the tyme of Zeucippe, that regned in the XXV. zere of Hely the preest.

B.C. 2126.
The King-
dom of
Assyria.

Anno 3115—3183.

Anno 3184.—In this zere Thare, when he was LXX. zere old,¹ begat Abraham, wech is clepid fadir of oure feith; for, whan he was redi to offer his child to God, he beleved verili that God schuld reise him ageyn to the lif. He receyved first the feith of the Trinite, where he sey thre ymages and worchid on.

B.C. 1996.
Birth of
Abraham.

In this tyme of Thare, Zorastes lyved, wech was fynder of wichcraft, of whom writeth Eusebius,² that this Zorastes was Cham, wech lyved onto the dayes of Nynus: For the same Nynus, as is seid before, mad the cite of Ninive the VII. zere of Abraham age, and of his regne the fourty zere and IX. And eke that Ninus held bataile with Cham, wech was cleped Zoraste, both killid him and brent his bokes. This same Zorastes, desiring for to be held a god, gaf al his entent to loke upon sterres, and with his craft he mad certeyn sparkis fro the eyer to appere up on him; and this mad simple men to studye, supposing that he was a god. But, at the last, that same familiare devel wech he haunted moost³ with swech sparkis set him on fire. Aftir his deth the puple mad him a grave, as to the frend of God, with a chare of levne and thunder led up onto Hevene. Of this same man thus writeth Seint Augustin in the XXI. book, “De Civitate Dei:”—

Zoroaster
introduces
witchcraft.

¹ LXX. zere old] of age LXX. yere. C.C.C.

² writeth Eusebius.] The passage alluded to is among the lost portions of the Chronicle of Eusebius. At page 89 of Scaliger's Edition (Am-

sterdam, 1558) is the following simple statement:—*Κατὰ Νίνου Ζωροαστερ ὁ Μαρτος Βακτρίων ἐβασίλευσε.*

³ moost] mythe. C.C.C.

B.C. 1996. "Zorastes, whan he was bore, low as no child ded but
 Introduction of
 witchcraft. he, and this lawhing¹ was no tokne of good, for it
 was monstrows, that is to seyn, ageyn course of kynde.
 For, thou he were fynder of wichcraft, zet was he
 killid in batayle of the kyng of Assiry, his name was
 Ninus."²

Anno 3185—3199.

Anno Mundi tria M.CC.

Anno 3201—3283.

¹ *lawhing*] lawhnyng. C.C.C.

² "*Zorastes . . . Ninus.*" The original passage is as follows:—
 "Solum quando natus est ferunt
 risisse Zoroastrem, nec ei boni ali-
 quid monstrosus risus ille protendit.
 Nam magicarum artium fuisse per-

hibent inventorem, quæ quidem illi
 nec ad præsentis vite vanam felici-
 tatem contra suos inimicos prodesse
 potuerunt. A Nino quippe rege
 Assyriorum . . . bello superatus
 est." S. Aug. de Civ. Dei, lib.
 XXI. ch. XIV.

ETAS TERCIA.¹

Anno 3284.—This zere Abraham, whan he was a hundred zere of age, begat Ysaac be grete miracle; for his wif Sare had in age nynty zere. This man is the XI. fro Noe, XX. fro Adam; that he leved hertly in God, and receyved the Trinite to herborow: with oure Lord God oftin he spak. He was blessid be the handis of Melchisedech after his grete victorie. He begat a child in his age, whom he was redi to sle, and offir to the plesauns of God, had he not be lettid be a aungell.² In Chaldea was he bore; in Chanaan a pilgrime ful rich was he, and plesaunt to God. Whan he had lyved a hundred zere³ and sevenety and V. than deyed he, and byried by his childirn in the dobil grave that he bout of Ephron the son of Etheus,⁴ fast by the cite of Cariatharbe, that is to sey, Hebron.

Anno 3285—3299.

Anno Mundi tria M.CCC.

Anno 3301—3321.

Anno 3322.—In these same dayes regned Melchisedech, of whom we fynde many divers opiniones. Summe sey that he was a aungell; summe sey that he was the Holy Goost; summe sey that he was Sem, the eldest child⁵ of Noe. But the very treuth of him tellith the Apostil in the Epistel which he wrote to the Hebrewis. Thus he seith: "His name is the Kynge of Justise, and than is he clepid Kynge of Salem, that

¹ *Etas Tercia.*] om. C.C.C.

² *a aungell*] an aungel. C.C.C.

³ *zere.*] Written upon an erasure.

⁴ *Etheus.*] Apparently altered from

'Ethe.'—Etheus. C.C.C.

⁵ *child*] son. C.C.C.

B.C. 1896.
Birth of
Isaac.

Melchi-
sedec.

B.C. 1896. is to sey, King of Pes; withouten¹ fadir, withouten moder, withouten genelogie, neither having beginning of dayes ne ending, likned to the Son of God, he dwellith a prest for ever."² The Apostil menith not be this that Melchisedech had no fadir ne no modir, but that Scriptur spekith not of hem; and for he was figure of Crist, that had no fadir in erde.³ But sikir is this, that he was Kyng of Salem, not of Jerusalem, wech was sumtyme cleped Salem, as Josephus seith,⁴ but of Salem,⁵ in the lond of Canaan. For it is a town fast by Scicopolin, where his paleis stood. In Seynt Jerom tyme men mith⁶ se be ruyne of the wall who grete a lord he was.⁷

Anno 3323—3343.

B.C. 1837.
Birth of
Esau and
Jacob.

Anno 3344.—In this zere Ysaac, of age sexti zere, begat Esau and Jacob, twynnes. This Ysaac was bore of his modir Sare in the cuntre cleped Geraris, betwix Cades and Scir; named of God befor his birth; circuncidid in the VIII. day, and offered in the figure of oure Lord Jhesus Crist.

Kingdom
of the
Argives
founded.

In his daies began the kyngdam of the Argyves undir her⁸ first Kyng Ymacho, wech was the fader

¹ *withouten*] without. C.C.C.

² Hebr. vii. 2, 3.

³ *erde*] erthe. C.C.C.

⁴ *as Josephus seith.*] ἔνθα ὁ τῆς Σόλυμα πόλεως ὑποδέχεται βασιλεὺς αὐτὸν Μελχισεδέκης Σόλυμα ὕστερον ἐκάλεσαν Ἱεροσόλυμα. Vide Flavii Josephi Antiquitatum Judaeicarum, lib. i. cap. x.

⁵ *as Josephus Salem.*] om. C.C.C.

⁶ *mith*] might. C.C.C.

⁷ *lord he was.*] "Salem autem non, ut Josephus, et nostri omnes arbitrantur esse Hierusalem, nomen ex Græco Hebraicoque compositum,

quod absurdum esse peregrinæ linguæ mixtura demonstrat; sed oppidum juxta Scithopolim, quod usque hodie appellatur Salem, et ostenditur ibi palatium Melchisedec, ex magnitudine ruinarum veteris operis ostendens magnificentiam." S. Hieronymi Epistola ad Evagrium, col. 62, C. of vol. iii. of the Edition of S. Jerome's works, published at Paris in the year 1602.

⁸ *her*] i.e. 'their.' In C.C.C. 'ther,' in this and in almost every instance of its use throughout that MS.

of Ysidis, and he regned fifti zere. The Secunde Kyng was Phoroneus, which mad the lawes to the Grekis, of wech lawes aftir schal we touche. And this kyngdam dured fyve hundred wynter and foure and fourty undir XXIIII. Kyngis, onto the last zere of Delbora. B.C. 1896.

Anno 3345—3399.

Anno Mundi tria M.CCCC.

Anno 3401—3443.

Anno 3444.—This zere Jacob, whanne he was nynety zere of age and on, begat Joseph of fayr Rachel, that was so long bareyn. B.C. 1745.
Birth of
Joseph.

And in this tyme Foroneus,¹ the secunde Kyng amonges the Argyves, the son of Ynachi, mad notabel lawes. He was the first that mad causes to be pleted before juges. Thoo places in wech juges² herd causes he cleped hem, aftir his name, "forum;" that is to sey, "a hopen place," or "a market." About this tyme eke Joseph was sold be his brethern into the lond of Egypt. Phoroneus.

Anno 3445—3490.

Anno 3491.—This zere deyed Jacob brothir onto Esau, and, as his modir tawt him, his deceyvoure. For he receyved his fader blessing, nowt knowyn to his fader, but plesauns onto God. This Jacob fadir was onto the XII. tribus of Israel. He sey the ladder that touchid Hevene, and aungellis clymyng up and down, and oure Lorde lenyng upon the ladder. He deyed in Egipt, of age a hundred zere fourti and sevene. There was he bawmed with swete gummis; and aftir, be Joseph his son, broute B.C. 1689.
Death of
Jacob.

¹ *Foroneus.*] Partly written ou an erasure. The erased word was originally written Phoroacus. The

syllable 'Fo' is also set in the margin.

² *Thoo places in wech juges.*] om. C.C.C.

B.C. 1689. into the lond of Chanaan, and byried where Abraham, and Sare, and Rebec be byryid.

Anno 3492—3499.

Anno Mundi tria M.D.

Anno 3501—3554.

B.C. 1635.
Death of
Joseph.

Anno 3555.—Here deyed Joseph, of age a hundred zere and ten. He was byried in a place thei clepe it Bresith, and anoyntid with swete gummys. His bones, as his comaundment was, were translat aftir be Moises, and broute into the Holi Lond; and in Josue tyme the puple byried hem in Siche. Sone aftir the deth of Joseph began that wretchid bondage of the Hebrew puple in Egipt; and that bondage lastid a hundred zere and fourty and foure.

Atlas.

In this tyme lyved Athlaus, that fonde astronomie. The Mount Athlaus stant in the ocean bezond Affrik, wech mount took his name of this King. For he was mech used to dwell in that hil, for most sikir consideracion of sterris.

Anno 3556—3599.

Anno Mundi tria M.DC.

B.C. 1571.

Birth of
Moses.

Anno 3610.—In this zere was Moyses bore, the son of Ambry; wech Ambri was the son of Cath, and Cath the son of Levy; wech Levy was son to Jacob. So was Moises the VII. man fro Abraham. Aron was his brothir, and Mari his sister. Moises in Egipt was bore, and thre monthis hid, thanne put in a vessel of wykyris, fillid the joyntis with tow erde, cleped bithumen, and so put in watir. So was he take up be the comaundment of Pharao doutir, and thus norchid onto mannes age. Therfor was his name Moyses, that is to sey, "Lift up fro the watir." Whanne he was growe to mannes age, he sey on of the Egipcianes do wrong to on of the Hebrewis; he halp his brothir, and killid him of Egipte. Wherefore he was fayn to fle into the lond of Madian, and

there dwelle with a preest, his¹ name Jethro. There B.C. 1571.
 he kept his schep, and weddid on of his dowteres,
 whos name was Sephora. There appered God onto
 him with fire in a busch, and the busch onbrent, and
 mad him his messenger to the Kyng of Egipte.

Anno 3611—3659.

Anno 3660.—In this same tyme were letteris and Introduc-
 tion of let-
 ters and
 writing.
 writyng first founde: For the letteris of the Hebrew
 tonge were first founde be Moises. And the letteris of
 the Chalde tonge were founde be Abraham: For thei
 acorde with the Hebrew letteres both in nowmbir and
 in sounnd; but in the maner of writing, and schap
 of the letteres, thei have grete dyversite. The letteris
 whch the Egipcianes use were found be Ysis, qween
 of the same lond, dowtir onto Ynachi, King of Grece.
 The Latyn letteris a woman that hite Carmentis brout
 first into Itayle. Sche was cleped Carmentis, for sche
 used many charmes.

Anno 3661—3699.

Anno Mundi tria M.DC.

Anno 3701—3728.

Anno 3729.—In this zere deyed Moises, and no B.C. 1451.
 Death of
 Moses.
 man myte fynde his grave; for, be the comaundment
 of God, he went up to the hil of Phasga, and there
 our Lord schewid him all the lond of behest, and
 saide on to him, "Thou schal se this lond, but thou
 schal not enter it."² So deied he there, and was buried
 in the vale. He lyved here a C. zere and XX. At
 his deth his eyne were not dym, ne no toth fall fro
 his heed.

Anno 3730—3755.

¹ *his*] added above the line. In
 C.C.C. the words 'his name' are
 omitted.

² Deuteron. xxxiv. 1-4.

B.C. 1443.
Death of
Joshua.

Anno 3756.—This zere deied Josue, the son of Nun, servaunt onto Moises; born in Egipte; aftir the deth of his maistir, prince of the puple. This man sent his spies into the cite of Jericho, and wan it with grete miracle. He spak with God seiand swech wordes on to him: "I schal preferr the this day befor al the puple, and make the leder to hem alle."¹ This man led the puple thorow the water cleped Jordan with dry feet. Many townes destroyed he in the cuntre cleped Galgalis, whos dwelleres were blasphemeres of God. At his comaundment the sunne stood stille ageyn the cours of nature til he had vengid him on Goddis enimes. He disposed and distribut the lond of behest to the puple. He lyved a hundred zere and ten, byried in Tannath-sare, his owne possession, wech is in the Mount of Effraim.

Anno 3757—3795.

Death of
Othniel.

Anno 3796.—This zere deied Othniel, the first Juge of Israel. For, aftir Josue was ded the puple was governed be Juges onto the tyme of Samuel. This Othniel was brothir on to Caleph, and governed the puple ful vertuously XL. zere, distroyed her enimes, killed the Kyng of Surre, his name was Cusan-rasathaim.

Pandion
reigns at
Athens.

In his tyme regned at Attene her V. Kyng; summe men cleped him Pandion, and summe Nep-tunus.

Cadmus at
Thebes.

And in the cite of Tebes regned thanne Cadmus. Eke the grete musician cleped Linus he leved in thoo dayes.

Anno 3797—3799.

Anno Mundi tria M.DCCC.

Anno 3801—3865.

¹ Joshua, iii. 7.

Anno 3866.—In this zere deied Ayoth the secunde B.C. 1325.
 Juge of Israel, the son of Gera, that used the lift Death of
 hand for the rite, that is to sey, what grete dede Ehud.
 of armes schuld he do, he ded it as weel with the
 o hand as with the othir. He killid the fat Kyng
 Eglon, and delyvered Israel of her grete enemy.

In his tyme regned Hercules, of whos strong dedis Hercules;
 is grete fame. The first is, that he destroyed III. wilde his labours.
 bestis wech were clepid Arpie. The secunde, that
 he flay a leon quwik oute of his scyn. The third,
 that he mad the Centaures for to fle. Centaures were
 monstres, half best, half man. The IIII., that he bare
 the appeles of gold fro Athlantis gardeyn, where a
 dragon was keper. The V., is bynding of Cerberus
 the hound of helle. The VI., ovircomyng of Diomedes
 the Kyng of Trace. The VII., killyng of the grete
 serpent cleped Ydres. The VIII., destroying of that
 best that chaunged himself into so many liknes, his
 name was Thasis. The IX., is the gret victorie of
 the beste Achildes, that blewe out fyre at his mowth.
 The X., killing of Anthe, the geaunt of Libi. The
 XI., is killing of the grete boor in Archady. The XII.,
 bering up of the firmament, whil Athlas rested.

Anno 3867—3899.

Anno Mundi tria M.DCCCC.

Anno 3901—3915.

Anno 3916.—This zere deied Delbora, a woman that, B.C. 1285.
 be the auctorite of God, governed Israel many zeres. Death of
 The enemy of Israel hite Cisara,¹ wech had a gret Deberah.
 hoost, and nyne hundred cartis dith with hokis of
 yrun, that oppressed and rent al that cam before
 hem. This woman, with a prince wech hite Barach,
 ovyrcam this Sisara,¹ and pursuid him till he was

¹ *Cisara—Sisara.*] Thus in MS.

B.C. 1285. fayn to fle to a womannes house that hite Jael. Sche hid him, and refrechid him with milk, and broute him to rest, and, whan he slepe, with a malle and a nayle sche smet him in the hed, and thus he joyned slep and deth togidir.

Anno 3917—3934.

Appollo. Anno 3935.—In this tyme regned Appollo, which was fynder of medicines, and eke first maker of the harp. But that manere of mynstralsie was aftir more plenteuously conceyved be Mercurye, as Ysider tellith in the third book¹ of Ethimologies,² where he seith thus:—"Whanne Nylus, the grete ryver, had ovir-flowe the cuntre, and aftir descendid into his custom-able mesure, than were left in the foldis many ded bestis, whose flesch than was wasted and the bones dried. Thanne certeyn cenewes, fast by the bones, and dried with the sunne, were left, and whan Mercury cam forby he smet thoo stringis, and party be the bones, party be the leddir, there was a grete sound. And aftir this liknes Mercury ded make an instrument wech he cleped a harp, and this instrument took he to on hite Orphe, which was ful studious in swech thingis, for with his melodye, as the poetis sey, he mad tame wilde bestis, and stoncs and trees were solaced by him."³

Anno 3936—3955.

¹ *book*] bood. MSS.

² *Ethimologies*] Ethimologies.

C.C.C.

³ "*Whanne Nylus . . . by him.*"

The original passage is as follows:—"Cum regrediens Nilus in suos meatus varia in campis reliquisset animalia, relicta etiam testudo est. Quæ cum esset putrefacta, et nervi ejus remansissent extenti inter corium, percussa a Mercurio sonitum dedit, ad ejus speciem Mercurius lyram fecit, et Orpheo tradidit,

qui erat hujus rei maxime studiosus. Unde et æstimatur eadem arte non feras solum, sed et saxa atque sylvas cantus modulatione applicuisse." Vide lib. III., cap. XXI. of "Præclarissimum Opus Divi Isidori. . . quod Ethimologiarum intitulatur." Jehan Petit, Paris, 1509. See also col. 899, 21 of the "Auctores Latinæ Lingvæ" of Gothefredus, published at Geneva by Joh. Vignon in the seventeenth century.

Anno 3956.—In this zere deied Gedeon, that was Juge to the puple of Israel fourty wyntyre. This man receyved of Good a mervelous tokne. For first was a flees of wolle wette, and al the erde drye: than was al the erde wette, and the flees drie. Aftir this tokne he went to bataile with trumpis, pottis, lampis, and fire; and be the purvyauns of God, had the victorie. He was juge in Israel XL. zere.

B.C. 1236.
Death of
Gideon.

Aftir him,¹ Abimelech III. zere. Under him was a parable mad that the trees schuld chese hem a kyng.

Abimelech
is made
Judge.

Anno 3957—3980.

Anno 3981.—This zere deied Thola, that was her juge III. zere. He was byried in Samir, in the Mount of Effraim.

B.C. 1210.
Death of
Tholah.

Anno 3982—3999.

Anno Mundi quatuor M.

Anno 4001—4002.

Anno 4003.—This tyme was [deyed]² Jayr juge of Israel XXII. zere. This man was a Galadite, wech had XXX. sones, good rideres, specialy on asses; and thei were princes of XXX. citees named aftir here names.

B.C. 1188.
Death of
Jair.

Anno 4004—4008.

Anno 4009.—Jepte moritur, qui rexit VI. annos.³

Anno 4010—4015.

Anno 4016.—In this tyme dyed⁴ Esebon that⁵ was Juge in Israel sevene zere. Summe⁶ men clepe him Abessem. He had XXX. sones and XXX. douteres.

B.C. 1175.
Death of
Ibzan.

¹ *Aftir him.*] om. C.C.C.

² *deyed.*] Written above the word "was" in the MS. Pub. Lib., and in a later hand.

³ *Jepte . . . annos.*] Added in a later hand in MS. Pub. Lib., but not found in C.C.C.

⁴ *tyme dyed.*] om. C.C.C. In the MS. Pub. Lib. the word "dyed" has been added above the line in a later hand.

⁵ *that.*] Added at a later period in the MS. Pub. Lib.—om. C.C.C.

⁶ *Summe.*] om. C.C.C.

B.C. 1175. + In this same tyme Alisaundre of Troye ravished
Rape of fayre Helene out of Grece, for wech dede began the
Helen. sege of Troye.¹

Anno 4017—4031.

Anno 4032. +

Anno 4033.

B.C. 1156. Anno 4034.—In this tyme was [deyed]² Abdon, or
Death of elles Lebdon, a Juge in Israel, and he had XL. sones
Abdon. and XXX. douteres.

[B.C. 1183.] In his tyme was Troye destroyed.

Troy taken. And in this same tyme began the annotacion of
Time reck- Olimpias, as we rede,—‘Olimpiade tercio, vel quarto,’—
oned by Olympiads. ‘the third Olimpiade, or the fourte.’ And thus it
began:—The Grekes, whan thei had the victory of the
Troianes, thei ordeyned that every fift zere schuld
have exercise of al manere games that longyn to power
or switnesse,³ and this same playes were begunne in
Macedonie, where the hie hille Olimpe stant, of wech
camme this name, for there abcute was the play.

Anno 4035—4043.

B.C. 1117. Anno 4044.—This zere deied Samson with deceyt
Death of of a woman; wech was the Juge of Israel XX. zere.
Samson. His strength passed alle men. He rent a leon. He
brak the bondis that he was bound with. The gates
of a town, and the postis, he bare hem away. And
at the last, be stering of the Holy Goost, he pullid
down too postis, where a hous felle, and oppressed him
and mech othir puple.

Alba Longa In this same tyme Ascanius, the son of Eneas, in
founded. the third zere aftir Troye was destroyed, biggid a

¹ + In this . . . sege of Troye.]
A corresponding cross, opposite the
year 4032 in the column of dates in
the MS. Pub. Lib., indicates that
this passage should be transferred
to that date.

² deyed.] Added above the line
in MS. Pub. Lib., but not found in
C.C.C.

³ switnesse] swiftnesse. C.C.C.

town, Alba,¹ which stod upon the flood which had B.C. 1117. the same name, but now it hite Tibir, and that same town is now a part of Rome.

Anno 4045—4083.

Anno 4084.—This zere deied Hely, the preest of the B.C. 1116. tabernacle that was in Silo, undir whom Samuel first Death of Eli. was mad a ministir of the same tabernacle. This Heli, for his necligens, that he corrected not his sonnes of her insolens, fel down fro his chayer where he sat in the tabernacle, and, thus punishid with temporal deth, scaped, as we suppose, the deth that is evirlasting. In the tyme of this same Hely was the arke of God take be the Philisteis, to her grete confusion. For whan it was sette in her temple her god Dagon fel down and was al to broken. The puple eke was smet with grevous sores, as the first book of Kynges makith mynde.²

In this same Hely tyme, Brute, that was of Eneas, Brute, the first King of Britain. Kyng, cam into this lond, and called it Britayn aftir his name. Whan he deyid he departed his kyngdam to his thre sones. The first hite Loegrius; His triple division of Britain. and to him he gaf the lond fro Dovyr onto Humbyr. The second son hite Albanactus; and to him gave he al Scotlond onto Humbir. The third hite Camber; and to him gave he alle Walis. The first cuntre was called in thoo dayes Loegria.³ The secunde Albania. The third Cambria.

Anno 4085—4099.

Anno Mundi iiiiM.C.

Anno 4101—4123.

¹ *Alba.*] Added in the margin in the MS. Pub. Lib., but forming part of the text in C.C.C.

² 1 Sam. v. 3, et seq.

³ *Loegria.*] Written upon an erasure. The erased word was apparently 'Cambria.'

B. C. 1060.
Death of
Samuel.

Anno 4124.— This 3ere deyed Samuel, wech governed Israel XXII. 3ere, or that tyme that Saul was mad Kyng, and after that tyme lyved Samuel XVIII. 3ere. This Samuel was bore in Ramatha, noumbird amongst the Nazareis, of wech religion Criste was, and eke Jon Baptiste. His modir Anne was long bareyn, and whan sche had a child sche mad that canticle, 'Exultavit cor meum in Domino.'¹ This Samuel anoynted too Kyngis, Saul and David, and sette hem on here setes. He askid reyn fro Hevene, and God sent it him. In grete age he deied, byried in Ramatha. In his tyme he mad certeyn conventes of religious men, wech were seyde prophetes; and that prophecie was not elles but songis to the worchip of God.

Homer flor. In this tyme lyved the grete poete Omere, that was at the batail of Troye, and the first writer of the same.

Anno 4125—4163.

¹ 1 Sam. ii. 1.

ETAS QUARTA.¹

Anno 4164.—Here deieth David, the son² of Jesse B.C. 1015.
 He was born of the tribe of Juda, in the cite of Death of King David.
 Bethlem: fayre in nature; wise in prophecie; both
 Kyng and prophete. Kyngis he ovycam with vic-
 torye: Psalmes he sang with melodie: bestis he killid,
 and Goly the grete geaunt. Evyr he dred God.
 Cristis nativite, His baptem, His passion, resurreccion,
 ascension, His comyng to the dome, ful openly in his
 Psalmes he teld. His fadirs scheep kepte he ful
 mekly. Aftir that XL. zere was Kyng; first VII.
 zere, in Hebron, upon the tribe of Juda; after
 XXXIII., in Jerusalem, upon al Israel. In grete age
 he deied, byried at Bethlem, which is cleped the cite
 of David.

In this tyme the grete cytie Cartago was begunne Carthage is founded by Dido.
 of a woman thei cleped Dido, VII. zere or Rome
 began.

Undir this Kyng David prophecied these too men,
 Nathan and Gad.

Anno 4165—4199.

Anno Mundi iiiiM.CC.

Anno 4201—4203.

Anno 4204.—This zere deied Salamon the son of B.C. 975.
 David, and Bersabe which was the wyf of Ury. Death of Solomon.
 First was he cleped Ydida, and thanne Salamon.
 Twyes was he anoynted king, be the comaundment
 of David, be Sadoch the prest; ones at the welle
 whech thei calle Gion, and thanne in the Temple

¹ *Etas Quarta.*] om. C.C.C. | ² *son.*] om. C.C.C.

B.C. 975. befor al the puple. He asked of God wisdam; and God sent it him so plenteuously, that there was never befor him so wis a man in Jerusalem, for he made proverbis and songis of ful marvelous sentens.

Building of
the Temple
at Jeru-
salem. He mad the Temple of God, and arayed it with mech richesse. With plesauns of women he was browt into ydolatrie; but at his last ende he repent him, and ded penauns.

Anno 4205—4220.

Rehoboam. Anno 4221.—Roboam, son to Salamon, he regned aftir his fadir, and he forsoke the councele of elde¹ men, and was counceled be zong puple: therefor the ten Tribus forsoke him, an there left with him but too.²

Anno 4222, 4223.

B.C. 995. Anno 4224.—Here deied Abia, of whom is not Death of
Abijah. mech writyng, but that he regned but III. zere, save thei sey that Maacha, Absalon doutir, was his modir.

Anno 4225—4264.

B.C. 914. Anno 4265.—Here deied Asa, Kyng of Juda, that Death of
Asa. in his age had sore feet, which passioune our bokys sey it was podegra, and that seknes thei sey cometh of grete plente of mete and mech rest. This man lyved rithfully, and distroyed mech abhominable lecchery in Jerusalem. He drow his modir fro cursed governauns, for sche was princesse in a ful abhominable place, which they cleped 'Sacra Priapi.' It is not necessari to declare what it was: but this man³ distroyed hous and auter, ymage and al. He ovyr-cam eke Zaram, Kyng of Ethiopa, and cam into his lond with grete power.

Anno 4266—4289.

¹ *elde*] old. C.C.C.

² *too*] too tribes. C.C.C.

³ *man*.] In the text of C.C.C.
Added above the line in the MS.
Pub. Lib.

Anno 4290.—Josaphat deieth here, the son of Asa, B.C. 889.
 which regned in Jerusalem XXV. zere. The name of Death of
 his moder was Azuba. This man folowid his fader Jehosaphat.
 steppes in servise of God. In his dayes prophecied Miracles of
 Helie, Helize, and Miche, whos comendacion sumwhat Elijah and
 will we touch. Helie lyveth zet in Paradise, whom Elisha.
 Antecrist schal martire in the ende of the world. He
 reysed fro deth a man thei cleped Jonas. He fasted
 XL. daies without mete or drynk. He sperd hevене
 fro reyn III. zere and sex monthis. He asked fire fro
 Hevene. He killed Baal prestis. In a cart al fire
 was he bore up to Paradise. Helize, which was his
 disciple, had dobil the grace which his maystir had.
 He went thorw the flood with drye feet; he lift the
 ex,¹ and mad it flete in the watir. He cured
 Naaman, the prince of Surre, fro seknesse of lepre.
 He sinet his covetous servaunt with the same sek-
 nes. In Samary deid he, and there was byried.

Anno 4291—4297.

Anno 4298.—This zere deied Joram, which regned B.C. 885.
 in Jerusalem VIII. zere. Death of
Joram.

Anno 4299.

Anno Mundi iiiim.CCC.

Anno 4301.—And this zere dyed² Occhozie, that B.C. 884.
 regned but o zere. Death of
Ahaziah.

Anno 4302—4305.

Anno 4306.—And this zere regned³ Athalia VII. B.C. 878.
 zere in the tyme of Joiada, that was the hy prest. For Death of
 the seid Athalia had killed al the Kyngis blod, which Athaliah.
 tyme Jozabeth, the Kyngis dowtir Joram, tok Joas the
 son of Occhozie, and hid him in a privy hous of the
 Temple, and there was he norchid be consent of this

¹ *ex*] *exe*. C.C.C.

² *dyed*.] Added above the line in
 the MS. Pub. Lib., but omitted in
 C.C.C.

³ *regned*.] The word 'dyed' is
 written above the line, over the
 word 'regned,' in the MS. Pub.
 Lib., but not in C.C.C.

B.C. 878. prest Joiada. This Joiada lyved a hundred zere and XX. We rede that no prest lyved so long aftir the tyme of Moyses. In these dayes was Elie in a firy cart, or chare, lift up to Paradise, and in his goying he threw down his mantil onto Helise, in tokne that the dobil spirite schuld rest upon him.

Anno 4307—4347.

B.C. 839. Anno 4348—Here deyeth Joas, tha was Kyng in Jerusalem XL. zere. The name of his modir was Sebra: sche was bore in Bersabe. This Kyng wrouthe that was plesauns to God; for he restored the temple, and many houses that longid thereto. For fro the tyme that he was mad Kyng onto the XXIII. zere of his regne the prestes spent the offering, and mad no reparacion; and therefor the Kyng comaunded that the offering schuld be put in a comon box, and kept to restauracion of the Temple.

Anno 4349—4374.

B.C. 810. Anno 4375.—Here deieth Amasias, that regned in Jerusalem XXIX. zere. The name of his moder Joaden, born in Jerusalem. Whan he was confermed in his regne he mad dew inquisicion of alle hem that were consenting to his fader deth, an, whanne he had hem, condemned hem to the deth, but here issew he harmed not, for it is wrytyn in Moyses lawe, "The child schal not bere the wikkidnes of the fader, ne the fader the wikkidnes of the child; but every man schal be ded in his owne sinne."¹

Legislation of Lycurgus. In this tyme Ligurgus, Kyng of Lacedomy, mad certeyn lawes, and mad his citeceynes for to swere onto him that thei schuld kepe these lawes til that he come ageyn fro his pilgrimage. This sworne and ratified be seles² he went into the ylde of Crete, and there dwelled, and died in exile.

¹ Deuteron. xxiv. 16.

| ² *seles*] seeles. C.C.C.

In these dayes a man that hite Silvius Adventinus, B.C. 810. Silvius Adventinus. the XIII. Kyng of that region cleped Latinorum, died, and was byried in a mount that stant in Rome, and for his biryng the mount hath his name, Mons Adventinus. Whan men go out at Seynt Paule gate, thei go under it, and leve it on the left hand.

Anno 4376—4399.

Anno Mundi iiiM.CCC.

Anno 4401—4426.

Anno 4427.—Here deieth Ozias, that was Kyng of B.C. 758. Death of Uzziah. Jerusalem LII. zere. This man repayred the wallis of Jerusalem rownd aboute. And in his age, in a grete fest called the Purificacion, he presumed to do upon him the prestis stole, and for sense¹ the auter; and anon he was smet with the sekness of lepre, and, be the lawe, departed fro the puple and fro the governauns, and dwelt in a hous separat fro men. Joathan Jotham begins to reign. his sonne he dwelled in the paleys, and governed the puple, and after his fader deth was anoynted.

Anno 4428—4442.

Anno 4443.—Here deieth Joathan, that was Kyng B.C. 742. Death of Jotham. in Jerusalem XVI. zere.

In his tyme were thoo too childirn bore, Remus Birth of Romulus and Remus. and Romulus, beginners of Rome. There was a mayden in Itaile, consecrat to a religion thei cleped Vestal, which were bownde to perpetuel virginte. This mayde hite Rea, and so it happed that sche was with childe be the god Mars, as sche feyned. The tyme cam, and these too were borne. Sche was byried qwik, and the childir leyd be the side of Tibir, that bests schuld devoure them. Summe say that a wolf norched them, and so is² peyntid in Itaile; summe sey that a schepherde, whos name was

¹ for sense] for to sense. C.C.C. | ² is] it is. C.C.C.

B.C. 742. Fastulus, fond them, and bare them to his wif Laurens, which woman was cleped wolf in that langage for hir leccherie.

Anno 4444—4458.

B.C. 727.
Death of
Ahaz.

Anno 4459.—Achaz deieth here, that regned in Jerusalem XVI. zere. This man was of wikkid gouvernauns, for he forsook God, and worchedep maumentrie, in so mech that he offered his son to the maument, wech thei clepe Tophet, in the Vale of Hennon. Therefore suffered oure Lord God Rasin, the Kyng of Surre, to com to Jerusalem, and distroye the lond, and put the Kyng undir grete tribute. And this was do the fourte zere of his regne.

Rezin
makes the
land of
Judah
tributary.

Isaiah
prophesies.

Undir this King prophecied Ysaie, in Jerusalem, a grete prophete and a holy martir. For he tellith in his bok the misterii of the Cherch, of Cristis Incarnation and Passion, as pleyntly as though he had be present. He sey oure Lord sitte in a hey sete, and Seraphin herd he synge with a clere sound, 'Sanctus, Sanctus, Sanctus.' His lippes were purgid with hevenly fyre. And in Jerusalem, at the comaundment of the Kyng Manasses, was his body cut a sundir with a sawe of tre.

Anno 4460—4487.

B.C. 698.
Death of
Hezekiah.

Anno 4488.—This zere deied Ezechie, that regned in Jerusalem XXIX. zere; wech plesid God in his lyvyng. He repayred the Temple and the vesseles that longe therto. He distroyed the serpent of bras that Moyses set up; for the puple at tho dayes forsoke the dew servise of God, and honourid that same serpent. The sunne, at his prayer, for a tokne that he schuld have lenger lif, went bakward in his horologe X. lines, that is to sey,¹ as some wene, X. houres. Fiftene zere be the graunt of God were lengthid of lif.

¹ *that is to sey.*] C.C.C. "that it to sey."—MS. Pub. Lib.

In his tym, as in Achaz, prophecied Ysaie, which B.C. 698. coumforted the Kyng in his seknes, and gave him a playstir of figgis, and aftirward told him that Senacherib, Kyng of the Assuriis, in no wise schuld noye him. For in a nyte, sodeynly, God smet the oost of the Assiriis, that in the morowning there were found dede foure score thousand and fyve thousand. Destruction of Senacherib's army. And whan the Kyng on the morow say¹ this pestilens he fled into Nynyve.

Anno 4489—4499.

Anno Mundi iiiiM.D.

Anno 4501—4539.

Anno 4540.—Here deyeth Manasses, that regned B.C. 643. in Jerusalem LII. zere. He ded mech evel and displeauns to oure Lord. He edified auteres on to fals goddis. He killid prophetes and servauntes of God, that the stretes of Jerusalem were ful of blood. And for this erreure God suffered him for to be take, and led into Babilonie; and aftir grete penauns and weping he was restored to his regne, and with grete devocion amendid his defautes. Death of Manasseh.

In his tyme lyved Sibille, that was cleped Samia. The Sibyls. Auctoures sey here that there were ten Sibilles. On was of Perse: The secunde of Libie. The thirde of Delphis, where Appollo is worchiped, wech made verse put in Omer book. The fourt was cleped Cimerea;² sche dwelled in Itaile. The V. was Erithea, that dwelled in Babilonie. The sext was Samia, born in a ylde of the same name. The VII. hite Amalthea, that mad IX. bookes to on cleped Tarquinius Priscus, in wech bokes were wrytyn the lawes of Rome. The VIII. was born fast be Troye; sche was cleped Elesponcia.³ The IX. was amongst the Frises. The X.,

¹ say] saw. C.C.C.

² Cimerea] Cumea. C.C.C.

³ sche was cleped Elesponcia.] om. C.C.C.

B.C. 643. most famous, was at Rome called Tiburtina, for sche prophecied mech of Crist.

Anno 4541—4553.

B.C. 640. Anno 4554.—Amon endith here, that was Kyng Death of Amon. of Jerusalem XIII. zere; and he folowid his fadir Manasses in al evil and al onclennes of ydolatrie. Therefor his owne servauntis mordred him in his owne hous. And aftir his deth the puple of the lond ros and killid alle thoo traitoures.

Bizantium In this tyme was edified a cite in the lond of founded. Trace, wech thei cleped Bizans; and aftirward Grete Constantin mad it more and called it Constantinople.

Anno 4555—4575.

B.C. 609. Anno 4576.—Josias makith an ende of his lif, Death of Josiah. wech regned in Jerusalem XXII. zere. This man kept the weyes of David, and porged the lond of al ydolatrie. But in batayle he was smet with a arow, and so deied.

Anno 4577—4586.

B.C. 600. Anno 4587.—Joachim, wech that is cleped Jeconias, Jehoiakim. he regned in Jerusalem XI. zere.

The Baby- This same man was led be Nabugodonosor into lonish cap- Babiloni, and mani prisoneres with him, most specialy tivity. the best of the lond, as Thobie and Mardoche, with many othir. Than the Kyng of Babilon sette Sedechie, Kyng at Jerusalem, to governe the puple, and pay tribute zerly; wech Sedechi rebelled ageyn the Kyng. And therefor the Kyng cam ageyn to Jerusalem, and took this Kyng, put out his eyne, and led him into Babilonie; and thus was the cite and the Temple destroyed. And undir this Captivity prophecied Jeremie, Ezechiel, and Daniel, of whom sumwhat will we write.

Zedekiah is made King of Judah. Jeremie. Jeremie was a prophete and a preest, born in Anatoth, hallowid in his modir wombe. He began to prophecie whil he was a child. The ruine of the cite he morned with woful songis, foure distincte be

the A. B. C. Nabugodonosor drew him oute of the lake, and sent him into Egipt with othir prisoneres, where, for his prophecie, his owne puple killid him with stones, in a town thei clepe Tafnes, and byried in the same place where Pharao dwelled. B.C. 600.

Ezechie began to prophecye in the XXX. zere of his age, and in the V. zere of her captivite. He sey a glorious trone in the firmament. He receyved a book, and ete it. He sey many sites, in wech divers Kynges and puples for synne schuld be destroyed. He sey eke a feld ful of drye bones; and, whil he prophecied onto hem, the senewis and veynes of flesch and seyn entered onto hem, and eke the spirit, that thei stood upon here feet. Ezekiel.

Anno 4588—4599.

Anno Mundi iiiiM.DC.

Anno 4601—4653.

Anno 4654.—Daniel, the son of Abda, prophecied this same tyme, born in Jude, and but zong led into Babilonie: a mervelous prophete. For the dremes of Nabugodonosor in the grete ymage and the grete tre, he expounded. And of the foure wyndis fityng in the se, he mervelously touchid who the foure bestis rising with these foure wyndis foutyn ech with othir. A elde¹ Man sei he sitting in majeste, and aboute Him² a thousand thousand of ministres. Daniel.

Anno 4655—4680.

Anno 4681.—Captivitas Jerusalem solvitur.³

End of the
Captivity.

Anno 4682—4689.

Anno 4690.—Here regneth Darius upon the Medes, and Cirus upon the Perses; in whose first zere the Captivity of the Jewis was relesid be the same Cirus B.C. 521.
Darius I.
Cyrus.

¹ *elde*] old. C.C.C.

² *Him*.] Added in the margin in the MS. Pub. Lib., but in the text of C.C.C.

³ *Captivitas . . . solvitur.*] Added in a later hand, and omitted in C.C.C.

B.C. 521. which gave Zorobabel, and Jesus, the Grete Preest, Zerubbabel and Jeshua leve for to go hom to Jerusalem, and to edifye it. Summe sey that it was in the first zere of Cirus, Summe sey in the third. And this is cause of the variauns: for thei had leve in the first, but thei were not redy till the third zere. And here is for to noten that their is grete variacion amongst auc-toures, both of zeres and of Kyngis names; for many had dyvers names. Eke this Darius and Cirus destroyed Babilonie, and there sesed the name of that regne.

Susanna. In this same tyme fel the story of Susanne.
The Seven And in this same tyme lyved thoo VII. first Sages. Philosopheres that were of so grete fame, whos names be these:—Thales, Pitacus, Solon, Cylon, Piriander,¹ Cleobolus, and Bias.

Anno 4691—4699.

Anno Mundi iiiM.DCC.

Anno 4701—4736.

¹ *Piriander*] Piriandus. C.C.C.

ETAS QUINTA.¹

Anno 4737.—Here regned Xerses, the V. Kyng of B.C. 485. Perse, and he regned there XXIII. zere. This man ^{Xerses.} was so leccherous that he ded eryl openly what man coude bring in a new circumstauns of lecchery, he schuld have a grete reward. And whanne he had gadered a gret ost ageyn the Grekis, on seyde,—“The Grekis schul not only be ovyrcome, but thei schal be pressed down with swech a multitude,” Demoratus, the Philosofer, answerd,—“There is swech a multitude that thei may not be governed, and therefor is it the more to drede.”

In this tyme lyved these two poetes, Sophocles and Euripides, that were cleped Tragedies. Trajedi is as Euripides. mech to sey as he that writith eld² stories, with ditees hevvy and sorrowful.

Anno 4738—4776.

Anno 4777.—Here regneth Artharxerses, the VI. B.C. 464. Kyng in Perse, which is clepid Nothus; XL. zere he ^{Artharxerses Longimanus.} regned there. Under whom Esdras repayred the lawe that was brent³ be hem of Chalde, which Esdras ^{Ezra re-} broute in new maner of wryting of letteres⁴ that ^{stores the observance of the Law.} were more esy for to write, and more esy for to pronounce, and therfor was he called a swift writere.

¹ *Etas Quinta.*] om. C.C.C.

² *eld*] old. C.C.C.

³ *brent.*] Inserted above the line in the MS. Pub. Lib., but forming

part of the text in C.C.C.

⁴ *of letteres.*] Added in the margin of the MS. Pub. Lib.—In the text of C.C.C.

B.C. 464. And it is not grete wondir, thou that Esdras mite with his remembrauns write bokes new ageyn, for we know that there be summe men that can hold in here remembrauns mech thing.

Anno 4778—4795.

B.C. 424.
Darius II.

Anno 4796.—In this zere regneth Darius, the VII. Kyng in Perse, and he regned XIX. zere. This man was son of Ydapsis, and on of the VII. governoures of Perse, which was chosen by the nyhyng of a hors. Undir him was the probleme purposid of the strength of a King, a woman, wyn, and treuth.

Plato.

In this tyme was Plato disciple to Socrates, in whos bokes was founde a gret part of that Gospel, “In principio erat Verbum.”¹ Whan he was take with soudiours, and broute to Dionisie the tyraunt, he, seing so many aboute the tiraunt, seide onto him, “What hast thou do that thou nedist so many men?” This Plato mad many bokes, and named hem aftir his maystires. Themeus is on; Phedron a othir; the third, Gorgialis; the IIII. Pitharas. And though men feyne mech thing of his deth, he was hald in so gret reverens that thei had doute, whan he was ded, whethir thei schuld a noumbir him among the hie goddis or semigoddes.

Anno 4797—4799.

Anno Mundi iiiiiM.DCCC.

Anno 4801—4837.

B.C. 359.
Death of
Artaxerxes
II.

Anno 4838.—Here endith² Artarxerses, whos regne lasted XL. zere. Summe sey that his name was Assuerus, to whom Ester was coupled.

Diogenes
the Cynic.

In this tyme lyved Diogenes, that seld him selve onto bondage, and whan his maystere that boute

¹ S. John i. 1.

² *endith*.] Written upon an erasure. The word was originally

‘regneth;’ and ‘deieth’ has been written above it in red ink, and afterwards erased.

him profered¹ to on Veniedes² for to by him, Veniedes B.C. 359. inquired of the Philosophre what craft he coude, and he answered:—"I can," he seith, "though I be bond, be a governoure onto hem that stande in gret freedom." And whan Veniades herd this answeere, he merveiled gretly, and seide, "I make the lord of my childirn: do with hem at thi pleysauns." Kyng Alisaundre fond him sitting in a tunne, evyr open to the sunne; and whan Alisaundre comaunde him to aske what he wold, he prayed him for to remeve, and stand no longer in his lite.

Anno 4839—4863.

Anno 4864.—Here is the deth³ of Artaxerxes, B.C. 338. which had⁴ regned XXVI. 3ere; in which tyme Death of Artaxerxes III. Demostenes and Aristotoles floured in philosophie.

Of Demostenes rede we that, whan Alisaundre cam to Attenes, in purpos to distroye the cite, this man was sette withoute the gate, because he had be maistir onto the Kyng. This undirstood Alisaundre, and at the first site swore be Ammon the god, that what so evyr he desired, it schuld not be had. Thanne the Philosophre prayed him, be the vertu of the same Amon, that he schul never leve til he had destroyed the cite. And so the Kyng turnyd fro his purpose, seyng, "Evyr is wisdam above powere."

Aristotel, at his age of XVIII. 3ere, was disciple to Aristotle. Plato; a man of excellent wit and grete eloquens. He wrote alle the philosophi, and sette it in dew forme. Summe men seide that he was the son of swech a

¹ *profered.*] C.C.C. — The word is written "pofered" in the MS. Pub. Lib.

² *Veniedes.*] The name of Xenias is thus written in this place in

both MSS.; a few lines below it is written "Veniades."

³ *deth.*] Written on an erasure.

⁴ *had.*] Added above the line in red ink.

B.C. 333. spirit which thei clepe Incubus, for the litlmes of his body, an¹ the sotilte of his witte.

Anno 4865—4867.

B.C. 336.
Death of
Arses.
Xenocra-
tes.

Anno 4868.—Here deyed² Xerses, that was Kyng³ IIII. zere. He had an othir name, Arsanus.

In this tyme was Zenocrates in Attenis, whos chas- tite is mech praised. For whan a faire strympet was hired with a great summe, that sche schuld enclyne him to lecherie, boldly sche wente to bed, and lay be him al nyte: and, in the morowning, whanne thei that hired hire asked her mony ageyn, sche answerd that hir covinaunt was to ovircom a man and not a blok.

Anno 4869—4873.

B.C. 331.
Death of
Darius Co-
domannus.

Anno 4874.—Here deyed⁴ Darius, which was ovyr- com of Alisaundre.

Anno 4875—4878.

B.C. 323.
Death of
Alexander
the Great.

Anno 4879.—Here deyed⁵ Grete Alisaundre, that regned⁶ XII. zere; sex zere with Darie, and sex zere after his deth.

And here leve we the manere of countyng used befor, where we sette evyr the regner in his last zere; fro this tyme forward we will set hem in her first zere.⁷

¹ an] and. C.C.C.

² deyed.] Written upon an erasure. The erased word appears in this, and the two following cases, to have been 'regneth,' as in previous instances; hence the addition of the words 'that was Kyng'—'that regned.'

³ that was Kyng.] Added in the margin.

⁴ deyed.] Written upon an erasure instead of the word 'regneth.'

⁵ deyed.] On an erasure.

⁶ that regned.] Added above the line.

⁷ in her first zere.] The date of the commencement of each King's reign is set in the MS. at the beginning of the account of it, and this order has, of course, been observed in the present edition. The dates of the several years comprehended under each reign are set in a continuous column in the MS., without any reference to the text, and these have been grouped together as in the previons part of the Chronicle, so as to occupy the smallest possible space.

In the sext zere of Darie, Alisaundre rejoysed the kyngdam of Babilon, that was thanne, as we seid before, devolute to the kyngdam of Perse, and now to the kyngdam of Macedonie. Thus was Alisaundre brout to that empire, and sette mech good reule in every lond. He visited the Temple in Jerusalem, and relesed hem of her tribute every VII. zere. He deyed in Babilonie, poisoned with venim.

Anno 4880. — Here beginnith Ptholomeus for to regne, and he was the son of on Lagus, and he regned XL. zere. And here is for to note,—Whan Alisaundre deied, foure of his princes occupied al his empire. This Ptholome the south, and dwelled in Egipte. Philippe, Alisaundre brothir, he kept him in the west. Antigonus the north, and Seleucus the est. But this Ptholomeus, wech was cleped Sother, he regned in Egipte. And in his secund zere began the kyngdam¹ of Asie. First regned there Antigonus, XVIII. zere; and thanne regned Demetrius XVII. zere, and that same Demetrius resigned his rite outo Seleucus, king of Surre; and so cesed the kyngdam of Asie. This same Seleucus mad III. grete citees, on hite Antioch; the othir hite Laodicia; the third, Seleuce, after his name.

Anno 4881—4899.

Anno Mundi iiiM.DCCCC.

Anno 4901—4919.

Anno 4920.—Here beginnith the regne of Ptholomeus Philadelphus, and he regned XXXVIII. zere.

Undir this man the LXX. translaturis were in Egipte, and thei translat the Lawe of God out of Hebrew into Grek tonge. For Grete Alisaundre and his successoures studied gretly for to gader many

Ptolemæus
Soter, King
of Egypt.

B.C. 285.
Ptolemæus
Philadel-
phus.
The Sep-
tuagint
translation
made.

¹ *the kyngdam*] C.C.C. The word "the" is omitted in the MS. Pub. Lib.

B.C. 285. bokes into her tresoure, and specialy lawes and decrees to governauns of puple. But this man was most desirous in this mater. For he multiplied so bokes that there were founde in his librarie at Alisaundre LXX. thousand bokes. For he sent to Jerusalem, onto Eleazar, the bischop, for to have the Elde¹ Testament translate out of Hebrew into Greke tonge. And this Eleazar sent him LXX. wel lerned men, wech the Kyng put in sundri houses, and ech of hem translate be him selve. And this miracle fel, that, whan her translacion was broute togidir, there was no discrepauns in sentens, ne variauns in wordes, be vertu, as we fynde, of the Holy Goost.

Anno 4921—4955.

B.C. 247.
Ptolemæus
Energetes.

Anno 4956.—Here regneth Ptholomeus Euergetes, cleped so, for he browt many ydoles oute of Surre, and mad Egipte rich with hem, for thei were of sylvir and gold.

Jesus, the
son of Si-
rach.

In this mannes time lyved Jesus, filius Sirac, that mad a book of the Bible, wech we clepe "Ecclesiasticus," wech book, for the similitude of speech, sunme men supposed it had be of Salamones makyng. It is clepid "Ecclesiasticus," that is to sey, "Of the Church," for there is mech thing longyng to the observauns and providens of the Chersch.

Anno 4957—4981.

B.C. 222.
Ptolemæus
Philopator.

Anno 4982.—Ptholomeus Philopater,² he regned VII. zere. He had that name for he was fader of al wrechchidnes; for he left al the good occupacion of knythod, and used ydilnes, leccherie, insolens, manslaughter; al nyte occupied with leccherie; al day in glotonye. He weddid his sistir, cleped Erudite: aftir, he killid hir. Than had he ever chaunge of women.

¹ Elde] olde. C.C.C.

² Philopater.] Partly written upon an erasure.

And for this cursed lyf Antiochus Magnus tok him B.C. 222. and killid him; and alle his strumpettis ho hung hem on galowis.

Anno 4983—4988.

Anno 4989.—Ptholome clepid Epiphanes, he regned in Alisaundre XXXIIII. 3ere; and, for he was but V. 3ere old whanne he began to regne, therfor thei of Alisaundre sent onto the Romaynes for to help here 3ong Kyng ageyn the power of Grete Antiochus. And thanne the Romaynes sent two legatis onto this Antiochus, that he schuld go oute of Egipte, and do no harm to here frendis. And whan this child was growe onto age, he weddid the doutir of the same Antiochus, wech hite Cleopatra.

In this same tyme lyved the eloquent man wech hite Plautus; and for al his eloquens, he was compelled for to dwel with a baxter, and grinde his corn at a querne; and whanne he had leisere, than wold write tales of ful grete sentens.

Anno 4990—4999.

Anno Mundi vM.

Anno 5001—5022.

Anno 5023. — Ptholomeus Philometer regned in Egipt XXXV. 3ere.

And in his tyme lyved that conquerour at Rome, whom thei clepe Scipio Affricanus. He was cleped so for the grete conquestes that he had on Cartage, wech cite stant in Affric. It was he that counceled the Senate, that Cartage schuld not be distroyed. For whanne the Romaynes left werre with Cartage, than be ydilnesse began mech debate in the cite, evele drantes in the puple; covinauntes broken, opyn extortion; privy therft.¹ Therefor wold this man that Cartage schuld not be distroyed, that drede schuld

¹ therft] theft. C.C.C.

B.C. 181. oppresse lecherie and bisnesse schuld distroye avarice. This man was byried in straunge lond, and this vers writin on his grave:—"O onkynd cuntre, my bones schal thou not have." In his tyme the Romaynes conqwerd a grete part of Greece.

Judas
Maccabæus. And in this same tyme Judas Machabeus and his bretherin conqwered the lond of Inde, killid here enimes, purged the Temple, and had victorie of ful many tyrauntis.

Anno 5024—5057.

B.C. 146. Ptolemæus
Energ. II. Anno 5058.—Ptholome cleped Euergetes the Sc-
cunde, regned XXIX. zere.

Death of Terence. Under his tyme deied the noble poete Terrencius,¹ that wrote so many trajedies; whos grave was wryten with these vers:—

"Natus in excelsis tectis Cartagenis alte,
Romanis ducibus bellica preda fui.

Descripsi mores hominum, juvenumque senumque;
Quid meretrix, quid leno dolis, quid fingat avarus.

Hec quoque qui legit, sic, puto, cautus erit."

Thus thei mene in Englisch:—

"Born in the toures hi in the cite of Cartage,
To the dukes of Rome pray of bataile was I.

I have descrived the maneris of men, both eld²
and zong;

What gile in woman is, what feyning in covetise.

He that redith al this, the betyr he may bewar."

Anno 5059—5085.

B.C. 117. Ptolemæus
Lathyrus. Anno 5086.—Ptholome, cleped Sother, or ellis Phis-
con, regned XVII. zere first. This man weddid his owne sistir, and aftir, in the first day of the wedding, he killid hir child wech was eyir of the lond. In the XVII. zere of his regne his moder Cleopatra be grete power mad him to fle fro his lond and dwelle

¹ *Terrencius.*] Added above the | in the text in C.C.C.
line in the MS. Pub. Lib., but found | ² *eld*] old. C.C.C.

in the ylde of Cipre. Whan he was there he killid B.C. 117.
anothir child of his, and put it in a forser, and sent
it to his modir and his wif at here fest the same
day that the qween was bore.

Anno 5087—5099.

Anno Mundi vM.C.

Anno 5101, 5102.

Anno 5103.—Here the qween Cleopatra, aftir Ptho- B.C. 107.
lome was exiled, mad her zonge son Kyng, wech hite Exile of
Ptholome Alisaundre. This man grew onto swech Ptol. Lathy-
cruelnes that he killid his owne moder: therfor rus.
the puple ros upon him, exiled him, and called in Ptol. Alex-
his brothir oute of Cipre to regne ageyn. ander.

Ptholome Sother, or ellis Pliscon, regneth ageyn B.C. 89.
VIII. zere. Ptol. Phys-
con re-
stored.

Anno 5104—5119.

Anno 5120.—Here regneth Ptholome Dionisius, X. B.C. 80.
zere. Ptolemæus
Auletes.

Anno 5121—5129.

Anno 5130.—Here regnith Cleopatra. This woman Cleopatra.
was doutir onto the forseid Dionisius. And here is
diversite in counting of zeres. For sum sey that hir
regne began here, and summe sey that sche regned
to zere be hir selve, and thanne under Julius, V. zere,
and under Octavianus, XV. zere.

Anno 5131—5139.

Anno 5150.—Here goth the regne of Egipt onto B.C. 46.
the Romaynes. For Julius Cesar conquered Egipt, Julius
and put it undir tribute. And in this same tyme Cesar.
was this lond conquered be the same Julius, thorw
mediacion of a lord thei cleped Androche, wech was
brothir to the Kyng: his name was Cassebelian.

Anno 5151—5156.

Anno 5157.—Octavian began to regne the zere of B.C. 25.
the world V.¹ thousand a hundred and sevene and Augustus.

¹ V.] Written upon an erasure.

B.C. 25. fifty. Before the Nativite of Criste he regned XII. zere, and aftir the Nativite of Criste XIII. zere. He was bore in Rome: his fader hite Octavian, a senatoure. His moder was of the kyn of Eneas, a Trojan. Cosyn he was onto Julius Cesar, and, he choys, his son. This man browt al the empire into o monarchi. And zet, as worthi as he was, he wanted not vices: for he wold never rest with oute grete noumbir of women and maydenes. The puple of Rome, for his grete beute, prosperity, and pees, wold worchip him as a god. But he wold not receyve it, but asked leiser to gyve hem a answere. Than called he to him sibill Tiburtine, and rehersed onto her the desire of the Senate. Sche asked the space of three dayes avisement, in wech sche, and he, and many mo, fasted and prayed. And at the thre dayes ende, they sey Hevene open, and a grete brithnesse schining upon hem: and thanne sey thei a faire ymage of a mayde upon a auter, and a child in hir armes. And whan he merved gretly he herd a vois fro Hevene crying in this manere,—
 “This is the auter of Goddis Son.” Than felle he down onto the erde, and reverently worchipid that site. The next day he went onto the Capitol, and told hem al this vision, and refused her profir. This same vision was seyn in the chambir of Octavian, wech is now a Cherch and a Covent of Freres Menouris. It is cleped now “Ara Celi.”

Anno 5158—5198.

ETAS VI.¹

Anno 5199—Cristi 1.—This zere was Crist oure Lord born of a mayde, in Bethlem, in the nyte before the Sunday. And, as Bede scith² in his Cronicle, it was fro the making of Adam onto the birth of Crist zeres V. thousand a hundred nynty and nyne, as it is conteyned in these vers :

‘Unum tolle datis ad milia quinque ducentis,
Nascente Domino tot Beda dat prothoplausto.’

This is the sentens:—‘Take one fro V. thousand and to hundred; So many zeres be fro Adam onto Crist.’

Anno Mundi vM.CC. 2.³

Anno 5201—5209. 3—11.

Anno 5210. 12.—This zere was Crist founde in the Temple amongis doctores.

Anno 5211. 13.

¹ *Etas VI.*] om. C.C.C.

² *as Bede seith, &c.*] “Anno XV. imperii Tiberii, Dominus post Baptismum, quod prædicavit Johannes, mundo regnum Cælorum annunciat, peractis a principio mundi secundum Hebræos annis, ut Eusebius in Chronicis suis signat, quatuor millibus, adnotando quod XVI. Tiberii anno principium fuerit LXXXI. Jubelei, secundum Hebræos. Quare autem nostra supputatio undeviginti minus ponendos æstimaverit annos, facile qui supe-

rora libelli hujus legerit, inveniet. Juxta vero chronica eadem quæ Eusebius de vera editione, ut sibi videtur, composuit, anni sunt vM.CCXXXVIII.” See page 183 of the edition of the works of Beda, printed at Basle in 1563.

³ The figures in the second column represent the years after Christ, and are distinguished by the use of red ink in the original MS. See the explanation of this given by Capgrave in his Dedication, at page 2.

- A.D. 14. Anno 5212. 14.
 Tiberius. And Tiberius was mad emperoure the XIII. zere of Crist, and he regned XXIII. zere, XVIII. zere before the Passion, and V. zere aftir.
- Death of Ovid. In this same tyme was Ovyde the poete ded in exile.
- Pilate Procur. of Judæa. And in this same tyme Pilate was made President of Jude.
 Anno 5213—5217. 15—19.
 Anno 5218. 20.—In all these zeres tyl Crist was XXX. zere of age the Gospelle makith no grete declaracion of His dedis; but, with oute ony doute, He lyved a parfit lyf, and ded many miracles, thou thei be not wrytin in bokis.
 Anno 5219—5227. 21—29.
- A.D. 30. Baptism of Christ. Anno 5228. 30.—In this zere was Crist oure Lord baptized, whanne He was XXX. zere old. And The Apostles chosen. in this same zere He turned water into wyn. And in this seme yere He chase His XII. Apostoles, of S. Peter. whsch Peter was first, born in Bethsaida, brothir on to Andrew, whom Crist mad prince to the Apostolis. Sex and XXX. zere aftir the Passioun of Crist he [S. Paul.] was martired at Rome, undir Nero. Poule was not chose be Crist in His lyve; but aftir the Ascencioun, with grete lite and ferful wordes turned to the Feith, whsch in honoure is sette next Petir, for his general laboure in preching, and eke for thei both were ded for Crist in o cite, and in o day.
- S. Andrew. Andrew was brothir onto Petir, that was eke in Achay, and martired on a crosse.
- S. James the Great. Jacobus, brothir to Jon Evangelist, the son of Zebede and Salome, prechid in Spayne, and deied in Jerusalem.
- S. John, Ev. Jon the Evangelist, his brothir, was exiled to Pathmos, wher he mad the Apocalips; but he deied in Ephese: nothing founde in his grave but manna.

Thomas was he that groped the woundes of Crist. A.D. 30.
He was slayn with a sper in Ynde. S. Thomas.

Philippe was eke of Bethsaide. In a cite of Frise, S. Philip.
cleped Jeraple, he was put on the cross.

Jacobus, the son of Joseph, first bischop of Jeru- S. James
salem, was throwe there fro the pinnacle of the Temple, the Less.
and aftir smet with a fulleres bat.

Bartholome prechid in the region of Armenie; and S. Bartho-
there in Albanie, here grete cite, he was both flayn lomew.
and hedid.

Mathew, Apostel and Evangelist, mad his Evangele S. Matthew,
in Rome; aftir that prechid in Macedonie; was slayn Ev.
in Persida.

Simon, born in the strete of Chana, prechid in S. Simon,
Egipt. Aftir bischop of Jerusalem, and martired in
the same place.

Judas, wech is clepid Thadeus, was martired in S. Jude.
Erico, a cite of Armeni.

Matheu was on of the LXX. disciples, and for S. Matthias.
Judas chosen.

Anno 5229, 5230. 31, 32.

Anno 5231. 33.—This zere was Crist ded for A.D. 33.
Savacion¹ of man. For Cristus² seith that He was Crucifixien
XXXIII. zere old whan He deied, and as mech more of Christ.
as was fro His birth onto Pase; and be that count-
ing He deid in the XXXIIII. zere of His age.

Anno 5232, 5233. 34, 35.

Anno 5234. 36.—Here seid Petir his first Messe.

Anno 5235. 37.

Anno 5236. 38.—Here is Gayus emperoure.

Anno 5237. 39.—In this zere Petir cam to An- A.D. 38.
tioche; and Matheu writeth his Godspel. Caligula.

Anno 5238, 5239. 40, 41.

Anno 5240. 42.—Here regneth Claudius, that zave A.D. 42.
Claudius.

¹ *savacion*] *salvacion*. C.C.C. | ² *Cristus*] *Crist*. C.C.C.

A.D. 42. bataile onto this lond, and killid the Kyng clepid
 His war with the Britons. Gwindevyn. Than was Arvigarus, brothir to the for-
 seyde Kyng, which was acorded to Claudius in this
 manere, that he schuld wedde the emperoures doutir,
 and be Kyng undir Claudius. And at her wedding
 the emperoure ded make a good town, and called it,
 aftir his name, Kayerglau, that is to seyn the cyte
 of Gloucestir. This emperoure¹ Claudius was so obli-
 vious that, sone aftir he had killid his wyf, he asked
 why sche came not to soper.

Gloucester
 founded.

In this same tyme was Linus Pope, which ordeyned
 that women schuld with lynand cure her heer.

Linus, Bp.
 of Rome.

Anno 5241—5253. 43-55.

A.D. 55. Anno 5254. 56.²—Nero regned aftir this Claudius,
 Nero. of alle men wrecchiddest, redy to alle maner vices;
 undir whom Petir and Poule were martired: Petir
 in a place cleped Vaticanus, in the weye that is called
 Aurea; and Poule in a strete called Hostiense, in
 a place that is cleped "Aput Aquas Saluias,"—"At
 the Scipping Waters." For Poule's hed scippid thries
 aftir it was fro the body, and at every scip there
 sprang a welle; therefor is that place clepid soo.

Anno 5255—5267. 57-69.

A.D. 69. Anno 5268. 70.—Vespasian regned aftir Gabba,
 Galba. which regned but IX. monthis. He was sent be Nero
 Vespasian. to Palestyn, for to withstand the rebellion of Jewis,
 and there the knythis of the hoost chose him to the
 empire. But of homely kyn was he born; but en-
 dewid he was with the best maneres. Summe sey
 that he was cured of a grevous sekene of waspis in
 his nose and cured be sith of the Vernicle. And this
 cure excited him to venge Cristis deth. He deied of

¹ *emperoure.*] C.C.C. This word
 is written "empoure" in the MS,
 Pub. Lib.

² 56.] This, and other deviations

from the received chronology which
 occur in the text, are corrected in
 the marginal references.

the flux of blood, and whan deth cam he stood rite A.D. 42.
up, and seide, "It semeth a Kyng for to stand and
dey."

Anno 5269—5278. 71-80.

Anno 5279. 81.—Titus regned III. zere. This A.D. 79.
man, with his fader, destroyed Jerusalem, and all Titus.
the precious thinges that were there, brout hem to
Rome, and sette hem in the Temple of Pes. He
was swech a lover of vertue, that he was cleped
"The most delicious of alle men." So liberal eke was
he, that no man went fro him withoute reward.

In this tyme Cletus was Pope¹ XI. zere, which Cletus, Bp.
cursed al thoo that lette ony pilgrime² to go to of Rome.
Rome. He deyed a martyr, and byried in Vaticano.

Anno 5280, 5281. 82, 83.

Anno 5282. 84.—Domician regned XV. zere. This A.D. 81.
man was brothir onto Titus. In his first zeres he Domitian.
was resonably good. And in his last zeres al defiled
wiz vices; so fer forth that al the godnes of the
fader and the vertu of his brothir be his vice was
forgete. He killid many noble senatoures, and com-
aunded that every man schuld clepe him God; and
that his ymages schuld not be mad but of gold or
silvyr. He put Jon the Evangelist in a³ boilyng tunne
of oyle, and thanne exiled him. In his tyme Seynt
Denise was martired at Paris.

And in the VIII. zere of his regne was Clement Clement I.
mad Pope of Rome; wech astat he kept IX. zere; Bp. of
for in the tyme of Trajane his body was throw Rome.
into the se, and aftir broute to Rome.

Anno 5283—5298. 85-98.

¹ *Pope.*] In this, and in almost every other instance of its use throughout the MS. Pub. Lib., the word "Pope" has been carefully

struck out with a pen.

² *pilgrime*] pilgrimage. C.C.C.

³ *Evangelist in a.*] Added in the margin.

A.D. 96. Anno 5297. 99.—Nerva was emperoure but o 3ere.
 Nerva. This man dampned al that Domician ordeyned; and
 for that cause Seynt Jon Evangelist was delyveryd
 fro his exile, and cam to Ephese.

A.D. 98. Anno 5298. 100.—Trajane regned in Rome XIX.
 Trajan. 3ere. This man mutiplied that empire gretly. For
 he conquered Asie, Babilonie, and mech of Ynde.
 This man killid ny the third part of Cristen men,
 not be his owne malice, but be stering of his Coun-
 S. Ignatius. cel. Undir him was martired Seint Ignace, bishop
 of Antioche, disciple of Jon Evangelist. This manne's
 hert, whanne it was open, thei founde the name of
 Jesu writin there with letteris of gold. In this
 tyme was Eustace, his wif, and here issew martired
 Plutareh. for Crist. And this tyme lyved Plutare the Philo-
 sophre, maistir onto Trajan, that wrot onto him a
 book, where he counceled him that he schuld sese fro
 the persecucion of Cristen men; for, as he wrote,
 there coude be founde no defaute in hem, but that
 thei worchiped no ydolis, and rysing erly in the
 morowning and songing¹ ympnis to On thei cleped
 Crist. And, as it is seide, the emperoure fro that tyme
 was not so cruel. In his tyme was Simon Cleophas,
 bishop of Jerusalem, martired, and put on the crosse.

Anacletus, And in the first 3ere of Trajane was Anaclete Pope,
 Bp. of Rome. a Grek of nacion, IX. 3ere. He ordeyned that prestis
 schuld no berdis have. He is buried in Vaticano.

Evaristus, The X. 3ere of Trajane was Evaristus Pope, a Jew,
 Bp. of Rome. bore in Bethlem. He dyvyded the titeles that Cardi-
 nalis have; and he ordeyned that VII. deknes schuld
 kepe a bishop whan he prechid, for drede of ene-
 myes of the Feith. He was Pope X. 3ere, byried in
 Vaticano.

Anno 5299—5316. 101-118.

¹ *singing*] *songin*. C.C.C.

Anno 5317. 119.—Adrian regned XXI. ȝere. He A.D. 117. went to Jerusalem, and punchid there the Jewis that Adrian. were rebelles, and repaired the Tempull,¹ put oute Jewis and put in hethen men, and sette there his ymage as a god. He mad eke a precept, that no Jew into Jerusalem schuld entre; but Cristen men he forbade not the entre. Undir him was martired the holy mayde Seraphia, that cam fro Antioche and dwelled with anothir mayde thei cleped Sabine. In this tyme was a Philosophe cleped Secundus, that kept silens al his lif, and answered evyr be writing.

And in this tyme was Alisaundre Pope, that Alexander I., Bp. of Rome. ordeyned hali water, and that wyn schuld be put in the chalis, and water thereto.² In this tyme lyved on Aquila, that translate the Elde³ Testament out of Hebrew into Grek.

In the X. ȝere of Adrian was Sixte the first mad Sixtus I., Bp. of Rome. Pope. He ordeyned that 'Sanctus' schuld be sunge at Sacri; and no man schuld handel the chales but ministeris of the auter. He was hedid withoute gate⁴ that is cleped Appia and biried in Vaticano.

In the XIX. ȝere of Adrian was Thelophorus mad Thelophorus, Bp. of Rome. Pope, which was first a ancorite. He ordeyned there schul no man say masse before that he had seid the Ters, that is to sey, "Legem pone." He ordeyned thȝo III. masses on Cristmas morow. He deied a martir, biried in Vaticano.

Anno 5318—5337. 120-139.

¹ *Tempull.*] C.C.C. The first syllable only of this word occurs in the MS. Pub. Lib.

² *And in this . . . water there-to.*] The whole of this passage is written in the margin of the MS.

Pub. Lib. It forms part of the text in C.C.C.

³ *Elde*] old. C.C.C.

⁴ *withoute gate*] without the gate. C.C.C.

A.D. 137. Anno 5338. 140.—Antoni the Meke regned XXIII.
 Antoninus Pius. zere with his sones. He was cleped so for he mad
 many men of pite for to forgyve here det. And eke
 he was good to Cristen men, for he suffered hem to
 dwelle in pes in her owne places; not for to by ne
 selle with no othir men.

Galen. In his tyme was lyvyng the gret leche, cleped
 Galiene, at Rome, that had first studied at Alis-
 aundre and in Rodis. He mad many bokis of this
 craft, whos names be these, Almagest, Prospectif,
 Centilogie, and othir. Summe sey that Ptolome
 Kyng of Egipt mad this Almagest.¹ Peraventure
 this man mored it, or set it in othir forme. And
 sum sey that the same Galiene hite Ptholome. He
 was of mene stature, white of coloure, sone wroth,
 litil eter, swete of onde, his clothing white.

Hyginus, Pope. In the VIII. zere of Antoni was Pope of Rome
 Yginus, born in Atenes. He ordeyned that every
 child both in Baptem and Confirmation schuld have
 Godfadir and Godmodyr. He was biried in the
 Chereh of Seynt Petir.

Pius I., Pope. And aftir him was Pius, born in Itaile; in whos
 tyme Hermes wrot a book that Estern day schuld
 evyr be solempnyzed on a Sunday: For a aungelle
 appered to the same Hermes, and comaunded the
 same. And Pollicarpe, that was disciple to Seyn
 John Evangeliste, cam onto Rome, for to reforme all
 the bischoppis of Asie to the same reule. For thei
 alle, onto that tyme, were used in the ceremonie of
 Jewis for to hold Pase day evere in the myd
 monthe; that is to sey, the XV. day.

Anno 5339—5360. 141-162.

¹ *Almagest.*] The *Almagest* of
 Claudius Ptolemæus Pelusiensis
 was printed at Venice by Pet.
 Liechtenstein, in 1815. There is

an edition "*Almagestum Latina*
donatum lingua a G. Trapezuntio,
per Luc. Gauricum recognitum."
 Ven, Luc. Ant. Junta, 1528.

Anno 5361. 163.—Marcus Antonin the trewe, with A.D. 161.
 Lucye, his brother Lucy,¹ regned XIX. zere. In this Antoninus
 zere began at Rome to regne to emperoures. This man Philoso-
 was good in governauns, and, aftir his name, trew in phus.
 his dedis; but, for al that, was there grete persecucion
 ageyn Cristen men in his tyme. And in these dayes
 was the good old man Pollicarp, disciple to Jon the
 Evangelist, martired for Crist, and XII. worthi men
 with him, of the cite cleped Philadelphia: this was in
 Asia. And in Frauns was killid Seynt Justus, bischop
 of Mamert, and Seynt Foreius, bischop of Lugdunensis,
 with many othir martires.

In this tyme lyved the notable writer of stories Hegesippus
 of the Cherech, which thei cleped Egecippus. And flor.
 in this tyme leved Praxede, that, with hir sistir
 Potencian, byryed many a martir.

In the first zere of this Antonie was Pope at Rome Anicetus,
 Anicetus. He mad a statute in the Cherech, that Pope.
 there schuld no bischop be consecrate but of III.
 bischoppes at the leest. He was biried in the cymy-
 tery of Kalixt.

And in the X. zere of this Antonie was Sother Pope. Soter, Pope.
 He ordeyned that there schuld no nunne handeled the
 corporas, ne cast none encense in the Cherech. He
 ordeyned eke that there schuld no man use his wif,
 but if thei were first offered be here frendis, and
 blessid be the prest. He was byried in Vaticano.

In the XIX. zere of Antoni was Eleutheri Pope,² a Eleutherus,
 Grek of nacion. He receyved a letter fro the Kyng Pope.
 of Grete Britayn, cleped Lucius, that he schuld send
 summe prestes to this lond to baptize him, and his He sends
 puple. And the Pope sent hedir Fugan and Damian, mission-
 which performed this dede. Summe Cronicles sey this aries to
 was in zere of oure Lord 165. Britain.

Anno 5362—5379. 163—181.

¹ *Lucye, his brother Lucy.*] Thus | in the spelling, in both MSS.
 written, and with the same variety | ² *Pope.*] Pope of Rome. C.C.C.

A.D. 193.
Pertinax.

Anno 5380. 182.—Helius Pertinax¹ regned XVIII. zere. In his tyme lyved the fourt translatur of the Bibil, cleped Simachus. And Narcissus was bischop of Jerusalem, a man full of vertue. Tertulian, eke a grete writer, was that tyme. And Origene taute thanne at Alisaundre, whos wryting passeth al othir. This Helius Pertinax was a wel agid man, rithful in al manere thing; nevr took he giftes of man. He regned but VI. monthes, and al the othir tyme occupied Severus, wech was a man evyr reydy to batayl, weel lerned in bokes, and liberal in giftis. He began the V. persecucion ageyn Cristen men, and killid many martires. On of hem was called Leontius, fader onto Origene: and than was Origene left of zong age, with his moder and VII. bretherin, wech with his teching of gramer susteyned hem alle. Yreneus, a grete clerk, bischop of Lugdune, was martired that tyme.

Septimius
Severus.

Victor,
Pope.

And in this tyme was Victor Pope of Rome. He gadered a counille in Alisaundre, that stant in Palestin, and there he mad a lawe, that Pase day schuld be on Sunday evyr betwix the XIII. day of the month and the XXI. He ordeyned that every man that wold be Cristen mite be baptized for nede in every watir, flood, welle, or strem, so that he mad confession of the Feith. He was martired, and byried in Vaticano.

Anno 5381—5397. 183—199.

A.D. 211.
Caracalla.

Anno 5398. 200.—Antonius Caracalla regned VII. zere. He was clepid Caracalla for a certeyn manere of clothing that he was first finder. This man was defiled with alle wikkidnes. In his dayes² was

¹ *Helius Pertinax.*] The name of the Emperor Commodus is here omitted, and his date assigned to Pertinax. This causes an error in the dates of ten years, more or less, which is not remedied till

the reign of Theodosius Magnus, A.D. 379. The true dates will be found in the margin throughout, as there is not unfrequently an error in the MS. in this early History.

² *dayes*] time. C.C.C.

found the V. translacion of the Elde Lawe; but who A.D. 211. mad it is in doute. This Antonie was so lecherous that he weddid his owne fader wyf. He held batail ageyn the Perses, and there he deied, biried in Edissa.

In his tyme was Zepherinus Pope. He ordeyned Zephyrinus, that everi Cristen man schuld receyve the blessed Pope. Sacrament on Pase day.

Anno 5399. 201.

Anno Mundi vM.CCCC. [Christi 202.]

Anno 5401—5404. 203-206.

Anno 5405. 207.—Macrinus regned but o zere. A.D. 217. Before his empire he was a prefecte of the Court, and Macrinus. for envye he lost his heed.

Anno 5406. 208.—Antonius Aurelius regned IIII. A.D. 218. zere. In his tyme ros the heresie of Sabelly. He Elagabalus. was before a prest of a temple cleded Eliogabelum. He left no memorie aftir him, but evel exaample of hordam, lecherie, and sweche stinking synne. Therfor the knytes risiu ageyn him, and killid him, and his modir eke.

In these dayes was Kalixtus Pope, wech mad Calixtus I, the cherch of Oure Lady in Transtibir, where the Pope. welles runne oyle and wyn on that day that Crist was bore. He ordeyned eke the fastyng on the Ymbir dayes. He mad the Cymyteri Via Appia, undir the Chirch of Sebastian, and there was he biried aftir his martirdam.

Anno 5407—5409. 209-211.

Anno 5410. 212.—Alexander Mammeas regned XIII. A.D. 222. zere. He was cleded Mammeas, for it was his modir Alexander Severus. name. This man governed knythod on the best manere, and lawe he norched in the best wise. For Vulpinianus, a gret maker of lawes, was gretly norched be him. He was killid in Mens at a grete trouble and rising of knytes.

In his tyme Origene was in his floures, and most Origen flor.

A.D. 222. honourable in the Cherch in sciens, eloquens, and witte; for than mad he bokes of grete sentens. For he had, beside othir writeres, VII. maydenes and VII. zong men, that wrytyn dyvers bokes, which he endited and reported on to hem, and that of dyvers materes. For, as Seynt Jerom seith,¹ he red of his making sex thousand volumes, beside Episteles and many other werkis. Ther went a proverb of him in that lond,—“His doctrine was lich his lyf.” Upon bed he lay nevyr; hosen and schon wered he nowt; he ete nevyr flesch, ne drank nevyr wyn. With his wrytyng Mammea the emperoure moder was Cristen; and sche mad hir son more esy, and sesed mech his persecucion.

Urban
Pope.

In this tyme was Urbane Pope VIII. zere. He converted Valerian, the spouse of Cicile, and baptized him and his brothir. In this tyme began the Cherch to have possession of lond and hous, but not so largely as it had in the tyme of Silvester. And with this possession Urban hered² notaries to write treuly the lyf of martires.

Anno 5411—5422. 213—224.

A.D. 235. Anno 5423. 225.—Maximiane regned III. zere, a
Maximinus. grete enemy to Cristen men.

Anno 5424, 5425. 226, 227.

A.D. 239. Anno 5426. 228.—Gordian regned VI. zere, that
Gordian. had grete victorie up the Perses, and³ in his comyng hom was slayn be treson.

¹ as *Seynt Jerom seith.*] Capgrave is mistaken in his quotation. S. Jerome contradicts the statement contained in the text. His words are:—“Sex millia Origenis tomos non poterat quisquam legere, quos ille non scripsit: faciliusque credo

testem hujus sermonis quam auctorem esse mentitum.” S. Hieron. ad Theophilum, adversus Joan. Hierosol.

² *hered*] *hyred.* C.C.C.

³ *and*] C.C.C. Written ‘ad’ in the MS. Pub. Lib.

In this tyme was Poncian Pope, that was exiled and dyed a martir. A.D. 239.
Pontianus,
Pope.

And than was Cyriacus Pope, but for he resyne, and went with XI. thousand maydnes, he is not put in the Cataloge of Popes. Cyriacus.

Next him was Anteros Pope: he was a Grek. Anterus,
Pope.

And than was Fabian Pope; and he was chosen be a wite dowe lityng on his hed. He ordeyned that every zere, on Schere or Maunde Thursday, the Pope schuld consecrate crisme. He dyvyded Rome on to VII. regiones, and to every region prefered he a decon to write treuly the lyf of holy martires. Fabianus,
Pope.

Anno 5427—5431. 229—233.

Anno 5432. 234.—Philippicus, with his son Philip, regned VII. zere. This was the first Cristen emperoure. A.D. 244.
Philip. And in the first zere of his empire was evene a thousand zere sith the cyte of Rome was begunne. And for this cause thei of Rome mad a ful grete solempnite, wech lested III. dayes and III. nytes. This emperoure was baptized of Seynt Pontian in the cite cleped Provynce. And both the fadere and the son were killid; the fadir at Rome, the son at Veron. This son was sobir¹ of chere, that there mite no myrth make him lawh.² These³ too emperoures in here deth beqwathe al her ricchesse to the Cherch and Seynt Sixte; for wech Seynt Laurens aftirwar was, in the tyme of Decius, put to the deth.

Anno 5433—5438. 235—240.

Anno 5439. 241.—Decius regned II. zere, a cursed veniabil man onto Cristen men. For undir him were killid so many, that his tyme was clepid the VII. Persecucion. A.D. 249.
Decius.

¹ *was sobir*] was so sober. C.C.C.

² *lawh*] lawghe. C.C.C.

³ *These*.] C.C.C. Written "Theso"
| in the MS. Pub. Lib.

A.D. 249.
Cornelius,
Pope.

In his tyme was Cornelius Pope. He lift up the bones of Petir and Paule fro the place cleped Catacumbis, and Seynt Lucy, a widow, receyved the bones of Paule, and sette hem in hir possession in the strete cleped Hostiensis. The bonis of Petir sette Cornely in Vatican, that was sumtyme Nero paleys.

Anno 540. 242.

A.D. 251.
Gallus and
Volusian.
Cyprian
flor.

Anno 541. 243.—Gallus and Volucianus regned II. zere, and of her tyme is litil writing. In these dayes lyved that famous clerk and martir cleped Cipriane, which was bischop of Cartage.

Lucius,
Pope.

And in this tyme was Lucius Pope. He ordeyned that too prestis and III. deknes schuld evyr be present with a bischop. He deied a martir undir Valerian.

Anno 542. 244.

A.D. 253.
Valerian.

Anno 543. 245.—Valerian, with his son Galiene, regned XV. zere. This man held batayl in Jerusalem and Mesopotamy ageyn Sapor, Kyng of Pers; and that same Kyng Sapor ovyrcaam him to a schameful service, that, as long as the Kyng of Pers lyved, he schuld stand on his bak, and Valerian ly, and so schuld he take his hors. This man spilt mech Cristen blod, for undir him were martired Lucius the Pope, and Cipriane the bischop.

A.D. 260.
Gallienus.

Galiene in his beginning was just and good to the covinaunte; aftir that ful dissolute in many vices. Therfor God suffered him to be killid with deceyte of on Aurely, a duke. Undir this same Valeriane were martired both Sixte and Laurens be on Decius that was no emperoure, but a meylir, and therefor he cleped Decius Minor. It is seid that Seynt Sixte went fro Rome to Spayn, and thens he browt to fayre zong men, Laurens and Vincent, cosyne of blod and vertuuous of manere. These brout he onto Rome. Laurens abod stille there; Vincent turned ageyn to Spayn, and was martired undir Dioclecian.

In the third ȝere of Valerian was Stevene Pope. A.D. 260.
 He ordeined that prestes and deknes schuld not were Stephen I.,
Pope.
 here vestmentis but in the Cherch. He was killid at
 Messe, and lith befor the auter in the Cherch of Seynt
 Sebastian.

And in the VI. ȝere of Valerian was Sixtus Pope. Sixtus II.,
Pope.
 He ordeyned that Messe schuld be said upon a
 auter. He was martired with many mo, and after
 him III. daies was Laurens rosted on a grate.

And in the X. ȝere of this Valerian was Dionise Dionysius,
Pope.
 Pope. He departed the cite of Rome into divers
 parches, and ordeyned cherchis, and cymeteries, and
 prestis for to serve; made lawe eke that every preste
 schuld kepe his own cure, and non medel with othir.

Anno 5444—5457. 246—259.

Anno 5458. 260.—Claudius regned to ȝere, and A.D. 268.
Flavius
Claudius.
 mad grete conquest upon the Gothis, upon Mace-
 donie, and a cuntre is clepit Illiricum; and whan he
 had ovyrcome mech of Almayn he deied, thei sei, of
 pestilens.

In his tyme was Euticianus Pope, and before him Felix and
Eutychi-
anus,
Popes.
 Felix. Felix ordeyned that Messes schuld be songe
 up martires graves. Eutician gadered the bodies of
 martires, and mad auteres upon here graves. He
 was biried in Kalixte cyniteri.

Anno 5459. 261.

Anno 5460. 262.—Aurelianus regned V. ȝere. This A.D. 270.
Aurelian.
 man mad gret persecucion onto Cristen men, and
 therfor was he smet with a levne and thundir, but not
 ded. This man was the first that arayed his diademe
 with gold and gemmes. He walled eke the cite with
 strenger walles. A cite that stant in Frauns, wech
 hite sum tyme Genabun, he restored it, and called it,
 aftir his name, Aurelianensis; we clepe it Orgliauns.

Anno 5461—5464. 263—266.

Anno 5465. 267.—Probus regned VI. ȝere. He A.D. 276.
Probus.
 ovyream in batayl too grete kyngis.

A.D. 276.
Caius,
Pope.

And in his tyme was Gayus, born in Dalnacie, cosyng to Dioclecian. He ordeyned that the Ordres schuld be thus disposed in the Chereh, that he that schuld be mad a bischop schuld first be a benet, in wech is included too or III. offices; and than a colet; and than subdiacone, diacone, and prest. He deied martir, byried in the cymiteri of Kalixt. He ordeyned eke that in every grete cyte schuld be a bischop; and that alle grete causes schuld be determined at Rome.

The Manichean
Heresy.

In this tyme began the heresy of Manichees.

Ther was a man in Perse, that hite Manes, scharp of witte, wech ymaged¹ a fals opinion ageyn the Feith. He put too Begynnings, and the Feith but on. He seid the devele was eterne, as God is. He seid the body of oure Lord Jesu Crist was no very body; and mech othir thing. His disciples that he gadered cleped him Manichene.

Anno 5466—5470. 268—272.

Florianus.

Anno 5471. 273.—Floriane regned II. 3ere. He deyed with cuttyng of his veynes. He left no thing of his lyf that was worthi to be writin.

Anno 5472. 274.

A.D. 282.
Carnus,
Carinus.
Numerian.

Anno 5473. 275.—Karus, with his too sones, Karine and Numerian, regne too 3ere. This man was wikkid in al manere thing; therefor he was dronchin in a smal watir. And his childern sone aftir were killid. In his tyme were martired too glorious seyntis, wech on was a man, Crisantus; the othir a woman, Daria.

Anno 5474. 276.

A.D. 284.
Dioclesian
and Maximian.

Anno 5475. 277.—Dioclecian and Maximian regned XX. 3ere. This Dioclecian was but of pore birth, but a grete enemy to Cristen Feith. For this practik he used to destruccion of the Feith that alle the bokes he mite gete that spoke of Crist he brent hem with-

¹ *ymaged*] ymaged. C.C.C.

oute dispensacion. And this persecucion lestid X. 3ere A.D. 284. thorw oute the world. This was the first emperoure that wered gemmes in his clothing and in his hosen. For alle the princes before him were content to were purpil alone. He sent Maximiane into Frawns to fite ageyn a grete puple wech disobeyed the lordchip of Rome. And in that same jorney was Seynt Maurice martired, and with him a hool legioun, wech thei cleped Theebes. The persecucion of Dioclecian in the Est, and Maximiane in the West, was of swech cruelte, that withinne XXX. dayes XX. thousand men and women were slayn for Crist; bokes brent, cherches destroyed, prelatis killid. In that persecucion were slayn Sebastian, Gervase, Prothase, Gorgony, Quintine, Grisogonus, Cosmas, Damiane, Anastase, Agnes, Agas, Lucy, Katerine. And in Britayne the more part of¹ Cristen men were ny destroyed.

In this tyme, aftir the deth of Gayus, was Marcelline mad Pope; and for very dred he obeyed onto the precept of Dioclecian, worchipid and encensed the ydoles. But aftir that he ded penauns, and in the Councele desired that thei schuld asine him more penauns. And thei sayde, "Thi maystir Petir denyed Crist, and so ded you. Whech of the Aposteles was so bold for to gyve him penauns? Therfor do thi self what thou lest. We have no power ovyr the." So he comaunded hem that aftir his deth thei schuld not byry him. And streite he went to Dioclecian, and offered him self for a Cristen man, and lost his hed: XXX. dayes lay his body onburied, til Seynt Petir appered to Marcelle the pope, and bad him bery it be the body of Seynt Petir.

Aftir him was Marcelle Pope V. 3ere. He ordeyned XV. Cardinales in Rome for to baptize men, and

Marcellinus, Pope.

Marcellus, Pope.

¹ *part of.*] Added above the line.

A.D. 284. byry hem. For he wold not¹ obey Maximiane, and thurife, he sette him in a cherch wech stant in a strete cleped Via Lata, and mad him in the same cherch for to kepe bestes, as in a stabil; and there was he ded, byried in the cymiteri cleped Priscille.

Eusebius, Eusebius cam aftir him, a Grek.

Pope. And than Melchiades, born in Affrik. He ordeyned
Melchiades, that no Cristen man schuld fast neythir Sunday, ne
Pope. Thursday; for tho to dayes were solemply fasted among the hethen men.

Anno 5476—5494. 278—296.

A.D. 303. Anno 5495. 297.—Galerius regned too zere with
Galerius. Constantine and Lucinie. This Constantine conquered

Constantinus al Spayn; and aftir that cam into Britayn, and com-
Chlorus pelled the lond to pay her old tribute to Rome:
visits Bri- wedded here a mayden thei cleped Heleyn, the Kyng
tain and marries douter of Colchester; and of this woman and of him
Helena. cam Grete Constantine, that ded mech for the Cherch.

Death of Than deid this Constantyn in Britayn, and was byried
Constantinus. at York, and left his son, Grete Constantin, the em-
pire of Frauns and of Spayn, with othir cuntres.

Maxentius. In this tyme was Maxencius chosen emperoure at
Rome, and he grew to swech insolens and cruelty that² the puple of Rome sent for this Constantine; and, aftir he had killid Maxens, thei mad him emperoure.

Anno 5496. 298.

A.D. 306. Anno 5497. 299.—Constantine the Grete regned
Constantine the XXXI. zere. He was first cruel onto Cristen men:
the Great. aftir was he smet with the seknes of leper, and so
His con- be miracle baptized, and cured be the Pope Silvestir.
version. And aftir his baptem he gaf leve to alle Cristen men frely to bigge³ cherches, and openly to here

¹ not] nat. C.C.C.

² that.] C.C.C. Written 'tha' in

the MS. Pub. Lib.

³ bigge] byld: C.C.C.

Masses, and prechyngis in the name of oure Lord A.D. 306. Jesu Crist.

In his dayes began the wikkid heresy of Arry; ^{Arian} the secte is clepid Arrianes. And ageyn that he- ^{heresy.} resy were gadered in Grece, in a cite cleped Nicene, thre hundred and XVIII. bishoppis in the presens of Constantine, and there was Seint Nicholas the ^{Council of} bishop. The Donatistes heresy eke began in this ^{Nice.} tyme, be on thei called Donat. The Arrianes said that Crist was lesse than His Fadir, not only in His Manhod, as we sey, but in His Godhed, as we sey not. The Donatistes sey that the trewe Feith is nowhere but with hem; and thoo that schuld come to her secte must be rebaptized. This Constantin ded make the Cherch of the Salvatoure, and the Cherch of Petir and Poule, and the Cherch of Seynt Laurens, and many othir werkis. Summe sey of him that he erred fro the Feith in his ende, and was rebaptized of on Eusebie, bishop of Nichomedi: but this opinion is not trew; for it was his son, that hite Constans. For Seynt Gregorie,¹ in his Register, and Ambrose² up on the XIII. Psalme, and Ysidre³ in his Cronicles, sey that he deied a holy man. And

¹ *Seynt Gregorie.*] Vide S. Gregorii Registr. Epist. Lib. IX., Epist. LX. "Constantinus, piissimus Imperator, etc."

² *Ambrose.*] "Cui licet baptismatis gratia in ultimis constituto omnia peccata dimiserit, tamen quod primus imperatorum credidit, et post se hereditatem fidei principibus dereliquit, magni meriti locum reperit ejus temporibus completum est illud propheticum: In illo die erit quod supra frenum equi sanctum Domino omnipotentis.—Zach. xiv. 20." Vide. S. Ambr. Opera., vol. ii.,

col. 1209 C.,—Benedict. Ed., Paris. 1690.

³ *Ysidre.*] Isidore says just the contrary: "Constantinus autem in extremo vitæ suæ ab Eusebio Nicomediensi Episcopo baptizatus, in Arrianum dogma convertitur. Heu; pro dolor, bono usus principio et fine malo." The "Nota Doctoris Garciae de Loaisa" on this passage, given in the Edition of Isidore's Works published at Cologne is as follows: "Hanc sententiam docte refellit Cedrenus in compendio Hist. in vita Constantini."

A.D. 306. the Grekis hold of him a solempne fest the XXI. day of May.

Sylvester, Pope. In this mannes tyme was Silvestre Pope XXXI. zere and X. monthes, born in Rome. He mad this grete Council to be gadered at Nicene of CCC. bishoppes and XVIII., where the Cred was mad whech we sey in oure Messe. This Pope went down into the erde a hundred grecis and fifty, and bond a dragon that had slayn thousands with the wynd of his mouth.

Anno 5498, 5499. 300, 301.

Anno Mundi vM.vC. Christi 302.

Anno 5501—5527. 303—329.

A.D. 337. Constantine, Constantius, and Constans. Anno 5528. 330.—Constantine, this mannes son, with his too bretherin Constant and Constancius, regned XXIII. zere. These III. were sones of Grete Constantine. First regned the eldest al alone; and whanne he was ded, be the councele of his brothir Constans, than regned the same Constauns, and was turned be a fals prest to the heresie of the Arianes. He pursewed alle the Cristen bishoppis and prestis thorow the world: summe he exiled, summe he put oute here rite eyne, and namely the worthi man Athanasius,¹ whch mad "Quicunque vult," pursewed so fervently, that he durst not appere openly VII. zere. And al this persecucion was for on Arrian, whch deyed at Constantinople ful schamefully. For as he went to chersch, with his clientis and mech pride, there fell upon him a appetite for to go to a sege; and with his issew went alle the guttis oute of his wombe down in to the gong. And this was kept ful grete councele fro the emperoure, seyng that he deyed in a cothe.²

Success of the Arian heresy. S. Athanasius.

¹ Athanasius.] Written thus in both | ² cothe] coth. C.C.C. MSS.

In these dayes Lucius was Pope, that mad a lawe that there schuld no clerk answeere to no cause but in the cherche. In his dayes lyved these men, Athanasius, Pafnucius, Eusebius, Nicholaus, Hillarius, Victorius, Hillarion, Epiphanius, Johannes Crisostomus.

A.D. 337.
Lucius,
Pope.

In these dayes was Liberi Pope. He was exiled be the emperoure, and on Felix chosen, and than Liberi ageyn; and so began a scisme in the Cherch. For VII. zere this Liberi kept Seynt Petir Cherch and Seynt Laurens with fors of armes. So was Felix—for he seid that the emperoure and the

Liberius,
Pope.

Schism
between
Liberius
and Felix.

Pope were heretikes—martired, and on Eusebius sperd in a litil hous, in wch he deyed for hungir. In this tyme was Donat the grete gramarion, that taute Seyn¹ Jerom Gramer. And the grete heremite Antoni lyved in this tyme. The bones cke of Seynt Andrew and Luk were brout to Constantinople. In this

S. An-
thony.

tyme Julianus Apostate was mad a monk: For this emperoure Constans killid the brothir of² Julian, and therefor he fledde; for he cam of the imperial blood. Grete Constantine brothir was his fader: and thus Julianus walkid³ dyvers provinces, drawing evir to nigromanceres and wicchis,⁴ inquiring diligently if evir he schuld be emperoure. And at the last he mad feith to a devel, that he schuld forsake his Cristendam; and whan he had do this, he told him that with in a fewe dayes he schuld regne in the empire.

Julian the
Apostate.

Anno 5529—5551. 331—353.

Anno 5552. 354.—This Julian regned too zere and ten monthis. He was apostata, as is seid before, and weel lerned in alle the seculere sciens; but he left the study of Divinity, and entended al to nigromancie,

A.D. 361.
Julian is
made Em-
peror.

¹ *Seyn*] Seynt. C.C.C.

² *the brothir of.*] Added in the margin.

³ *walkid*] warked. C.C.C.

⁴ *wicchis.*] The last two letters are added above the line. 'Whiches.' C.C.C.

A.D. 361. and familiarite of spirites. He porsewed Cristen men ful greuously, pryved hem of her worchip to this entent, for to bringe hem to ydolatrie. Undir him were many martires, specialy Paule and Jon, keperis of the Chaunbir of Constantin dwtir. He gave leve to the Jewis to bygge¹ ageyn the Temple at Jerusalem; but the erdequaves² come so often, thei were fayn to fle fro the Temple and fro the cite. As he went to fite with the Perses, whan he cam to Cesarie, that stant in Capadoce, he thrett Basile, the bischop, that whan he cam agyn victoure, he schuld distroy the cite. Upon this the bischop comaunded the puple to pray God that he schuld lette the cursed mannes appetite; and withinne a fewe dayes a knite, whech hite Mercurie, that Julius had martired for Crist, at the comaundyng of oure Lady, ros oute of his grave, and with his spere killid this Julian, and in his deying he crièd, "Thou hast ovir come, Thou Galile:" for so cleped he Crist, and no othir name.

Unsuccessful attempt to rebuild the Temple of Jerusalem.

Anno 5553, 5554. 355, 356.

A.D. 364.
Jovian.

Anno 5555. 357.—Joviniane regned but o zere. He was first a knyte with the Kyng of Perse, cleped Sapor; and, whan Julian was ded, he byried him worchipfully; and thanne was he chosen emperoure. Alle the biscoppis that were exiled in Constans tyme he cleped hem hom to her cherches: among hem was Athanase clepid hom to Alisaundre. He spered the templis of ydolis, and opened Cristen Cherchis. He was ded in a certeyn hous, that was new waschid with lym, and clos fro the eyir, strangillid with the hete.

Damasus,
Pope.

In this tyme was Damasus Pope, a excellent man in versifying. He ordeyned, at the praier of Seint Jerom, that in the ende of every Psalm the Cherch schul sey

¹ bygge] byld. C.C.C.

] ² erdequaves] erthquaves. C.C.C

'Gloria Patri.' He ordeyned the maner of singing in A.D. 364. the qwere, that half schuld singe on the o side, and half on the othir. In this tyme was Josaphat, a Kingis son, mad a hermyte be the exortacion of on Barlaam.

In this tyme Seint Ambrose, bischop of Melan, mad many ympnes, wech be sunge in the Cherch; and be his preching mani of Itaile were converted to Crist. In this tyme lyved Basilius, bischop of Cesarea, and his brothir Gregorius Nazanzene, Dedimus of Alisaundre, and Jerom at Bethlem, Seint Martyn, and the too Macharies, Ysidre, and many othir.

Anno 5556. 358.—Valentinian, with his brothir Valent, regned XI. zere. He dwelt before with Juliane the emperoure, whom Julian put in choys whethir he wold forsake his knythod or his Cristendam, and he forsok his knythod. Therfor oure Lord exalted him onto the empire. He deied of the flix of blood. He was trew of condicion, fayre of visage, sotille of witte, fayre-spokyn; but he spak but seldam. In his tyme was Ambrose mad bischop of Melan, that wrot many notabel bokes and episteles.

Anno 5557—5566. 359—368.

Anno 5567. 369.—Valens, with Gracian and Valentinian, regned IIII. zere. This Valens was a Arrian, and ded mech harm onto good Cristen men; but God suffered him to be killid in a batail wech he had with the Gothis. He mad a lawe, that munkys schuld fite and go to batayle, or ellis men schuld compelle hem with battis.

Anno 5568—5570. 370—372.

Anno 5571. 373.—Gracian, with his bretherin Valentinian and Theodosie, regned VI. zere. This man was trewe in his feith, and devoute onto the Cherch. For onto his tyme the heresi of Arrianes was gretly meyntheyned in Itaile. And he with good councel destroyed it finaly, and broute the cuntre to the rith byleve. He was resonably wel lettered; smal eter;

A.D. 375. measured in drynk; schort slepir; ovircomer of lustis; fulfillid with vertues at the best.

Siricius,
Popc.

In this tyme was Ciricus Pope. He gadered a Coun-
celle at Constantinople of CCC. and L. biscoppis. He
condempned the heresi of Maniche, and exiled hem,
and forbad alle Cristen men her felauchip. He or-
deyned eke that non of hem schuld be receyved but
to evyrlesting penauns. In this tyme Paula and
Eustochium went oute of Rome to Bethlem, to dwelle
with Seint Jerom. In this tyme a child was born at
Emaus that fro the nowil upward had too bodies and
too hedis; and whan on ete, the othir slept: be the
nethir part he had but to hepis and to leggis.

Orosius.

Orosius was also in this tyme, that was messenger
betwix Jerom and Augustin, wech mad a book onto
Seynt Augustin: it is clepid "Ormesta Mundi."¹

Anno 5572—5576. 374—378.

A.D. 379.
Theodo-
sius Mag-
nus, Emp.
of the East.

Anno 5577. 379.—Theodosius regned XII. 3ere.
In his tyme felle a grete debate betwix Jewis and
hethen, wech sect² was of most perfeccioun;³ but this
man mad this strif to cese, for he distroyed alle the
temples of ydolis, and put the Jewis undir tribute.

Conversion
of S. Au-
gustin.

In this tyme was Augustin converted fro his erroure
onto the Feith be the prayere of his modir, be the
preching of Seynt Ambrose, and be the exortacion of
Simpliciane. For, as it may be gadered of Cronicles,
he was bore in the 3ere of oure Lord CCC. and LX.,
and converted in the 3ere⁴ CCC. and XC. He deied
in CCCC. and XXX. He mad many bokes; convicte
many herisies. For his grete laboure he is cleped the

¹ See page 61, vol. ix. of
"Bibliotheca Veterum Patrum, cura
Andr. Gallandii." Venice, 1773.

² sect.] 'Stat' has been ex-
puncted, and 'secte' written over
it in red. Secte, C.C.C.

³ was of most perfeccioun] was
most of perfeccione. C.C.C. In the
MS. Pub. Lib. the word 'of' has
been added above the line.

⁴ 3ere.] C.C.C. The word is
written "3e" in the MS. Pub. Lib.

Floure of Doctouris. This Cristen emperoure that we A.D. 379.
speke of ovyrcam his enimes more with orison than
with swerd. He deied at Melan, and is byried at
Constantinople.

In this tyme was Anastasius Pope. He ordeyned Anastasius,
Pope.
that there schuld no man be receyved to the Holy
Ordres of the Cherch but he had his membris of his
body hole. He ordeyned eke that whan the Gospel
is red every man schuld stande.

Anno 5578—5588. 380—390.

Anno 5589. 391.—Arcadius and Honorius regned A.D. 395.
XIII. zere. In his tyme was a bischop in a town thei Arcadius,
Emp. of the
East.
cleped Pire; his name was Donate, which kyllid a
grete dragoune with the breth of his mouth. VIII.
yoke of oxen myte scarsly drawe the dragon to the
place there he schuld be brent. In this same tyme
the bodies of Abacuch and Miche were founde and
translat.

In these dayes sprong tho too heresies, the Priscil- Priscil-
lianist and
Pelagian
heresies
arise.
lianistes and Pelagianes. The first saide that Criste
was no veri man. The secunde saide than¹ men may
of her owne nature do good dedis withoute mediacion
of the grace of God. These heresies were beten and
knokked be the myty hambir of God, which was
called Augustin, that thei wasted oute of mennes
soules.

In these dayes Albericus, Kyng of Gothis, entered Alaric
plunders
Rome.
Ytaile, and cam to Rome, wastid the cite with swerd
and fire, zeving first this precept there schuld man
do no harm to no Cherch, ne to no persone that fled
to the Cherch. And whanne the cite brent, thei that
were not of Cristen feith blasphemed Crist, and seide
that this mischef cam upon hem because thei had lefte
the servyse of her olde goddis, and were turned to

¹ *than*] for "*that*." Thus written in both MSS.

A.D. 395. Crist. And this blasphemie was cause that Augustin mad that solemp book which is cleped "De Civitate Dei."

Innocent I., Pope. In these dayes was Innocent Pope, which ordeyned that men schuld fast on Satyrday, for that day lay Crist in the sepulcre. He mad a constitucion eke that the child which was born of a Cristen woman schuld be baptized. Pelagius seid the revers. He ordeyned eke the consecracion of oyle,¹ with which men be anoynted at here ende.

Anno 5590—5599. 392-401.

Anno Mundi 5600. [Christi 402.]

Anno 5601. 403.

Honorius, Emp. of the West. Anno 5602. 404. — Honorius, with Theodosie the Younger, regned XV. zere.

Council at Carthage. In this tyme were gadered CCC. bischoppis and XIII. at Cartage ageyn the heresi of Pelagius, that denyed Cristis grace.

S. Cyril of Alexandria. Death of S. Jerome. And in these dayes lyved Cirille, bischop of Alisandre. And Seynt Jerom deyed at Bethlem the zere of his age foure score and on; whos soule apered onto Augustin, at Ypon, with grete lite and swete savoure, with wordis eke of comfort, swech as Seint Augustin wold nevir write. This Honorius was lich his fader in the trewe religion of Crist. He deied at Rome, biried by Seynt Petir Chersch.

Zosimus, Pope. In these dayes was Zoꝛime Pope, a Grek. He ordeyned that no bonde-man schuld be mad a clerk, and that the Pascale schuld be blessed at Pase.

Boniface I., Pope. Aftir him was Boniface Pope. He comaunded that there schuld no woman wasch the corporas, ne touche it.

Celestine I., Pope. And aftir him was Celestinus Primus. He ordeyned prestis schuld sei "Judica me, Deus," befor Messe.

¹ of oyle.] Added above the line.

He sent Seint Patrik, the son of Concha, which was Seynt Martin sistir, into Erlond, for here conuersion. He gadered the grete Councelle at Ephese, in which was condemned Nestorius, that seide there be to persones in oure Lord Jesu Crist.

A.D. 393
Mission of
S. Patrick
into Ire-
land.
Council of
Ephesus.

Anno 5603—5616. 405—418.

Anno 5617. 419.—Theodosius the Secunde regned XXVII. ȝere, with Valentiniane his neue. In his tyme the deuel appered in Crete, in the liknes of Moises, promising to the Jewis that he schuld lede hem ovir the se to Jerusalem with drye feet. And many of hem that followed him he killid; thei that scaped were turned to Crist, and baptized. In this same tyme was the fest of the bondis of Seynt Petir¹ begunne. And Totila, in these dayes Kyng of Hungri, cam with mech puple to distroye the empire of Rome; but at the prayer of Seint Leon, the Pope, he left his purpos. The VII. sleperis, that had slept to hundred ȝere, in this emperoures time risen in testimoni of the general resurreccion, which many heretikes that tyme denyed.

A.D. 408.
Theodosius
Junior,
Emp. of the
East.

In these dayes was Sixtus Pope. He was the III. of that name. He bylid² the Cherech of Seynt Mari Major. Othir men write that on Johannes Patricius schul a mad this Cherech in tyme of Liberi the Pope. Perhap³ this Pope mored it, or arayed it, as he ded many othir. He is biried be the bodi of Seynt Laurens, Via Tiburtina.

Sixtus III.,
Pope.

Aftir him was Leon Pope XXI. ȝere. He held the grete Councelle at Calcidony ageyn Euticem the heretik. It happed on a Pase day he hoseled a certeyn woman, and sche kissid his hand, aftir which kissing he had swech temptacion, that for vexacion he ded smyte of that hand. Thanne was there mech grucching in the

Leo the
Great,
Pope.
Council of
Chalcedon.

August 1.
bylid] bylyd. C.C.C.

³ Perhap] Up hap. C.C.C.

A.D. 408. puple whi he sang no Messe. Tho was he fayn to pray oure Lady Mary of help; and sche appered onto him, and restored his hand. He wrote eke a Epistel¹ ageyn the heretikes Fabian and Euticen, and leid the lettir upon Seint Petir auter, praying to Seynt Petir, that if ony thing were wrong writen, Seint Petir schuld amend it. And aftir III. dayes he found it rased, and amended aftir the plesauns of God. He is byried in Seynt Petir Cherch.

Anno 5618—5643. 420—445.

A.D. 450.
Marcian,
Emp. of
the East.
Theodoric,
King of the
Ostrogoths,
conquers
Spain.

Anno 5644. 446.—Marcianus and Valentinus regned VII. zere. In his tyme on Theodoricus Kyng of Gothis went into Spayn with a great hoost, and conquered al that lond. Aftir that he killid this Marcian at Constantinople. In this tyme was Seynt Genofepha at Paris, a holy woman, wech had this special grace, that whom sche anoynted with Holy Oyle he was hol.

Anno 5645—5650. 447—452.

A.D. 457.
Leo I.,
Emp. of the
East.

Anno 5651. 453.—Leo the First regned XVII. zere, in wech tyme mech of Egipte, and al Alisaunder, was infecte with the heresi of on Dioscorus, that held this opinion, that there is but o nature in Crist. The Feith is, that in oure Lord Jesu Crist is o persone, and too natures. With this same heresi was this emperoure infect; and with othir, insomech that alle the ymages wech mite be founde at Rome of ony Seyntis, he caried them to Constantinople, and there he brent hem. In his dayes the body of Helize was translate to Alisaundre, and the body of Mark onto Venys. And in these dayes lyved Seint Mamert, that ordeyned the III. dayes of Rogacion before Ascencion.

¹ See "Leonis Magni, Romani Pontificis, Opera." col. 529. B.—Paris, 1614.

In these daies lyved on Prosper, notarie onto Leon, A.D. 457. the Pope; a holy man, that mad a grete book of the ^{Prosper.} *Lif Contemplatif*.¹

In these dayes was Hillari Pope. He ordeyned Hilary, there schuld no biscop asigne his successoure. He is ^{Pope.} biried be Seint Laurens.

Aftir him was Simplicius Pope. This man edified a ^{Simplicius,} cherch of oure Lady and Seint Viviane, and there ^{Pope.} lith he, with IIII. thousand martires, CCLXX., beside women and childirn.

In these dayes was Arthure Kyng of Bretayn, that Arthur, King of Britain: with his manhod conquered Flaunders, Frauns, Norway, and Denmark; and, aftir he was gretey wounded, he went into a ylde cleped Avallone, and there deyed. ^{his conquests and death.} The olde Britones suppose that he is o lyve.

Anno 5652—5667. 454—469.

Anno 5668. 470.—Zenon regned XVII. zere. This ^{A.D. 474.} man mad many lawes, and among al bysinesse he ^{Zeno,} laboured for to kille Leon, the forseid emperoure son. ^{Emperour of the East.} But the moder hid the child, and presented on onto the emperoure that was lich the child. And he ded him make a clerk, wech lyved so onto the tyme of Justin the emperoure. In that tyme was founde² the body of Seynt Barnabe³ the Apostel; and with him the Gospel of Seint Mathew, writin with his owne hond. In this tyme the Kyng of Affric was mad a Arriane; and he of malice exiled CCC. bischoppis, sperd here cherchis, and sent hem into a ylde is cleped Sardinia.

In this tyme was Felix Pope. He ordeyned that, ^{Felix II,} whan a man was accused, he schuld have avysement ^{Pope.} of answeere, and that his juges schuld not be suspecte.

¹ *Lif Contemplatif*.] See the Benedictine Edition of the works of Prosper. Paris, 1711.

² *was founde*.] Added above the line.

³ *Barnabe*.] Written on an erasure.

A.D. 491. Anno 5669—5684. 471—486.

Anastasius, Anno 5685. 487.—Anastasius regned XXVI. 3ere.
Emp. of the East.

In his tyme Transmunde, Kyng of Wandalis sperd alle the cherchis in Afrik that were not consenting to Arius. In that same tyme a bischop at Cartage, whos name was Olimpius, in a bath, as he blasphemed the Blessed Trinite, for he was a Arian, sodeynly with III. firi dartis a aungel smet him to the deth. A othir bischop, of the same secte, his name was Barabas, he baptized a man in this forme, "Barabas baptizeth the be the Son, in the name of the Fadir, and the Holy Gost." Sodeynly the watyr vanished away, and he that schuld a be baptized went and was baptized as the forme of the Sacrament requirith.

Gelasius, Pope. In these dayes was Gelasius Pope VIII. 3ere. He mad many orisones, and tractes, and ympnes, and mad that comoune Preface,—'Dignum et justum est, equum, et salutare.'

Anastasius II., Pope. Aftir him was the secund Anastasius Pope II. 3ere. He ordeyned that every clerk schuld treuly sey his servyse, and not leve it for no cause.

Symmachus, Pope. Aftir him was Simachus XV. 3ere. He ordeyned the¹ 'Gloria in excelsis' schuld be songe at Messe, for he mad this ympne, save the beginning, which was made be aungelle.

Schism between Symmachus and Laurentius. In his² tyme was a scisme betwix him and on Laurens, which had eleccion of many. Simachus kept the paleys Lateranensis, and Laurens kept Seynt Mari Major. But in a grete Councelle at Ravenne, present the Kyng of Itaile, Theodorik, Simachus was confermed, and Laurens rejecte. But aftirward the Pope gave him a bischoprigh which is clepid Micherius.

Symmachus confirmed as Pope. In this tyme was Boys exiled fro Rome to Pavye, Boethius exiled.

¹ *the.*] C.C.C.—The word is written 'tha' in the MS. Pub. Lib. | ² *his*] this. C.C.C.

and there mad he is bokes, as is supposed; for this is A.D. 491. sikir, there is he byried. In this tyme was Seynt Remigius.

Anno 5686—5699. 488—501.

Anno Mundi vM.viiC. [Christi 502.]

Anno 5701—5710. 503—512.

Anno 5711. 513.—Justine was emperoure IX. zere. A D. 513.
He was ful bisi to destroye the heresi of the Arrianes. Justin,
For there he was at Constantinople; he sperd here Emp. of the
cherchis, and suffered hem not to teche. Therfor East.
was the King of Itaile wroth, and wold a killid the
bischoppis of Itaile, but that he dred indignacion of
the emperoure. Therfor he sent the Pope and othir
worthy men onto Justine, that the Arrianes schuld
be restored to her cherchis, or ellis he wold kille
the bischoppis of Itaile. And whil thei were oute he
killid Boys, and many othir. And whan the Pope
cam hom to Itaile, and brout the Kyng graunt of
his wille, zet he put the Pope in prison, where he
deyed, and withinne a little tyme aftir that the
Kyng deied sodeynly, whos soule a holy man sey
whan it was put in a boiling pot in helle.

In this tyme was Hormisda Pope. He mad a grete Hormisdas,
bem¹ of silvyr before Seynt Petir, which weyed a Pope.
thousand pound and XL.

Aftir him was Jon Pope, in whos tyme Frauns was John I.,
converted. He deied at Ravenne, in prison, and Pope.
biried is at Rome in Seint Petir Cherch. France
becomes
Christian.

Anno 5712—5719. 514—521.

Anno 5720. 522.—Justiniane the First, he² regned A.D. 527.
XXXVIII. zere. This man was in a grete erreure Justinian I.
wech began in Antioche; but he was converted, and Emp. of the
reformed to the Feith by Agapitus the Pope. This East.
emperoure mad many lawes, both the Digest and the

¹ *bem*] beme. C.C.C.

| ² *he*.] om. C.C.C.

A.D. 527. Code, wech are the Grounde of Cyvyle.¹ He had a lord undir him, that kepte his batailes: his name was Besibarius.² He oviream hem of Perse; and mech of Affrik he put undir tribute. Than cam he to Rome, and fond it besegid. He distroyed the sege, and gat him mech worchip, for he took the Kyng of Gothis, and led him to Constantinople, to the emperoure.

Arator. In this tyme leved a Cristen poet, Arator was his name. He mad a solempne werk in vers upon the book wech thei clepe "Actus Apostolorum."³

Priscian. And Precian, the gramaron, was in this tyme.⁴
Cassiodorus. And Cassiodorus, a senatoure of Ravenne, was at this tyme, first a senatoure, and thanne a monk; wech mad a nobel werk upon the Sauter, folowng mech the steppes of Seynt Augustin.⁵ In this tyme Jewis and Sarasinos, gadered togidir at Cesare, in Palestine, killid the most part of Cristen men in that cyte. And whan this cam to the emperoure knowlech, he vengid here blood with myty powere. This Justiniane mad a mervelous and costful temple in Constantinople, wech was cleped Seint Sophie, and there is he byried.

The Church of S. Sophia built.
Felix III., Pope. In his tyme was Felix the IIII. Pope IIII. zere. He ordeyned that men schuld be anoynted with holy oyle or thei deye.

Boniface II., Pope. Aftir him was Boniface the Secunde II. zere. He ordeyned that clerkis schuld stand be hem self, and the puple be hem self in the tyme of Dyvyne servyse.

¹ *the Grounde of Cyvyle.*] "Corpus Juris Civilis."—Beck, Lips. 1836.

² *Besibarius*] Besiliarius. C.C.C.

³ See "Poetæ Christiani Veteres." Ald. Ed. 1501.

⁴ For the works of Priscian still extant, see the edition published by Krehl., Lips. 1820.

⁵ See "Magni Aurel. Cassiodori Opera;" D. Garet, Rouen, 1679; reprinted in 1729 at Venice.

And than was Jon the Secunde Pope II. ^{zere.} A.D. 527.
John II.,
Pope.
In his tyme lyved Maurus, that was disciple to Seyn Benet.

And aftir him was the first Agapitus I. ^{zere.} He Agapetus
I., Pope.
ordeyned that men schuld go on procession on Sundayes.

Thanne was Silvery Pope III. ^{zere.} And for he Sylverius,
Pope.
cursed a byschop, thei clepid Anthemius, for heresie, therefor the emperoure, at instans of his wif, exiled and killid him¹ in a ylde thei clepe Ponciane.

And than was Vigilius Pope XVII. yere. He or- Vigilius,
Pope.
deyned that auteres schuld stand into the Est. In that tyme was in Cicile a clerk thei clepid Theophilus, wech denyed Crist, and took him to the devel body and soule; but aftir he was take to mercy be mediation of oure Lady.

And in these dayes was Pelagius Pope IIII. ^{zere.} He Pelagius,
Pope.
ordeyned that heretikes and scismatikes schuld have no privilege of the Cherch, but thei schuld be punchid be secular power. In this tyme was Seynt Brandane levyng in Scotland. And in this tyme the bones of Seynt Stevene were browt to Rome, and leide be Laurens.

Anno 5721—5757. 523—559.

Anno 5758. 560.—Justiniane the Secunde regned A.D. 565.
Justin II.,
Emp. of the
East.
XI. ^{zere.} In that tyme a lord, cleped Narses, for fer of Sophie the emperesse, fled to the Longbardis, wech dwelled not thanne in Itaile, brout hem with fors into Itaile. Before that tyme the puple of Longobardis dwelled in Panonie; and this same Narses had dwelled with the Kyng, wech hite Aburre, and aftir that with his successoure Rotharie; and there mad thei covaunant who the kingdam of Itaile myte come to her dominacion, and broute fro Justinian, that

¹ *him.*] Added above the line.

A.D. 565. dwelt at Constantinople. And thus, be mediacion of Narses, the Longobardis were brout into Itaile, and dwelle there onto this tyme. And so aftir Narses was go fro Justiniane, he had nevir rest, but evir vexid with bataile.

John III., Pope. In this tyme was Jon the Third Pope, that in his dayes was a grete repayer of cimiteries, there martires were biried. He mad in Rome a Chersch of Philip and Jacob; but he is biried at Seint Petir Chersch. He was Pope XII. zere.

Anno 5759—5768. 561—570.

A.D. 578. Tiberius II., Emp. of the East. Anno 5769. 571.—Tiberius the Secund regned VII. zere, a Cristen emperoure; to pore men a veri fader; for the tresoure of his paleis he departed among the pore. And whanne¹ the emperesse undirtook him² for his wasting of the comoune good, he wold sey onto hir,—“Dame, I beleve verili if we be bisi for to gete us tresoure in Hevene, God schal send us sufficiens in erde.” Happid aftir that he went by on of his places, and sei in the ground a tabel of marbil, on wech was a crosse. He comaunded the table schuld be remeved; for it was not goodly, as he seyde, that men schuld trede on the crosse. Whan that was ceysid, thei fond a othir lich it, and than the thirde, and undir that there fond thei a grete tresoure.

Benedict I., Pope. In his tyme was Bendictus the First Pope IIII. zere. In his tyme the Longobardis conquerid al Itaile; befor thei had but Melan, and the cuntre about: and aftir that conquest folowid a grete hungir.

Pelagius II., Pope. Than was Pelagius the Secund Pope X. zere. In his tyme felle swech reynes that the watir of Tibir ros as hey as Rome wallis, drenchid the houses: dragones and serpentis cam down in the watir, and othir bestes

¹ whanne.] Added in the margin. | ² him.] Added in the margin.

dede, of which was swech a styuk that it caused gret A.D. 578. pestilens in Rome.

Anno 5770—5775. 572-577.

Anno 5776. 578. — Mauricius regned XX. zere. A.D. 582. Mauricius, Emp. of the East.
He kepte the trewe Cristen wey, and he was ful strong and wis in batayle. He ovyrcam many puples in batail, the Perses, the Armenes, be a noble man that was his werrioure.

In his dayes was Gregorie mad Pope, and he conferred that eleccioune with his imperial letteris. Gregory the Great, Pope.

In the thirtene zere of Maurice, Gregori sent Austin and his felauces to the conversion of the Saxones, which were newe come into the lond be strength, and had dryvyn¹ oute be strength the very eyers into Walis. In these dayes Gregorie, bischop of Antioche, and Thebea, bischop of Jerusalem, fond the unsowid cote of oure Lord Crist in Septhath, a lilit fro Jerusalem. Than fel a stauns betwix the emperoure and the Pope Gregori, in so mech that the emperoure seid mech evel of the Pope, and seide he schuld be ded. And thanne was seyn oft tyme at Rome a man goyng in a monkis habite, with a nakid swerd in his hand, and crying loude that Maurice schal be ded this zere. And whan the emperoure herd this noyse, he repent him of his trespas, and ded penauns and prayed oure Lord that this sentens schuld be changed: but within a few zeres on Focas, a knyte of his, killid him. S. Augustine sent into England, A.D. 596.

Anno 5777—5595. 579-597.

Anno 5796. 598.—Focas regned VIII. zere. This A.D. 602. Phocas, Emp. of the East.
man with sedicious knytis was sublimat in the empire; and he, for more sikirnesse, killid the emperoure, and many of his lordis. This man graunted Consecration of the Pantheon at Rome.
Bonefas, the Pope, leve to consecrate the temple

¹ *dryvyn*] drevyn. C.C.C.

A.D. 602. cleped Pantheon to the worchep of oure Lady and Alle Seyntis.

Sabinianus, In his tyme were III. Popes : Savinian, he ordeyned Pope. ringyng of bells to the servise of God.

Boniface And than Bonefas the III. He ordeyned white III., Pope. past for the Sacrament.

Boniface And then Bonefas the IIII. He consecrate Pan- IV., Pope. theon, and ordeyned the Fest of Alle Halow.¹

Anno 5497—5799. 599—601.

Anno Mundi vM.viiiC. [Christi 602.]

Anno 5801—5803. 603—605.

A.D. 610. Anno 5804. 606.—Eraclius, with his son Constan- Heraclius, tin, regned XXXI. zere. The third zere of his regne Emp. of the East. Cosdre, the Kyng of Pers, cam to Jerusalem, and took the Patriarck Zacari, and the Holy Crosse, and ledde hem both into Perse. And in the XII. zere of this Eraclius, the same Eraclius went into Pers, and killid the Kyng Cosdre, and brout the Holy Crosse ageyn to Jerusalem.

Mahomet. In this tyme began that cursed Machomet, the prophete of the Sarasines. He was a wich, and he had eke the falling evele; and whan he fel so, he feyned that Gabriel the aungelle appered than onto him, and for the clernesse that he sey, he myte not stand, but fel down as ded. He began first with theft, and was a prince of theves. Aftirward he wedded a lady, and was a gret lord. His book, wech thei clepe Alcoran, was mad be the councele of a munk² that was dampned at Rome for heresie, and exiled fro the cite. His name was Sergius.

Feast of the Exaltat. of the Cross. In the tyme of this emperoure was ordeyned that fest, which is cleped Exaltacion of the Cros,³ whan

¹ November 1.

² of a munk] C.C.C. The word

“of” is omitted in the MS. Pub. Lib.

³ September 14.

the emperoure broute hom the cros, schuld be halowid A.D. 610. of¹ the puple.

In his tyme were sevene Popes. The first hite Deus Dedit, III. zere. He kissid a mysel, and sodeynly the mysel was hol. Deodatus, Pope.

The secund was Bonēfas the Fifte. He ordeyned that robberis of cherchis schuld be cursed openly. Boniface V., Pope.

The thirde was Honorius Primus, XIII. zere. He ordeyned that every Satirday prestis schuld go with the Letanie to Seint Petir Cherch. This man mad the Cherch of Seynt Agnes, and there he lith. Honorius I., Pope.

The fourt, Severinus, o zere. He was a grete gyver of elmesse. He is birid in Seint Petir Cherch. Severinus, Pope.

The fifte was² Jon the Fourt, II. zere. He took grete tresoure oute of the Cherch for redemption of Cristen men, wech Saracines had take. John IV., Pope.

The sexte was Theodorus the First. He was Pope sex zere. He mad a book wech is cleped "Penitencial," where confessoures may lerne what penauns thei schal gyve. Theodore I., Pope.

The VII. Pope hite Martin the First. He began in the last zere of Eraclius, and kept that office VI. zere. A swier of the emperoure had in commaundment to kille this Pope as he stod at Messe in the Cherch of Seint Mari Major; but oure Lord mad him blynd, that he myte not se the Pope. This Pope was exiled, for he condempned Paule the Patriarke of Constantinople for heresie. Martin I., Pope.

Anno 5805—5834. 607—636.

Anno 5835. 637.—Constantin the Third, with Yradone, his brothir, regned than XXVII. zere. This Constantin was son onto Eraclius, and he was killid A.D. 641. Constantine III, Emp. of the East.

¹ *schuld be halowid of.*] Written upon an erasure.

² *was.*] C.C.C. This word is written 'wan' by mistake in the MS. Pub. Lib.

A.D. 641. in Scicile for his wikkid lif. Mech of his lordchip
 Heresy of was consumed be the Sarasines, for he was not the
 Heraclius. servaunt of God. First killid he Martine the Pope;
 The Mono- and thanne cam he to Rome, and spoiled the cite,
 thelites. and al the precious thingis which he fond there he
 bare hem into Scicile. Many good Cristen prestis
 and othir he flagellid and aftir exiled, for thei wold
 not consent to his heresie, wech thei clepid Mona-
 lechites; for thei held that there was but o nature
 in Crist. And because he was odious to hem that
 dwelled at Constantinople, therefor he took his jorney
 on to Itaille, purposing to dryve the Longobardis oute
 of the cuntre. But whan he cam to the cuntre cleped
 Benevent, the duke of that cuntre, Grimvaldus, put
 him of with myty powere, and hurt mech of his
 hoost. Than went he to Rome, and robbed it ageyn,
 and fro thens into Scicile, where his owne men killid
 him in a bath.

Eugenius I., Pope. In these dayes was Eugenius Primus Pope III. zere; a holy man, beloved of alle men.

Vitalianus, Pope. And aftir him was Vitalianus XIII. zere. He ordeined song and orgones in the Chereh.

Theodore of Canterbury. He mad on Theodore, that was a Grek, bischop of Canterburi.

Adeodatus, Pope. Aftir him was Deodatus IIII. zere. He was of swech gentilnesse, that no man asked him ony petition and went away desolat. In his tyme was the body of Seynt Benet translate fro the Mount of Cassine on to the monasteri clepid Floriacense.

Domnus I. Pope. Than was Donus Pope IIII. zere. He mad the fayre place betwix the strete and the dores of Seyn Petir Chereh; thei clepe that place now "Paradisus Sancti Petri."

Anno 5836—5861. 638—663.

A.D. 668. Anno 5862. 664.—Constantinus IIII. regned XVII.
 Constantine IV., Emp. of the East. zere. In his tyme the sexte Councelle is hold at Constantinople of bischoppis to hundred IIII. score

and VIII. ageyn Gregori the Patriark, wech meyn-
 teyned the same heresi of Crist in wech his fader
 and his ayle was infecte. An¹ in that Councelle was
 determined that in the persone of oure Lord Crist be
 not only to kyndis but to willis. This emperoure, of
 good providens, took trews with the Arabes that
 dwelled in Damase, and with the Bulgaris. He
 repayred many cherches, wech were destroyed be
 heretikes.

A.D. 668.
 Sixth Gen.
 Council
 held at
 Constan-
 tinople.
 Truce with
 the Ara-
 bians and
 Bulgarians.

In the secunde zere of his regne was Agaton
 Pope II. zere. He kissid eke a misel, and mad him
 hool.

Agatho,
 Pope.

Aftir him was Leo II. Pope X. zere. He ordeyned
 that the prest schuld kis the pax, and thanne send
 it to the puple. He was eloquent both in the Latyn
 tonge and in the Grek.

Leo II.,
 Pope.

Thanne was Benedictus Secundus Pope I. zere,
 wech repaired many cherches.

Benedictus
 II., Pope.

And than Johannes Quintus but o zere.

John V.,
 Pope.

And than Zeno not fully o zere.

Counon,
 Pope.

Aftir him was Sergius ny X. zere. He ordeyned
 that "Agnus Dei" schuld be songen thries whil the
 preste reseyyed the Sacrament. This man, be a special
 revelacion, fond in the saerarie of Seynt Petir Cherch,
 in a desolat place, a forser of silvir, so old that it
 loked lich no silvir: and whan he had ondo it, he
 fond there a grete porcion of oure Lordis Crosse,
 arayed with gemmis.

Sergius,
 Pope.

Anno 5863—5878. 665—680.

Anno 5879. 681.—Justinianus Secundus regned X.
 zere. He took trews with the Sarasines for X. zere,
 both be lond and be se. This man, with his wisdam
 and largenness encresed the empire, and broute it to

A.D. 685.
 Justinian
 II., Emp.
 of the East.

¹ An] and. C.C.C.

A.D. 635. mech worchip. He mad eke many lawes, and ded grete reverens to the Cherch. And in X.¹ zere of his empire on Leo Patricius ovvream him in batail, put oute his eyne, and cut of his nose, and exiled him onto a place thei clepe Tersone. And in this Justiniane tyme was a Rome² a Pope thei cleped Leon, wech is not put in the Cathologe of Popes, for he entired nowt be eleccion, but by fors of seculere hand.

Leo,
false Pope.

Anno 5880—5888. 682-690.

A.D. 695. Anno 5889. 691.—Leo the Secund regned III. Leontius. zere. For on Tiberius put him fro the empire, cut of Emp. of the East. his nose, and exiled him to the same place there Justinian was.

John VI., And in the first zere was Jon the Sexte Pope of Pope. Rome, wech was a martire, and biried in catacumbis.

Anno 5890, 5891. 692, 693.

A.D. 698. Anno 5592. 694.—Tiberius regned VII. zere. In Tiberius his tyme Justiniane was in exile in Tersone, as we Emp. of the East. of the East. seid. He noysed himself openly that³ he schuld be emperoure ageyn. Upon these wordis the puple there ros ageyn him, and, for love of Tiberi, purposed for to kille him. And whanne he had aspied this, he fled to the prince of Turkis, and weddid his sistir; and with that princes socoure he conquered both Leon and Tibery, and killid hem, and recured Justinian ageyn the empire. Aftir that he vengid him so recovers the Empire. uttirly on his enemies, that whan any drope of flewme felle fro his nose, anon he comaunded of his enimes on schuld be slayn.

John VII., In these dayes was Pope Johannes VII. II. zere, a Pope. cunningg man and a eloquent. He mad a oratori in Seint Petir Church of Moises⁴ werk, depeynted in worchip of oure Lady, where he lith byried.

¹ And in X.] And in the X.
C.C.C.

² a Rome] at Rome. C.C.C.

³ that] C.C.C. 'tha' in MS. Pub. Lib.

⁴ Moises.] Thus in both MSS.

Aftir him was on Sisinius, but XX. daies.

And than was¹ Constantine VII. zere.

Anno 5893—5898: 695—700.

A.D. 698.
Sisinnius,
Pope.

Constan-
tine, Pope.
Justinian

Anno 5899. 701.—Justinian the Secund regned now ageyn VI. zere. He was first preved of his empire; and now, aftir the resumpcion, he regned ageyn VI. zere. For aftir the tyme he was so restored he served Crist devoutly, and sent aftir Constantin the Pope to Constantinople, and there was he hoseled² of his hand. In that tyme Constantine was Pope VII. zere. He cursed Philip the emperoure for the cause that he distroyed ymages.

And undir this Pope too Kyngis of Ynglond went to Rome, and were mad there monkis; and this was aftir the Brutes blood was oute of the lond, for than was the lond divided in to VII. kyngdammes.

And ye schal undirstand³ that this division began in the first coming of Saxones, which was in the zere of oure Lord 455. And here we will expresse the VII. regiones, who⁵ thei were departed in this lond.

The Hep-
tarchy in
England.
A.D. 455.

The first kyngdam was in Kent, where the first Kyng was Hengist; the secund, Esk; the third, Occa; the IIII. Emericus; the V. Ethelbert: he was baptized be Seint Austin, bischop of Cantirbiry.

The secunde kyngdam was in Southsex, which

Sussex.

¹ *And than was.*] C.C.C. — And was. MS. Pub. Lib.

² *hoseled*] oseled. C.C.C. The 'h,' however, in the MS. Pub. Lib. appears to have been a later insertion.

³ *And ye schal undirstand, &c.*] In the margin, opposite the beginning of this paragraph, occurs Capgrave's private mark: see page 4. In this instance it wants the lower portion.

⁴ A.D. 455.] The leading dates

have no connection with English History until the accession of Henry the Third. The marginal references for the dates of the English Kings or events before the year 1216 have, accordingly, been placed under the name by way of distinguishing them from those which form the regular chronology of the MS.

⁵ *who.*] Altered above the line into "Whov" by a late hand.

A.D. 698. hath Kent on the est side; on the south side the se; on the west Hamptschire, on the north Suthrey. The first Kyng was Elle; and than his III. sones. The V. was Ethelwold; and he was converted be Byryn, bischop of Dorsete.

Essex. The thirld kyngdam was Estsex: on the est side is the se; on the west side the cuntre of London; on the south side Temse; on the north side Suffolk. The first Kyng was Erkynwyn; the secunde, Neda; the III., Sibertus; the IIII. Sebertus;¹ the V. Sigbertus. He was convertid be Melite bischop of London.

East Anglia. The IIII. kyngdam was Est Ynglond, that is to sey, Norfolk and Suffolk. On the est side and north side is the se: on the west side Cambrigschire, and Seint Edmund Fosse. The first Kyng was Offa; the secund, Titilmus; the III., Rodwaldus; the IIII., Erwaldus; the V., Sigebertus: he was converted be Felice, biscop of Donwiche.

Wessex. The V. regne was Westsex, havyng on the est side Southsex; Temse on the north side; in the west side and the south the se ocean. The first Kyng was Kredicus; the secund, Kynricus; the III., Cheulingus; the IIII., Chelricus; the V., Helwolp; the VI., Kyngilis: he was convertid and baptized be Seint Birine.

Mercia. The sext kyngdam was cleped Merceorum, the grettest cuntre of alle. On the west side was the watir thei clepe Dee, that rennyth be Leicester, and the flood cleped Sabrine, that rennith be Schrouysbyry onto Bristow; on the south side the Temse; on the north side the watir of Hunbir. The first Kyng was Aella; the II., Cuda; the III.,

¹ the IIII. Sebertus.] C.C.C. Omitted in the MS. Pub. Lib.



Tinla; the IIII., Ceorius; the V. Penda; he was A.D. 698. baptized be the handis of Fynian, biscop.

The VII. kyngdam was Northumbirland: on the Northumbria. east side and the west side it hath the se; on the south side, the flood of Humbir, wech goth up be the herldam of Notingham and Derbi; on the north side the Scotisch se. The first Kyng was Ida; the secunde, Aella; third Athelford; the IV., Edwyne; he was baptized be Pauline, bischop of York.

Anno Mundi vM.ixC. [Christi 702.]

Anno 5901—5904. 703—706.

Anno 5905. 707.—Philip the Secunde regned but o A.D. 711.
zere and sex monthis. This man distroyed in cherchis Philip II.,
alle ymages and pictures; and for this cause tho Emp. of the
ymages of oure Lady that Luce depeynted, the East.
Romaynes hid hem til he was ded; and for that
cause Constantyn the Pope cursed him; and so he
deid.

Anno 5906. 708.—Anastasius Secundus regned III. A.D. 713.
zere. He took the forseid Philip, and put oute his Anastasius
eyne. But this same Anastasius was so wikkid, that II., Emp.
the puple ros, and mad a new emperoure, was cleped of the East.
Theodosius III., suc-
ceeds to the
throne.

In this tyme was Gregorius Secundus Pope.

And in these dayes began Karolus Magnus his Gregory II., Pope.
gret conquestis. Charle-
magne.

Anno 5907, 5908. 709, 710.

Anno 5909. 711. Theodosius Tercius regned but A.D. 716.
o zere; a blessid man and a benigne; but on Leon
put him oute with fors; and he patiently was mad
a clerk, and continued so in holy lyf.

Anno 5910. 712.—Leo Tercius, with Constantyn A.D. 718.
his son, regned XXV. zere. In his tyme Sarasines Leo III.,
come to Constantinople, and beseged it too zere, and Emp. of the
spoiled it, and bare away mech richesse. In the East.
same tyme Luidbrando, Kyng of Lumbardis, hering
that Sarasines had distroyed Sardini, where Scynt

A.D. 718. Augstin¹ body was leid, whan it was broute fro Ypone, he sent thidir solempne legates, and bouthe² that body of the Sarasines, and thei broute it to Gene, where the Kyng met it with gret reverens, and led it on to Papie, and set it there in a Cherch of Seint Petir, wech he cleped "Celum Aureum."

Zachary,
Pope.

In this tyme was Pope Zacharie, X. zere. He mad pes with the Longobardis. And the bokes of Dialoges he transalet³ fro Grew into Latyn. To this Pope cam the monkis of Cassinensis with on Grete Charlys, desiring that the body of Seynt Benet schuld come ageyn to her Monasteri, wech the monkis Floriacensis had, as thei seide untrewly, bore fro hem. The Pope graunted her entent; but whan thei cam to the bodi, thei were smet with blyndnes and fer, that thei failed of here desire.

Anno 5911—5934. 713—736.

A.D. 741.
Constantine V.,
Emp. of the
East.

Anno 5935. 737.—Constantinus Quintus, the son of the seid Leon, regned eke XXV. zere. He was a folower of his fader steppes alle the dayes of his lyf. He studied alle in wichcraft, in nigromancie. He was occupied in leccherie and glotonie, that many men, both in the clergy and in the lay fe be him were hurt in her feith. He had consenting onto him a grete fautoure to his erreure, on Anastase, fals Patriark of Constantinople.

Council
(against
images) at
Constantinople.

This Constantin did clepe a gret Council at Constantinople, in wech he comaunded that alle the ymages in the Cherch schuld be pullid down, both of Crist, and of oure Lady, and othir Sayntes. And in this mater he mad as gret persecucion as evir ded Dioclecian.

¹ *Augstin*] Augustin. C.C.C.

² *bouthe*.] This word has been altered into 'boughte' by a late hand.

³ *transalet*] translate. C.C.C.—

The word was originally 'transale' in the MS. Pub. Lib., the final 't' having been added above the line at a later period.

In this tyme was Stephanus II. Pope, which, for ^{A.D. 741.} the grete hate and persecucion of Arstulf Kyng of ^{Stephen II.,} Lumbardi, fled into Frauns and there he anoynted Pipine Kyng of Frauns.¹ Thre myle, thei sey, the Kyng went on fote, and led the Pope bridil the same space, til he had broute him to his paleys. This, Pope, in the last zere of his office, translate the empire fro the Grekis onto the Frensch tong onto the Grete Charlis.

In these dayes was Paule Pope. He ordeyned that ^{Paul I.,} in Lenten alle the Dyvyne Service, save "Comple- ^{Pope.} tori," schuld be seyde befor non. He translate the body of Seynt Pernel, and set on hir grave the titil that Seint Petir mad,—“Of golden Pernel,oure best beloved doutir, this is the memorial.” This Pope, with his trosti servauntis nowt many, used² for to go o nites³ to prisoneris, and bed-red folk, and visite hem with elmesse. He deied at Seint Paule, and beried at Seint Petir Chersch.

Anno 5936—5959. 738-761.

Anno 5960. 762.—Leo the IIII. regned V. zere. ^{A.D. 775.} He was a passing covetous man; whatsoever he sey, ^{Leo IV.,} he desired it. So happed him come to a chersch, ^{Emp. of the} where he sey a precious crowne ful of charbunculis. He took it fro the chersch, and were it on his hed; and sone aftir he caute a fevyr and deied thereof.

In this tyme Constantinus II. was Pope, that entered ^{Constantine II.,} the office with grete slaundre; therefor God suffered ^{Pope.} othir men to put oute his eyne, and eke owt of the Chersch.

¹ and there . . . *Kyng of Frauns.*] om. C.C.C.

² used.] Added above the line.

³ nites.] Altered into 'nightes' by a later hand.

A.D. 775. Stephen III., Pope. Council at Nicc. Aftir him was Stephanus Pope. He called a Coun- cel of al Itail and Fraunce, in wech he dampned al that the othir Pope had doo, save baptem and crisme; and he deposed alle thoo persones that took ony orderes of him.

Adrian I., Pope. Conquests of Charle- magne in Lombardy. Than was Adrianus Primus Pope XXIII. zere, be whos menes and prayeres the Grete Charlis besegid the Lombardis in Papie, where he took Desideri, the Kyng, and the qwen, and sent hem prisoneris into Frauns, and went forth to Rome, and fulfillid al thing that Pipine his fader¹ had zove to Seynt Petir. He mored it eke with his owne devocioune, ziving to the Cherch the ducheries of Spolet and Beneventane. He restored the Cherch of Seint Anas- tace at "The Skipping² Watiris,"—so be thei cleped, for the hed of Seint Paule skippit² thries aftir it was of; and there be III. wellis. In the same place eke is the chapel that is cleped 'Scala Celi.' He repaired eke the wallis of Rome,³ and mad the dores of bras at Seynt Peteres.

Alcuin flor. In this tyme lyved he that is clepid Albinus, of Englisch nacioune, wech was maister onto Charles in al these seculer sciens; and he broute the forme of study fro Rome onto Parys.

Anno 5961—5964. 763—766.

A.D. 802. Nicepho- rus, Emp. of the East. Anno 5965. 767.—Nicheforus regned in Constan- tinople IX. zere. In his tyme that empire wasted and went⁴ to nowt. In that tyme was stille Adrian⁵ Pope at Rome. He repaired many cherches both with- inne the walles, and eke withoute.

¹ *his fader.*] Added above the line.

² *Skipping . . . skippit.*] These words were originally written 'Scip- ping' and 'Scippit,' the 'c' having been in both cases altered into a 'k.'

³ *Rome.*] Added in the margin.

⁴ *went.*] Added in the margin.

⁵ *stille Adrian.*] Adrian stille. C.C.C. The word "Adrian" is added in the margin in the MS. Pub. Lib.

Anno 5966—5973. 7687—75.

Anno 5974. 776.—Michael regned to zere, a god man, redy for to releve pore men;¹ for alle tho that were depauperat and spoiled be his predecessoure, he releved with his owne good, and alle ennyes of the Feith he was evyr redy to distroye.

Anno 5975. 777.

Anno 5976. 778.—Karolis the First regned XIII. zere. This man was Kyng of Frauns or he was emperoure; and, be the instauns of Adriane Pope, he was cleped into Ytail, and besegid the Kyng of Lumbardi, took him, and sent him into Frauns, as is seid before. Charles had in his tyme a myty² felawchip, of whеч Rowland and Oliver were cap-taynes, for thei kyllid many Sarasines in Spayn; but at the last thei were deceyved be fals treson of an erle, thei clepid him Gaverion.³ This Charlis, as it is writin, mad a brigg ovyr the Rene,—summe men sey to,—and that was at Coleyn: now is non. He had a berd, as thei sey, a fote long. In mete and in drink he was ful temperat. His sones anon as thei were of age were lerned to ride, and to exercise hemsel in dedis of armes. His dowteres he sette ful bisily to the occupacion of wolle. Whan he cam to Rome he went on his feet, and visit al the cherchis, kissid every holy auter, and every relik. Thanne visite he Jerusalem, and there he had a glorious victorie on Cristis ennies. Than cam he hom be Constantinople, where the emperoure wold a gove him gold, silvir, and precious stones; but he refused al, and desired no thing but relikes of Crist and of Seyntes. Than fasted thei that were with him, and prayed God that this donacion schuld be acceptable

A.D. 811.
Michael,
Emperor.

[A.D. 800.]
Charles I.,
Emp. of the
West.

Victories
of the Em-
peror at
Jerusalem.

¹ redy . . . pore men.] om. C.C.C. | into 'myghty.'

² myty.] Altered by a later hand | ³ Gaverion] Ganerion. C.C.C.

A.D. 800. to His Majeste. There the emperoure gave him a part of Jesu crowne, that flowred there in here¹ site, and a nayle, with which oure Lord was nayled to the tre; and a part of oure Lordis Crosse; the sudarie of oure Lord; the smok of oure Ladi; the arne of Seynt Simeon. Alle these reliques broute² he to Acon, and set hem there in a Cherch of oure Lady, which he ded make.

Leo III,
Pope.

In this tyme deied Adrian the Pope; and Leon the IIII.³ was Pope aftir him XX. zere. This Pope, as he went on Ascencion Even with the Letaine and procession, sodeynly com his enimes, and took him be the body, led him to a place where thei put oute his eyne, cut oute his tunge: but oure blessed Lord gaf him both site and speche. Tho went he to Charles, Kyng of Frauns, and compleyned of this wrong; and he receyved him with grete worchip, took veniauns on his enimes, and there the Pope porged himself of certeyn crimes that were purposed ageyn him.

A.D. 814.
Louis I.,
le Débon-
naire.

Anno 5977—5989. 779—791,

Anno 5990. 792.—Lodwicus, with Lothari his son, regned XXV. zere. This was the son of Gret Charlis; and he had to bretherin; on that was regent of Teutonye, a othir that was regent of Spayn. He had also III. sones, Lothari, Pipine, and Lodewik. The first mad he governoure of al Itaile, the secund Kyng of Gyane, the thirde mad he Kyng to the Bavaris and the Germanes. In this tyme the legates of Michael, emperoure of Constantinople, broute onto⁴ this Lode-

¹ here] their. C.C.C.

² broute.] Altered by a later hand into 'broughte.'

³ Leon the IIII.] So in both MSS. for "Leo the Third." Capgrave appears to have included among

the Popes of this name "Leon, which is not put in the Cathologe of Popes." Vide page 98.

⁴ -to.] Added above the line in a later hand.

wik the bokes of Seyn Dyonise, which he took with A.D. 814. ful grete joye.

In this tyme was Rabanus, a munk of Wiltens, a grete poete, and in Divinity ful wel lerned. He mad a boke to the same Lodewik "Of nature of al thing,"¹ not only with litteral teching, but with many mysti exposiciones: and for his reward Lodewik mad him bischop of Mense.

In this tyme was Stephanus Quartus Pope III. zere. He went into Frauns onto the emperoure Lodewik, and there was he receyved ful gloriously. And be the wey he bouthe many prisoneris, and payed her raunson.

Aftir him was Pascale VII. zere; to whom Seint Cicile appered, and bad him take up the bodies of Tiburce, Valerian, and Urban, and biry hem in hir Cherch. This man repaired the Cherch of Seynt Praxede, and set in monkis of Grece, and biried there iiM. bodies of martires, which he gadered in dyvers places. He ded eke mech cost in Seynt Sabyn Cherch, for that was his titel whan he was Cardinal.

Aftir him was Eugenius Secundus III. zere.

And than Valentinus XL. dayes.

Anno 5991—5999. 793—801.

Anno Mundi viM. [Christi 802.]

Anno 6001—6014. 803—816.

Anno 6015. 817.—Lotharius Primus regned X. zere. In his dayes Sarasines destroyed the Cherchis of Petir and Paule, and ny al the cuntre aboute Rome. Aftir that, as thei went hom to Affrik, fro whens thei cam, thei were dronchin in the depe see. Now began the eldest of these thre bretherin to take

Paschal I,
Pope.
Eugenius
II., Pope.
Valentine,
Pope.

A.D. 840.
Lothiare I,
Emp. of
the West.

¹ "Of nature of al thing." "Rabanus Maurus de Universo;"—see his works, "a Jacobo Pamelio Collecta." Cologne, 1626.

A.D. 840. upon him to regne al alone. Upon this the othir to bretherin rise ageyn him; and there was swech batail, and swech morder of men, was never swech in al Frauns.

Anno 6016—6024. 818—826.

Louis II.
reigns with
his father.

Anno 6025. 827.—Aftir this the same Lothari, with his son Lodewik, regned V. zere; and so¹ in the XV. zere of his regne he departed his lond betwix his sones, and took a monkis habite, and deied so, and mad a holy ende. For his soule, whan he was ded, was gret strif betwix angellis and develes, which of hem schuld have it, in so mech that the monkis sey the bodi be pullid too and fro; but aftir devoute prayer of hem the develes fled, and aungelis prevailed. In the IX. zere of his empire the body of Seynt Heleyn, Constantin modir, was translat fro Rome into Frauns.

Transla-
tion of the
Empress
Helena.

Gregory
IV., Pope.

And in this tyme was Gregorius Quartus Pope XVI. zere. He destroyed the Cherch of Seynt Martin in Montibus, and aftirward mad it al newe. In this tyme eke was a gret troubel amongst Cristen men; for summe men of wikkid condicione went oute of Rome onto the Soudan, praying him that he wold come thidir; and he cam with swech a multitude, that the cite Leonyne was besegid, and take; and² of Seynt Petir Cherch thei mad a stabil, alle Tussie eke was clene distroyed. Thanne, at the prayer of the Pope, Marchio Gy with the Lunbardis, and Lodewik with the Frenschmen, put oute the Sarasines, with mech hurt onto Cristen men.

The Sara-
cens ravage
Tuscany.

Anno 6026—6029. 828—831.

A.D. 855.
Louis II.,
Emperor.

Anno 6030. 832.—Lodewik the Secunde regned

¹ *regned V. zere; and so.*] These words have been added, partly on | an erasure, and partly in the margin.
² *and.*] om. C.C.C.

XXI. zere. In his tyme the bodies of Seynt Urbane A.D. 855. and Tiburce were translāt, and broute to the Chereh of Seint Germyn.

In this tyme the Danes aryved into Ynglond, The Danes invade England. with too cursed captaynes, Hingwar and Hubba. Thei distroyed the cuntre, and killid the glorious Kyng Edmund, first with schot of arowis, and than smet of his heed.

In this tyme was Jon clepid the Scot, a excellent John Scotus Erigena. man in study of Scripture. He, at the praier of this Kyng, translated the bokis of Seynt Dionise oute of Grew into Latyn. The same man, aftir that, be his malicious disciples, was punchid to the deth with poyntelis.

That same tyme was Sergius Secundus Pope. His Sergius II., Pope. name was before Swynmouth; therefore was ordeyned a statute of the Chereh that fro this tyme forward the Pope schuld chese him a new name.

In this tyme the VII. regiones of Ynglond sesed, Dissolution of the Heptarchy. and the lond was broute into o monarchie, and that was the zere of oure Lord D.CCC. and VIII. Than Egbert, King of the English, A.D. 823. began Egbrite for to regne, and he regned XXXVII. zere.

And in the zere of oure Lord D.CCC. and XLV. Ethelwulf, A.D. 836. regned Adelwolf, Egbrite son. In the XIX. zere of his regne went he to Rome, cause of devocion, and before Leon the Pope offered that tribute wech is cleped 'Romescot,' of every hous a peny. He was first a The tribute 'Romescot.' munk of Wynchester; and, whan his fader was ded, the Pope dispensid with him, and made him wedde Ethelwulf marries the daughter of Chas. the Bald. the doutir of Charles, wech was clepid Calvus, and be hir had he IIII. sones. The first Ethelwold, the secunde Ethebrite, the third Ethelthrede, the fourte Alurede.

This Pope Leon mad for hem of Napeles, whanne Leo IV., Pope. thei faute in the se ageyn the Sarasines, this orison,—
"Deus, Cujus dextera beatum Petrum ambulātem," et

A.D. 836. cetera. And aftir tyme¹ that he mad the wallis of the cite Leonine, thanne mad he this orison, "Deus, Qui beato Petro collatis clavibus regni celestis."

The Story
of Pope
Joan.

Aftir this Leon, was Pope of Rome on that hite Jon, of Englisch nacion, as sum sey; and sum sey sche was bore in Mens. Pope sche was III. zere. The process is told thus; that in hir zong age sche went lich a man, with a clerk, to Attenes, and there sche lerned the liberal sciens, that sche had there no felaw. Aftir this sche cam to Rome, and red there solely, and was there in swech opinion that sche had grete maistires to hir scoleres. And whan the Popes sete was vacaunt, for hir cunningg and hir fame thei chose hir Pope. So happed him that led hir to Attenes be homely with hir as he was wone to be, and God wold no longer suffir that erreure to be secret: so fel sche with childe, and sche went onknowyng² hir tyme fro Seynt Petirs onto Lateran. Hir cothis³ fel upon hir betwix the Collise and Seynt Clement Chereh, and there sche deied, and there was byryed. And at this tyme the Pope goth not that way.

Benedict
III., Pope.

Aftir hir deth was Benedictus Tercius Pope III. zere. He mad the gate of Rome that goth to Seynt Paules, and that gate eke that goth to Seynt Laurens.

Nicholas I.,
Pope.

Than was Nicholaus Primus Pope IX. zere. Aftir Seynt Gregory there was no swech many day. In his tyme Seint Cirille, a holy man amongst the puple of Slavis oute of the se broute the body of Seynt Clement onto Rome.

Anno 6031—6050. 833—852.

A.D. 875.
Charles II.,
King of
France.

Anno 6051. 853.—Charles the Secund regned ny foure zere. He went to Rome, and, with favoure of the Pope, and giftis that he gave sundri lordis, was

¹ *aftir tyme*] after that tyme. |

² *onknowyng*] unknowyng. C.C.C.

³ *cothis*] cothys. C.C.C.

mad emperoure. This thing herd his brothir Lodwik, A.D. 875. and reised a gret puple ageyn him, and faute with him; but he was stillé emperoure. This man, both in Frauns and in Itaile, repaired many cherchis. In his tyme was not Flaundes¹ so rich, ne so grete named as it is now, for it had no othir governouris but the Fosteres of the Kyng of Frauns.

In these dayes was Adrianus Secundus V. zere. To Adrian II., Pope. this man cam Lotharie, the Kyng of Frauns, whom Nicholas had cursed because he held a mannes wif beside his qween, desiring of him absolucion. And the Pope mad him and othir to swere on the Sacrament, whethir he was gilty or nowt; and thei swore fals, and were hoseled upon her oth. And in the same zere, as is seid, alle thei deied.

Than was Johannes Octavus X. zere. Undir him John VIII., Pope. was the V. Councelle holdyn at Constantinoble of Council at Constantinople. CCC.LXXX. bischoppis, where Petir Cardinal was President, joyned with him Paule, bischop of Antioche, and Eugeni, bischop of Hostiensis.

Anno 6052—6054. 854—856.

Anno 6055. 857.—Charles the Thirde, which is A.D. 880. cledid Grossus, regned XII. zere. In his dayes was a Charles III., Emperor. gret hungir thorw oute Ytaile. This man had Frauns and Germaine in pees; an² in the secunde zere of his empire he was crowned of Jon the Pope.

In these dayes was a gret conflicte betwix Frensch War with the Normans and Danes. men and Normannes, in which V. thousand Normannes were slayn. Than the Normannes, with help of Dannes,³ distroyed Frauns and Lotharinge with fire and yrun, and many citees thei distroyed. Than was

¹ was not Flaundes] was Flaunders not. C.C.C.

² an] and. C.C.C.

³ Dannes] Danes. C.C.C.

A.D. 880. mad pes on this manere, that the Kyng of the Normanne¹ schuld be baptized, and the Kyng of Frauns schuld be his Godfader; than schuld he wedde the Kyng of Frauns doutir, and he and his puple schuld frely rejoyce alle the lond of the othir side of Seyne.

The Dukes of Normandy. The first duke of Normandie was Robert: the secund, William: the third, Richard: the fourt, Richard: the fite, Robert Guychardy: the sexte, William, cleped Notus.

Martin II., Pope. In this tyme was Pope Martinus Secundus o 3ere and V. monthis.

Adrian III., Pope. And than Adrian the Thirde, I. 3ere.

Stephen V., Pope. And than Stevene the V., VI. 3ere.

Formosus, Pope. And than Formosus V. 3ere, which was disgraded be Jon the Pope fro all the ordres of the Cherech onto lay astat; and aftir that he was restored by Martin the Pope; of which mater was grete altercacion in the Cherech.

Anno 6056—6066. 858—868.

A.D. 887. Arnulphus, Emperor. Anno 6067. 869. — Arnulphus was emperoure XII. 3ere. He faute ageyn the Normaundes, that had destroyed Frauns, Lotharinge, and Dardani, and dwellid there. Aftir that he fel in a grete seknes, that there myte no medycyne help him ne delyvir him fro the multitude of lys which fret him onto the deth. He had a son; but he cam nevyr onto the crowne. For here was ende of that empire that longid to the posterity of Charles.

Boniface VI., Pope. In this tyme were at Rome these Popes,—Bonifacius the Sexte XV. dayes.

Stephen VI., Pope. Stephanus the Sexte o 3ere. He was a grete enmye to the Pope Formose.

Romanus, Pope. Than was Romanus III. monthes.

¹ the Normanne] the Normannes. C.C.C.

- And than Theodorus IX. dayes. A.D. 887.
- And than Johannes Nonus II. zere. He was frend Theodore
to Formose. II., Pope.
- Thanne Benedictus Quartus thre monthis. John IX.,
Pope.
- And than Leo Quintus fourty dayes. For on Benediet
IV., Pope.
Cristofer deposed him,¹ and was Pope aftir him.² Leo V.,
Pope.
- Cristofer was Pope VII. monthis, and he was eject Christo-
pher, Pope.
fro the Cherch, and mad a munk.
- Than was Sergius the Thirde VII. zere, monthes Sergius
III., Pope.
foure. In his tyme the Cherch of Lateranensis fel
down, and he mad it newe. This Sergius was a
dekne undir the Pope Formose; and the Pope For-
mose put him oute of the Cherche, and he fled into
Frauns; but, aftir, he was mad Pope, and than he
comaunded the body of that same Formose which
exiled him to be drawe oute of the grave, and arayed
lich a bischop, and than the hed smet of, and the body
throw into Tibir. But fischereres fond the body, and
brout it ageyn to Seint Petir Cherch; and thei seid cer-
teyn ymages that were there ded worchip to the body.
- In this tyme regned Alured in Ynglond, the fourt Alfred the
Great,
A.D. 871.
son of Adelwold. He began to regn in the zere
of our Lord DCCCLXXII. This man, be the coun-
celle of Seint Ned, mad an open Scole of divers
sciens at Oxenford. He had³ many batailes with
Danes; and, aftir many conflictes in which he had
the wers, at the last he ovircam hem; and be his Guthred,
King of the
Danes,
baptized,
A.D. 878.
treyty Godrus, here Kyng, was baptized, and went
hom with his puple. XXVIII. zere he regned, and
deied the servaunt of God.
- Anno 6068—6078. 870—880.
- Anno 6079. 881.—Lodewik the Thirde regned VI. A.D. 899.
zere. At this tyme the empire went fro Frauns onto Louis III.,
Emperor.

¹ *deposed him.*] Added above the
line.

² *and was Pope aftir him.*] om.
C.C.C.

³ *had*] mad. C.C.C.

A.D. 899. Ytaile, aftir the propheeye wech was among the Romanes. Thei saide because the Frenchmen wold not socoure hem ageyn the Lumbardis, thei schuld not be worthi to be clepid emperoures of Rome. And fro this tyme forward summe regned in Itaile, and summe in Almayn, til the tyme of Octo the First. This Lodewik mad Berengarie, that regned than in Itaile, for to fle that lond; and whan he had conquered, as he supposed, al Itaile, sodeynly at Verone his enmyes took him, put oute his eyne, and sette Berengari ageyn in his dignite.

Anastasius III., Pope. Lando, Pope. John X., Pope. In this tyme was Pope Anastasius Tercius II. zere. And thanne Lando II. monthis. And than Johannes Decimus XIII. zere. He entered wrongfully into that astate; therefor knytis of an erle thei clepid Gy, tok him, put him in prison, leyd a pelow on his mouth, and so strangild him.

Leo VI., Pope. Leo the Sext was aftir him¹ but V. monthis. Anno 6080—6083. 882—885.

A.D. 905. Berenger, Emperor. Anno 6084. 887.—Berengarius Primus regned IIII. zere. He was wise in dedis of armes, and had many batailes with the Romanes. And in his tyme was the Abbey of Cloyne nobely foundid be on William that was the first prince of Burgundie.

Stephen VII., Pope. And in this tyme was Stephanus Septimus Pope II. zere.

Anno 6085—6087. 888—890.

A.D. 911. Conrad I. Anno 6089. 891.²—Conrardus, a Alemane, regned VII. zere: but he is not a noumbered among the emperoures, because he regned not upon Itaile; therefor wanted he the benediccion imperial. Whan

¹ was aftir him] was Pope after him. C.C.C.

² 891.] The column of dates 891—897, and also 898—905, had been originally written, by mistake,

991—997, and 998—1005, respectively. These have been erased by the Scribe, and the correct dates supplied in the margin.

he deyed, he assigned to be his eyer Henry, the son A.D. 911. of the duke of Saxone.

In this tyme¹ was Pope Leon the VII. thre zere. Leo VII.,
And thanne Stevenc the VIII. othir III. zere. Pope.
Anno 6090—6095. 892-897. Stephen
VIII., Pope.

Anno 6096. 898.²—Berengarius the Secunde regned A.D. 914.
VIII. zere in Itaile; in which tyme the Pope was Berenger
Martinus Tercius, III. yer. II., Emp.
Martin III.,
Pope.

And aftir him Agapitus VII. zere. In this tyme Agapetus
deied Odo, Abbot of Cloyne. And aftir him was II., Pope.
abbot there Adamarius; and aftir him Majolus, a Death of
grete beginner of religion. Of this Ode³ have I sey S. Odo of
dyvers werkes. On upon the Sauter; and a gret Cluni.
book of Omelies.⁴

In these dayes regned in Englonde Edward the son Edward the
onto Alured. His othir name was Senior. He mored Elder.
his kyngdam in many thingis; mad newe borowes; A.D. 901.
thoo that were falle reysid hem ageyn. He con- His con-
quered the Scottis, the Walsch men; the kyngdammes quests.
of Est Ynglond, of Essex, and of Merce, he took fro
the Danis. In his dayes deied a nobil lady cleped Death of
Ethelfled, doutir onto Edred, Kyng of Merce. Sche Ethelfleda,
bilid⁵ many townes, Bronbury, Tamworth, Bronbrug- [A.D. 922.]
gen, Stafford, and Warwick. This same Kyng is
biried at Wynchester.

Anno 6097—6103. 899-905.

Anno 6104. 906.⁶—Henricus, the emperoure, regned A.D. 918.
in Almayn XVIII. zere; in Alemane, and not in Henry I. of
Itaile; therefor is not he acountid among the empe- Germany.
roures. In this tyme Spigrenus, duke of Bem, was

¹ In this tyme, &c.] Pope John XI.
is passed over in both MSS.

² See footnote (?), page 114.

³ Ode] Odo. C.C.C.

⁴ See the "Bibliotheca Clunia-
censis," of Marrier and Quercetanus;
col. 13—265. Paris, 1614.

⁵ bilid] byldyd. C.C.C.

⁶ 906.] The column of dates
906-922, had been originally written,
by mistake, 1006-1022. These have
been erased by the Scribe, and the
correct dates supplied in the mar-
gin.

A.D. 918. converted to the Feith, and lyved aftir that a ful blessed lif. Necenlaus, his son, folowid his fader steppes; and for envye his brothir killid him. And CCC. aftir his passioun he appered to Kyng Herri, King of Danis, and told him that he schuld deye in the same manere which he deyed; praying him that, in the honoure of Nyceulaus, he schuld make a monasteri. The Kyng, whan he was awakid, called his servauntis, and inqwired what this Nyceulaus was. They answerd him,—A prince of the lond of Bem, wrongfully slayn be his brothir. And anon he ded mak a monasteri of the Cistewis, and leide the body there undir.

Appear-
ance in a
vision of
Wenceslas.

John XII.,
Pope. This tyme was Johannes XII. Pope XII. zere. This man had a fader thei cleped Albert, a myty man of good. He cleped the men that myte moost doo in the eleccion, gave hem grete giftis, and mad hem for to swere that whan Agapitus was ded thei schuld promote his son Constantine on that same astat. And so was he Pope, and called Johannes XII. He was vicious of lyvyng, a hunter outeragious, a lecchoure withouten¹ schame. For he held women openly, and that dyvers, to grete slandir of the Chersch. For this cause many of the Cardinales writyn onto Octo, prince of the Saxones, that he schuld come and help to remeve this erreure and this vileny of the Chersch.

Anno 6105—6121. 907—923.

Berenger
III.

Anno 6122. 924.—Berengarius Tercius regned VIII. zere.

Benedict
V., Pope.

In his tyme was Pope Benedictus V. He entered into that astate be violens of the Romanes; for Leon was chose before him; and he thus broute in be violens. But the emperoure Octo cam to Rome, and deposed this Benedicte, and sette in Leo, that was rithfully chosen. He made a statute ageyn the

Leo VIII.,
Pope.

¹ *withouten*] without. C.C.C.

pride of Romanes, that there schuld no Pope be in- A.D. 918.
tronized withoute consent of the emperoure.

In this tyme regned Athelstane, the son of Edward. Athelstan,
He fawte ageyn Anlaf, Kyng of Erlond, and ageyn A.D. 924.
Constantyn kyng of Scottis, at Banborow, where,
thorow the prayeres of Seynt Ode, a swerd fel fro
Hevene into his schaberk. He married on of his dou-
teris onto the emperoure Octo; and that same em-
peroure sent him the swerd whch Constantine fawt
with: in the handelyng thereof was closed on of thoo
IIII.¹ nayles that were in Christis handis and feet.
He sent him eke the spere of Constantyn, the hed
thereof was in Cristis side; and mech more othir
thing. In his tyme was Seynt Birstane, bischop of
Wynchester, that every dey sang Messe of Requiem.
And on a tyme, as he walkid about a cynyteri
seying his 'Dirige,' and endid thus, 'Requiescant in
pace,' he herde out of the erde innoubred voyces sey,
'Amen.' He regned XVI. zere.

Anno 6123—6129. 925—931.

Anno 6130. 932.—Lotharius the Secunde regne² A.D. 945.
to zere. In his tyme the sunne appered lich blood; Lothaire II.
and withinne few dayes afir that there were grete
batayles, and many men dede.

Anno 6131. 933.

Anno 6132. 934.—Berengary the Fourte, with A.D. 950.
Albert his son, regned XI. zere. This Berengari was Berenger
comorows to the puple, and he tok Lothari wif,— IV.
sche hite Dalvida,—and put hir in prison. But
Octo the emperoure cam into Ytaile, and tok the
woman oute of prison, and weddid hir, put Beren-
gari fro the regne. And he was the last that regned
in Ytaile, born of that cuntre. Thanne went Octo
to Rome, and receyved the imperial crowne. Otho the
Great re-
ceives the
Imperial
Crown at
Rome.

In these dayes regned in Ynglond, Edmund, the Edmund I.,
brothir of Athelstan, IX. zere. He begat of his A.D. 941.

¹ IIII.] III. C.C.C.

| ² regne] regned. C.C.C.

A.D. 950. qwene, Elgive, to sones, Edmunde and Edgare. He recured fro the Danes V. citees, Lyncolnne, and Leicetir, Staunford, Notingham, and Derby. In tho dayes William Longswerd, duke of Normandie, was killid be deceyte of Lodewik, Kyng of Frauns. Thanne the cheveteynes of Normandie tok the Kyng of Frauns in Rome, and streited him so there tyl he graunted that Richard, the son of the forsaid William, schuld frely holde al Normandy. And fro this tyme forward in every collocucion of the Kyng and the duk, it schuld be lefful to the duke to be girt with his swerd; and the Kyng neythir have swerd ne knyf. This Edmund was killid at a feste on Seyn Austyn day,¹ of a man that he sey sitte at mete. The Kyng was busy to pulle him fro the bord; and the othir, in his pulling, gorid the kyng, and scaped withoute harm.

Edmund
killed.
[A.D.946.]

Anno 6133—6142. 935—944.

A.D. 963. Anno 6143. 945.—Octo the first regned XII. zere. Otho I, the Great, Emperor. He was the first that regned both in Itaile and in Alemanyne. For fro this day² forward the empire hath be among the Almanes. This Octo, aftir he had regned many zeres in Almayne, the Cardinales of Rome sent for him for the insolens of Jon the Pope, and he rod thithir with his wyf. And whan he had mad pes thorw oute al Ytaile, he rod ageyn into Saxon, and there he begat a child to be his successoure, lich him both in condicion and in name. Ofte in his lyf went he to Rome, and hom ageyn for to se good governauns in the Cherch; and in last³ ende he mad a real monastery at Maydenborow, in his owne cuntre, and there is he biried.

John XIII,
Pope.

In this tyme was Johannes Decimus Tercius⁴ Pope, whech was exiled be Peter, meyir of Rome. First was

¹ May 26.

² day.] Added above the line.

³ in last] in his last. C.C.C.

⁴ Decimus Tercius.] Erroneously XIII. in C.C.C.

he prisoned in the Castel of Aungel, and than exiled A.D. 963. into Campanie. But aftir X. monthes, be the help of Octo, emperoure, he cam to Rome, and took veniauns of his emnies, and dured VIII. zere.

Aftir him was¹ Benedictus VI. but o zere, for he ^{Benedict VI., Pope.} was stranged in the Castel² Aungel.

In this tyme was Edred Kyng in³ Ingland, the ^{Edred,} son of Adelstan, brothir to the forseid Edmund. He ^{A.D. 946.} regned VIII. zere.

And aftir him was Edwyn. He was crowned of ^{Edwin,} Odo, archbisshop of Cantirbiry, at Kingeston, fast be ^{A.D. 955.} London; but aftir, whan Dunstan was bisshop, the first day that the King had take his crowne, fel in ouleful lecherie beside his wyf: and whan Dunstan undirtook of his sinne, he exiled Dunstane. But the King was deposed within V. zere.

Anno 6144—6154. 946—956.

Anno 6155. 957.—Octo the Secund, with Octo his ^{A.D. 973.} son, regned XX. zere. This man, as he pursewid the ^{Otho II.,} Grekis in Calabir, onwisely lost his knytes; and so he fled fro her handis. Than gadered he a host, ^{the Bloody.} and besegid Benevent. Whanne he had take the cite, he took the bones of Seynt Bartholome, and broute hem to Rome, and leyd hem there in a ylde that is in Tibir, purposing to carry hem into his cuntre. But he deied sone, and the tresor left there. This man went with his qween onto Rome, and there was he receyved of Benedict the VII. with mech joye, and crowned with his qween. Than cam ageyn him into Calabir many naciones, in wech batail he was ^{Otho} fayn to fle, and seid he was on of the emperoure ^{escapes.} men. And whan he was schippid, the schipmen supposed verily he was emperoure, and seide in Grew, that thei wold lede him to Constantinople to the empe-

¹ *Aftir him was, &c.*] Domnus II. is omitted here, and placed later, after Benedict VI., in both MSS.

² *Castel*] Castel of. C.C.C.

³ *in*] of. C.C.C.

A.D. 973. roure. This undirstode he, and seide onto hem that in the ilde of Seicile he had gret tresoure hid; pray-hem thei would aryve there, and thei schuld have part. And whan thei cam to the brynk, he sey a bischop of his knowlech, and with his help thus he scaped.

Domnus II., Pope. In this tyme was Donus Pope I. zere.
Boniface VII., Pope. And thanne¹ Bonifacius the Sext² III. zere.
Gilbert, Pope. And than Gilbert, a nigromancer, that deied at Messe, for he was dymembered be his owne comaundment, for his sinne, in a chapel at Seint Cruce; thei clepe it Jerusalem.

Edgar, A.D. 959. In these dayes was Edgare Kyng in Ingland VII. zere. He cleped Seynt Dunstan hom oute of exile. He mad a very unite of all the VII. kyngdammes. He was cleped Pesibel Edgare.³ In the V. zere of his regne Ethelwold bischop of Wynchester put chanones seculer, and othir seculer, oute of the monasterie, and set in munkis. This Edgare founded these Abeyes,—Glasconbury, Abyngdon, Borow, Staunforth,⁴ and Thorney.

Edward the Martyr, A.D. 975. Aftir him was his son Kyng, wech is a martir, killid be the fraud of Alfrik, his stepmodir; but aftir that sche ded penauns. Sche translat him onto Schaftisbry, and too monasteries of women ded sehe make: on at Werwelle, where sche lith; a othir at Ambrisbury fast by Salisbury.

A. D. 983. Anno 6156—6174. 958—976.
Otho III. Anno 6175. 977.—Octo the Thirde regned XIX. zere. This man was crowned at Rome of Gregori the V. He browt the body of Pauline, the bischop, to Rome. He besegid on Cresens, that mad mech debate in Rome, specially in eleccion of the Pope. He besegid him, as we saide, took him, and smet of his hed. He began to make a paleys, and the Romanes

¹ *And thanne*, &c.] Boniface VII. | venth" occurs in both MSS.
was Pope before Domnus II.

³ *Edgare*] Edgare. C.C.C.

² *Sext*.] This mistake for "Se-

⁴ *Staunforth*] Stamford. C.C.C.

letted him; and aftir mech vexacioune of hem he deied. Thus regned these III. Octones, ech aftir othir. A.D. 983.

And aftir here deth the empire went no lenger be succession, but be eleccion. The institucioune was mad thus, that VII. persones schul chese the emperoure. III. Chaunceleris: Bischop of Mensis, Chauncelere of Germani; Bischop of Trevere, Chauncelere of Frauns; Bischop of Coloyne, Chaunceler of Ytaile: the Markeys of Branburgensis, Chambirleyn; the Duke of Ostrych, Marchale; the Duke of Saxon, Berer of the Swerd; the Kyng of Bem, Butlere.

In this tyme¹ was Gregori the V. Pope.

And thanne Jon the XVII.

And than Silvester the Secund, that was a nigromancer, as we saide before, and deied at Seint Cruce. Ther is his hert; his bones ly at Lataranensis. His bones clater, as thei sei, and his grave swetith, before the deth of a Pope. In this tyme lyved Fulbert, bischop of Carnotensis, that mad thoo Respones of oure Lady, 'Stirps Jesse' et 'Solem Justicie,' and that ympne, 'Chorus nove Jerusalem.'

Anno 6176—6193. 978—995.

Anno 6194. 996.—Herry the First regned XII. zere. He is clepid I,² for he was first of the empire. The othir Herry was nevyr crowned emperoure; and the same reule is undirstand of the Conrardis. This Herry had a wif thei cleped³ Chymegundis, and thei both be on asent kept hem virgines al her lyf. Thei ly both byried in the Cherch cleped Banbergense, doying many miracles. He was, befor the empire, duke of Bem, and for his manhod thei chose him emperoure, and aftir many batailes he and his qwen chose a solitari lif, and mad a blessed ende.⁴

Mode of election to the Empire after the death of Otho III.

Gregory V., Pope. John XVII., Pope. Silvester II., Pope.

A.D. 1002. Henry I. [II.], the Lame.

¹ *In this tyme, &c.*] John XIV., John XV., and John XVI., are omitted here in both MSS. John XII. and John XIV. occur later. There is an evident confusion in the

arrangement here, and in that of some of the subsequent Popes.

² *I.*] Primus. C.C.C.

³ *thei cleped.*] om. C.C.C.

⁴ *ende.*] om. C.C.C.

A.D. 1002. In this tyme was Pope Johannes XII., V. monthis.
 John XII., Pope. And thanne Johannes XIII., V. zere. In his tyme
 John XV., Pope. was Robert Kyng of Frauns, which was so devout,
 Robert, King of France. that, in every grete feste he wold be in summe
 monasteri at every servise,¹ and stand himselve in a
 cope of silk, and governe the qwer. So it happed
 that he besegid a castel, and the feste of Seynt Aviane
 fel in the same tyme. He left sege, went to cherch,
 and, as he kneled at 'Agnus Dei,' at Messe, the cas-
 telle wallis felle down. He mad that Sequens, "Sancti
 Spiritus assit nobis gratia."

Ethelred the Un-ready. A.D. 978. In Ynglond regned this tyme Ethelthredus, the
 brothir of Edward martir. He was so acomered with
 Danes that he,² be the councel of the bischop of Caun-
 terbury,³ he² acorded with them to pay hem zeryly X.
 thousand pound, and the secund zere XVI. thousand ;
 and so thei reised him to XL. thousand. In the

Ethelred marries the daughter of the Duke of Normandy. A.D. 1002. XXIV. zere of his regne he wedded Emme, cleped
 "The broche of Normandie," the douter of Richard
 the Secund, duke of the same. And than sodenly he
 sent letteris privyly that alle the Danes schuld be
 killid on o day. But it availed not; for on the nyte

Exeter, Wilton, and Salisbury sacked, A.D. 1003. Northumbria ravaged, A.D. 1013. Ethelred flies into Normandy. Wilton, Salesbury, Norwich, and Thetforth. And sone
 aftir cam Swayn and Anlaf, to whom Utred, duke of
 Northumbirland, and alle Lyndesey, mad subjeccion,
 and receyved him as her Kyng. Ethelthredus fled
 into Normandy. Than sent many of the lond onto
 him, and sed, If he wold be more gentil onto hem
 than he was before, he schuld be welkom. So cam
 he, and distroyed mech of Lyndisey, but he caute not
 Knowt that dwelt there. Than mad Swayn a grete
 comminacion to the town of Seynt Edmund, that he
 schuld distroye it. Ferthermore, he said vilens wordis
 ageyn the Seint; and sone aftir, in the town of

¹ *servise.*] Added in the margin.

² *he.*] This word is thus repeated
 in both MSS.

³ *of Caunterbury.*] Added in the
 margin on revision.

⁴ November 12.

Gaynysborow, Seint Edmund appered onto him, and killid him with a spere.

A.D. 1002.
Death of
Sweyn,
A.D. 1014.

Anno 6195—6199. 997—1001.

Anno Mundi viM.CC. [Christi 1002.]

Anno 6201—6206. 1003—1008.

Anno 6207. [1009.]—Imperium vacat II. annis.¹

Anno 6208. 1010.—Conrardus Primus² regned XX. zere. He loved pes above al thing; and therefor he mad a lawe, that who that brekith pes betwix ony princes, he schuld lese his hed.

A.D. 1024.
Conrad I.
[II.], the
Salique.

Than was a erle in his lond thei clepid Lupold. He was accused to the emperoure that he had broke this statute. Werfor he fled into a wildirnesse, and lyved as a heremit with wif and childirn. No man wist where he was. And happed aftirward the Kyng huntid in the same forest, lost his meny; nyte felle on, and for very nede was loggid with this heremite. And that same nyte the cuntesse had childe; and a voys herd the emperoure that this same child schuld be his successoure. And the emperoure had scorne that so pore a child schul regne aftir him, comaunded his servauntes to bere the child into the wod, sle him, and bring him the hert. Thei thoute of pite thei nyte not fulfille this: thei leide the child in the levys, and broute him the hert of a hare. A duke thei cleped Herri fond the child, bare it to his hous, and, because his wif was bareyn, thei feyned it was her. Whan the child was growe, the emperoure dyned with this duke. The child stood before him, and he gan remembre the face of that child which he comaunded to be slayn, desired him of the Duk, led him forth, sent him to the emperesse with swech a lettir, "That day that ye receyve this child, ordeyn for him that he be ded." So happed the child for to slepe in a prestes hous be the weye, and the prest red the lettir: of pite he rased the clause, and chaunged

Story of
Count
Leopold.

¹ *Imperium vacat II. annis.*] om. | ² *Conrardus Primus.*] See page
C.C.C. | 121, sub Anno Mundi 6194, line 4.

A.D. 1024. it into this sentens, "That day ze receyve this child,
 Story of Count in moost goodly hast wedde him to oure doutir."
 Leopold. Whan the emperoure cam hom, and sey that Goddis
 ordinauns wold not be broke, he took it more at ese;
 specialy whan he knewe what man was his fader.

Benedict VIII., Pope. In these dayes of Herry and Conrard were at Rome
 John XX., Pope. thus many Popes,—Benedictus VIII., Johannes XX.,
 Benedict IX., Pope. Benedictus IX. In his tyme was mech scisme. And
 IX., Pope. he appered to a holy man aftir his deth in straunge
 liknesse, his hed and his tayl lych a asse, al the body
 lich a bere.

Sergius IV., Pope. Than was Sergius IIII., a man of good conversa-
 cion.

Gregory VI., Pope. And than Gregorius VI. In his tyme the Cherch
 was spoiled, pilgrimes robbed, the offerings of the
 auteres take with violens. First this man cursed hem
 that used these dedis. Aftir, he distroyed hem with
 strong hand. Therfor whan he schuld deye, the Car-
 dinales saide he was not worthi to be biried in Seynt
 Petir Cherch, for the habundauns of blood wech he
 had spilt. And he answerd ful sobirly, "Put my body,
 whan I am ded, upon a bere, and set it before Seint
 Petir dore, shette hem, and as ze se, so do." Whan
 it was set there sodeynly there cam a wind, and brast
 the dores ope with swech a violens that thei stoynd
 on the walle, and than thei biried him worchipfully.

Clement II., Pope. Than was Clement the Secund.
 Damasus II., Pope. And thanne Damasus the Secund. These to entered
 not wel, and therefor thei lyved not long; the on
 but XIX. monthis, the othir XXIII. daies.

Leo IX., Pope. Than was Leo Decimus¹ V. zere, a holy man.

Victor II., Pope. Than Victor Secundus. He held a Council at
 Council at Florence. Florens, where he deposed many bischopis for symony
 and fornicacion.

Stephen IX., Pope. Than was Stephanus IX.

In this tyme was Kyng in Inglond Edmunde, cleped
 Yrunside. He had many batayles, specialy with

¹ *Decimus.*] A mistake for "Nonus." It occurs in both MSS.

Knowt. And, aftir many conflictes, thei were acorded that thei to schuld fite alone; and in her strif Knowt aspied the grete courage of Edmund, and seyed, "Sese." And than thus, "Brothir myne, Edmund," he seith, "we wil no more fite; lete us fro this tyme lyve as brethirin. Half Denmark schal be thin; half Ingland schalle be myn." And thus thei left bataile, and kissid, and frendis for evyr. Alle the puple that was there wept for joye. But sone aftir was he slayn be the councel of Edrede, the duke; for he mad his son for to hide him undir a sege, where the King schuld voide, and sodeynly with a scharp basulard he smet the Kyng among the boweles, and killid him. The duke cam to Knowt, and seide on this wise, 'Heil Kyng alone.' And whan the Kyng had undirstand the manere of Edmundis deth, he seid onto the duke, 'And I schal sette the hiest of ony lord in Ingland.' So he ded smite of his hed, and sette it on the hiest toure in London. This Edmund is buried at Glaseunbury.

A.D. 1024.
Edmund
Ironsides,
A.D. 1016.
War with
Canute.

Canute and
Edmund
reconciled.
Death of
Edmund.

Canute is
made King.
A.D. 1017.

Etric is
slain.

Anno 6209—6227. 1011—1029.

Anno 6228—6230. 1030—1032.—The empire voyde III. zere.

Anno 6231. 1038.—Herry the Secund regned XVII. zere. In his tyme was founde at Rome a body of a geaunt not roten. The wownde that he deyed of was fouré feet of length. The body of him was as hy as ony wal. A lanterne at his hed brennyng was founde that myte not be qwenchid with lycoure ne with wynd: but anon as thei had mad a hole that the eyre myte entre, the lite was oute. Thei sey Turnus killid this geaunt: for his epitafi was wretin thus:—

A.D. 1039.
Henry II.
[III.], the
Black.

"Filius Evandri Pallas, quem lancea Turni
Militis occidit more suo,¹ jacet hic."

¹ *more suo.*] A mistake for "mole sua" according to Martinus Polonus, who quotes these lines in his Chronicle.

A.D. 1039. "The son of Evander, Pallas, wech the spere of Turnus the knyte killid on his manere, here he lith."

Legend.

In this tyme was in Naples a ymage of marbil, with a sercle of bras; in wech was wrytyn thus,—“In the Kalendis of May, whan the sun schynyth in his uprysyng, I schal have a hed of gold.” And be wit of a Sarasine thei merked the schadow of his hed the same houre, diggid there, end founde mech gold.

Berenger.

In this tyme was there grete seisme in the Cherech of Frauns be on Berengarie, that held this heresie, that the Sacrament of the Auter is not very Cristis body and His blood, but figure of His body and His blood. And agayn this heresy Nicholas the Pope gadered a hundred bischoppis and XIII., and mad him to revoke this heresie; and this revocacion is put in¹ the book wech thei clepe ‘Decrees, De Con.,’ Di.² II. “Ego Berengarius.”

Benedict X., Pope.

In these dayes were these Popes:—Benedictus Decimus, X. monthes.

Nicholas II., Pope.

And Nicholaus Secundus, II. zere.

Alexander II., Pope.

And than Alexandre Secundus, XI. zere. In this tyme regned in Ynglond Alured the first begote son of Ethelthrede. Than was a sly man duke of Kent; his name was Godwin. He had a fayre doutir; thei cleped hir Ydanie: and, for he supposed that this Kyng wold not wedde hir, he procured sotily the deth of this man, that he mite wedde hir to Edward, the zonger brothir, wech aftir him schuld be Kyng. Be this manere he deceyved the puple. “This King,” he seith, “is a Norman o the moderes side; and now hath he broute in Normannes with him, to distroye this Englisch puple.” So be his counelle thei met the Normannes at Gildeforth, and bonde hem, killid evyr IX.,

Alfred, son of Ethelred, is killed by Godwin, Duke of Kent.

A.D. 1036.

¹ *in.*] C.C.C. Omitted by mistake in MS. Pub. Lib.

² *Di.*] om. C.C.C.—Sec Mansi's

“Concilliorum Nova Collectio,” published at Venice in 1774, vol. xix., col. 900, A.

and saved the X. The Kyng thei took, put oute his eyne, and brout him to Hely, where he deied within few dayes. A.D. 1039.

Than cam Edward into this lond, but with few persones, and was crowned at Wynchester on Pas Day.¹ In the XI. zere of his regne deyed his modir Emme, the duke doutir of Normandie. It is the same Edward that lith at Westmester.² Edward the Confessor crowned, A.D. 1042.

Anno 6232—6247. 1034—1049.

Anno 6248. 1050.—Herry the Third regned XLIX. zere. In his tyme was mech hungir and pestilens, ny thorow oute the world. In that tyme Hildebrande, a cardinal, which was Pope aftir, whil he was a legate in Frauns, in a Councelle which was gadered ageyn the Simonianes, saide onto a bischop that entred be Symonie, that he schuld sey "Gloria Patri, et Filio, et Spiritui Sancto." He coude nevir sey "Spiritu Sancto," tyl he was deposed; and than he seid it. A.D. 1056. Henry III. [IV.], Emperor. Proceedings of Hildebrand in France.

In his tyme were these Popes:—Gregorius Septimus. He was a man of good conversacion; and zet a false meyhir of Rome, thei cleped Censius, took him at Messe on Cristmesse morow, and prisoned him. But the Romanes destroyed the prison, and delyvered him. He cursed the emperoure Herry for the scisme he set in the Cherch, and compelled him to com bare in frost and snow, and ask his absolucion. Gregory VII., Hildebrand, Pope.

Aftir him was Victor Tercius o zere. And than Urbanus Secundus XI. zere. In his dayes a duk then cleped Beamunde recured the sepuleur of Crist. He held a Councelle at Claremount, in which was ordeyned that Mateynes and Houres of oure Lady schuld be seid every day; and on Saturday hir hool servyse. Victor III., Pope. Urban II., Pope. Council at Clermont.

Easter Day fell on April 11 in | ² Westmester] Westminster. C.C.C. the year 1042.

A.D. 1056. This Pope gadered a Councel in Frauns, where
 First cru- many princes thorw his stering went into the Holy
 sade, Lond;¹ and be revelacion thei fond there Cristis
 A.D. 1095. spere; and there thei conqwered Acon, Antioch, Tri-
 polin, and ny al the lond, and Jerusalem.

Paschal II., Aftir him was Paschasius XVIII. zere.
 Pope. In this tyme entred Seynt Bernard the order of
 S. Bernard. the Sistewys, undir the abbot Stevenc; he but XII.
 zere old. In this tyme eke began the Order of Pre-
 monstracenses.

Gelasius Than was Gelasius the Secund Pope o zere.

II., Pope. And than Kalixtus Secundus V. zere.

Calixtus II., Pope. In these dayes, that is to sey, the zere of our
 William of Lord M.LXVI., William Bastard, duke of Normandie,
 Normandy invades cam into Ynglond. And what rite he had for to
 England, regne here I wil write onto zou. Harald occupied
 A.D. 1066. the crowne, and had no rite thereto, for he was son
 Claim of William to the Crown. to that fals tretour Godwyn, whos doutir King Ed-
 ward weddid; thei clepid hir Ydani, of whom is seid,
 "As a thorn bringith forth a rose, so sprang Ydani of
 Godwyn." This Godwin killid Edward brothir, and
 was tretoure to Edward. So happed it on a tyme
 he sat at mete with Kyng Edward, and the Kyng
 rehersed onto him his eld treson, and the suspecion
 that men had to him of new treson. And than God-
 wyn took a pece of bred in his hand, and seid thus,
 "Mi Sovereyn Lord, if evyr I ment treson onto zou,
 I pray God that this o mussel² strangil me." Thus
 he seid, and thus it was. His son was Haraldus,
 whom Kyng Edward cleped before his deth, and sent
 Edward the Confessor leaves the kingdom to William. him into Normandye to duk William, for to telle
 him that the Kyng asined him his successoure, both
 be testament, and eke as nexte of kyn. And there

¹ Into the Holy Lond.] Written in the margin in a later hand. are inserted after "and be revelacion."

In the MS. C.C.C. these words | ² mussel] mussell. C.C.C.

the same Harald swore to duke William that he schuld be to him trew ligeman, and ded or mad onto him homage. The same feith mad he to Kyng Edward. But whan Edward was ded, he took upon him the regalie, and was crowned Kyng. Than went duke William to Alisaunder, the Pope, and expressed onto him the rite wech he had to the crowne of Ynglond: and the Pope comaunded him on his blessing, that he schuld porsewe his rite. Tho cam he into Inglond, and londid at Hastings; and ageyn him was Harald, with grete powere. It is told that there were certeyn knytes XX. on Wiliam side, that swore thei schuld not leve til thei broke the hoost, and cam to Haraldis standard. And thouz it were hard for to do, zet it was doo. So had William the victori, and rod forth to London, and at Westminster was he crowned in Cristmesse of Aldred bischop of York. This bataile was on Seynt Kalixte day.¹ And in the same feld where it was he ded make a abbey; it is clepid at this houre, "The Abbey of Batayle."

A.D. 1056.

Harold
seizes the
throne.William
appeals to
Alexander
II., at
Rome.Battle of
Hastings.Battle
Abbey.

The secunde zere of his regne William went into Normandy, and led with him the bischop of Cauntirbyri, whos name was Stigand, and many othir lordis. He mad Leftenaunt of this lond his own brothir bischop of Bathe; his name was Odo. And a litil before wynter he cam ageyn with his wif Maute; and in his comyng he destroyed Excetre, for thei rebelled.

William
goes into
Normandy.
A.D. 1067.Odo has
charge of
the king-
dom.

Sone aftir was the qwene crowned. And that zere he founded the castel of Nottingham, and the castel of York.

The Queen
crowned,
A.D. 1068.

In the V. zere of William, Baldewyn, the abbot of Byry, purchased of Alisaundre the Pope to singe as a bischop; and the Pope gave him a ryng and a superaltarie of porphiri ston, wech he had hallowid and blessid.

A.D. 1070.

¹ October 14.

A.D. 1070. In this Kyngis dayes was hald a Councel at Wynchester in the presens of to Cardinales, where Stigandus, Archbischof of Cauntirbury, was deposed for III. causes. On was, for he kept the chirch of Cauntirbury and the cherch of Wynchester both in his handis of dyvers zeres. A othir cause, for, lyvyng his predecessoure Robert, he usurped his office, in so mech that he used the palle. The thirde cause, for the palle that he took whan he was mad bischof, he took of Benedicte, which was a antepope, and stood acursed. Thus was he deposed, and put in prison, and there he seide he had not a peny in the world: so was he susteyned at the Kyngis cost ful porely. But, whan he was ded, thei fonde a keye aboute his nek that broute hem to mech tresor hid.

Lanfranc is made Archbischof in his room.

Thomas of Bayeux is made Abp. of York. Contention for the primaey.

Malcolm of Scotland does homage to William I.

Death of William I.

William II. A.D. 1087.

Robert challenges the Crown.

Aftir he was deposed, Lamfrank was bischof of Cauntirbury, a monk and prioure of Bek, born in Itaile; a gret clerk; and that is schewid in many thingis, specialy in a book which he mad ageyn Berengary. And at 3ork the Kyng mad a bischof, thei cleped him Thomas: he was born in Bayou. Ther was gret strif betwix Lamfrank and him for subjeccion; but at the last thei were acorded that the Archbischof of 3ork owith subjeccion to him at Cantirbury.

This Kyng William rod into Scotlond, and took homage there of Malcolyn the Kyng. Whan he had regned XXII. zere, he mad his testament, and beqwathe the kyngdam of Ynglond to his son clepid William Rede; and to Robert, clepid Curthose, the duchi of Normandie; and to Herri, clepid Clerk, al his tresore: and so he deied and is biried at Kame.

William the Rede was crowned in the zere of oure Lord M.LXXXVI., and streit he rod to Wynchester, to departe his faderes tresore. Ther fond thei LX. thousand pound, beside gret jewellis. Robert herd sey that his fader was ded, and cam into Ingland to

challenge the crowne. He aryved at Hampton; and thanne William his brothir sent onto him swech letteres,—That he knew wel it was rite he schuld be Kyng, and he kept the crowne to no othir entent but to regne undir him, knowyng wel that he was worthier and elder; and, if it plesed him, that he myte regne thus undir him, he wold gyve him every zere III. thousand mark, and who overlyved othir to have al. And so duk Robert went hom ageyn, bering rith nowt with him but fayre promisses.

In the X. zere of this William was Ancel mad bischop of Cauntirbury. He was eke born at Ytaile, and lerned at Bek under Lamfrank. Betwix him and the Kyng felle gret distauns, for fro the tyme that he was Kyng myte he nevir hold no sene ne use no correccioune; for the Kyng reised so many tributes to make the wallis of the Toure of London, and the grete Halle at Westminster, and eke the Kyngis meny used mech raveyn. In this tyme Herbert Losinga, suntyme abbot of Ramsey, but thanne bischop of Thetforth, sowyd a gret seed of Symonie in Ynglond, for he bouthe his benefice of the Kyng William for a grete summe. But whan his zong dayes were go, he went to Rome, and gat licens to remeve his sete to Norwich, where that he foundid a worchipful monasteri of his owne gode at Norwich,¹ and a othir of the Order of Clyone at Thetforth. He was wone² to sey, "I entred evel; but with the grace of God I schal wel go owte." And that word of Jerom wold he ofte reherse, "We erred whan we³ were zong: lete us amende it in oure age."⁴

A.D. 1070.
Conference
at Hamp-
ton.

Anselm
made Arch-
bishop of
Canterbury,
A.D. 1096.

The See of
Thetford
removed to
Norwich,
A.D. 1092.

¹ at Norwich.] Apparently ex-
puncted in the MS. Om. C.C.C.

² wone] won. C.C.C.

³ we.] C.C.C. Omitted in MS.

⁴ "We erred . . . age."] "Erra-
vimus juvenes; emendemur senes."
S. Hieron. contra Ruffinum. Vol. ii.
col. 539.—Venice, 1735.

A.D. 1092. This William mad¹ Westminster Halle: and, whan he sei it first, he seide it was not half mech inow.

Westminster Hall built, In the XIII. zere of his regne he deyed on this

A.D. 1097. manere. He schuld hunte in the Newe Forest: and,

Death of William II. in the nyte before, he lay in a Personage, and there

A.D. 1100. thei assayed her arowes. The Kyng had on in his

hand, and the Person stood before him with a new schave crowne. The Kyng took a arow, and threw it at the prestis crowne, and hurt him, and seid, "This is a fayre site." On Water Tyrel stood beside, and asked that arow for his fe: and the nexte day, as he wold a smet a hert, he smet the Kyng to the hert.

Anno 6249—6296. 1051—1098.

A.D. 1106. Anno 6297. 1099.—Herry the Fourt regned XV.

Henry IV. zere. He anon as he was emperoure, he took his [V.], Em- fader, and set him in prison til he deyed.

In his tyme, when Pascale the Pope was ded, the Cherch chese on Jon, the Pope's Chauncelere, and clepid him Gelasius.² The emperoure was not consenting to that eleccion; and therefor the emperoure with his clientis chase a Spaynard: his name was Burdine.

Gelasius II., Pope.

Than deied Gelase, for he was Pope but o zere; and the cardinales chose Kalixt² the Secund. He, with his councele, cursed Herry the emperoure; and the Romanes took Burdine, and sette him on a asse, the taile in his hand: so rode he before the Pope to Rome. In this tyme Kalixt mad the bischop of Compostel a archbischop for reverens of Seyn Jame. This Herri, be the rithful dome of God, deied withoute ony eyer; for he was so cruel to his fadir.

Calixtus II., Pope.

In these dayes regned in Inglond Herry the First, which was named Herry Clerk, the third son of William Bastard. Summe men writyn he began to

Henry I. of England, A.D. 1100.

¹ *This William mad, &c.*] This appears to have been originally written "He mad, &c." 'This' has been added in the margin, and

'William' written on an erasure.

² *Gelasius—Kalixt.*] This is mere repetition from page 128.

regne in the zere of oure Lord a M. and a C. He was crowned at Londonne of Maurice, bischop of London. Than weddid the Kyng Maute, doutir to the Kyng of Scottis, wech hite Malcolym. In his first zere cam his brothir Robert Curthose, with his wif, wech he had weddid in Scicile, for to chalenge the crowne of Ingland, wech he preferred before the crowne of Jerusalem; for that was profered him, and he forsoke it; therefor had he nevir prosperite aftir that.

A.D. 1100.

Henry marries Maud, daughter of Malcolme of Scotland. Robert returns from the Crusades.

In the XIX. zere of his regne was a grete bataile betwix him and the Kyng of Frauns, Lodewik, where a knyete cleped William Crisping, on the French side, hitte Herry the kyng on the hed twyes; and because the basnet was strong and inpenetrabel, the strok bent it to the Kyng hed, that the blood ran oute. The Kyng smet him ageyn with swech corage, that thei felle to grownd both hors and man.

War with the French, A.D. 1118.

Sone aftir this bataile deied Maute, the good qween, of whos curtesie, and humilite, scilens, and othir good maneris, the Englisch poetes at tho dayes mad ful notabel vers.

Death of Queen Maud, A.D. 1117.

In the zere of oure Lord a M.CXX. Kyng Herry cam hom ageyn into Ingland. And in the se too of the Kyngis sones, William and Richard, and the Kyngis doutir, and his nece, and many worthi folk, chaumbirley nes, and butleres, and Richard, schreve of Chester, alle these were dronch in o schip, in noumbir a CXL., non saved save a boistoys carl that was among hem. Thei were grete slaundered in the synne of Sodomye. The next day men fond on the brynkis mech tresore, but body was non founde.

Henry returns to England, A.D. 1120.

Sone aftir this the King Herri wedded a new wif, doutyr to the duke of Lotharinge: the wedding was at Wyndesore. Sche hite, as thei sei, Adelida. Of hir beute was mech spech and mech wryting.

He marries Adalais of Louvain, A.D. 1121.

In the XXIV. zere of Herri cam to this lond Jon Cremensis, a cardinal, at gret cost of bischopis and

A.D. 1123.

A.D. 1123. abbottis. In the Nativity of oure Lady¹ he held a
Council at grete Councelle at Londonne, in which was determined
London, that prestes schuld in no wise have no wyves: but he
A.D. 1125. was that same day detect that a strumpet was in his
chaumbir.

Maud, the King's daughter, marries Hen. IV. [V.] of Germany, A.D. 1110. In this Herry dayes was his dower Maute wedded to Herri the emperoure, which Herri, as we seide, was the fourt emperoure that was cleped Herri. Summe sey he deied befor the secund² wedding. Sume sey he was mad³ a munk at Chestir. But who it be of that, his wif the emperesse cam into Ynglond to hir fader, and broute with hir the hand of Seynt Jame the Apostil, not corrupt, and the crowne imperial. And for joye of this hand the kyng foundid a nobil monasterie of munkys at Redyng.

A.D. 1127. Maud marries Geoffry of Anjou. Sone aftir, the Kyng held a Parlement at London,

The Nobles swear fealty to Maud. where he mad al his lordis to swere that aftir his deth thei schuld be trew lige to the emperesse, hir dower, and to the eyeres born of hir body. At which swering Stevene erl of Boloyne, or of Blesens, as othir wryte, was principal; and he mad the forme and the manere of swering.

A.D. 1126. In the XXVII. yere of this Kyng he mad the knyghtes throw the lond to cut here heer; for thei went with as long heer as women. Sone aftir appered onto this Kyng marvelous visiones. First, he sey in his slep a gret multitude of plowmen, with swech instrumentis as thei use, com ageyn him as zouz thei wold kille him. Than sey he a multitude of armed men, with speres and dartis ageyn him. In the third vision cam prelatys, with here crosses and

¹ September 8.

² *secund.*] Added in the margin.
In the text of C.C.C.

³ *he was mad.*] Added in the margin. In the text of C.C.C.

crozes,¹ sore² thretyng him. The Kyng wook, ros, and A.D. 1126. took his swerd in his hand, wenyng al had be soth. This same vision was schewid to a lech; thei clepid him Grimbald; and he warned the King, as Daniel ded Nabugodonosor, to redeme his sinnes with elmesse.

Sone aftir this he went into Normandy, for to wite³ Henry if his doutir were with child. And as he cam fro^{goes into} Normandy, hunting, he desired gretly to ete a lamprey; for that^{A.D. 1133.} mete loved he wel, and evir it ded him harme. This^{Death of} mete caused him a fevyr, of which he deied. He^{Henry I.} regned XXXV. zere.

Anno 6298—6311. 1100—1113.

Anno 6312. 1114.—Lotharius the Fourt regned XI. A.D. 1125. zere. In his tyme was gret hungir thorw Itaile. Lothaire IV., Emp.

In the beginning of his empire he gadered a grete^{Honorius II., Pope.} host with Archbischopis and bischopis, and set Pope Innocent the Secunde in his sete at Lateranensi; for^{Innocent II., Pope.} on cleped the son of Petir Leon had put this Pope oute of Rome. Thus was he broute ageyn be the emperoure Lotharie, and there he crowned the emperoure. This Innocent was Pope XIII. zere; and before him was Honorius the Secund V. zere. This Lotharie rod with<sup>The Empe-
ror quells a
rebellion
in Naples.</sup> the Pope into Naples ageyn on Roger, that usurped to be lord of that lond. He mad him to fle oute of the lond, and set there a governoure thei cleped Raymond. In this tyme was at Paris a notable clerk thei clepid Hugo De Sancto Victore, of the Chanones Ordre. He mad many fructuous bokes, drawyng mech oute of Seynt Austen werkis.

Anno 6313—6322. 1115—1124.

Anno 6323. 1125.—Conrard the Secund regned XV. A.D. 1138. zere. In his dayes deied a knyete, thei clepid him^{Conrad II.} Jon of the Tymes, wech lyved, as thei sey, CCC. zere LXI.; for he was a werrioure in the tyme of

¹ *crozes*] croyses. C.C.C.

² *sore*] for. C.C.C.

³ *wite*] wete. C.C.C.

A.D. 1138. Gret Charles. This Conrard took the caracte of the Cros of Seint Bernard hand, for to go to the Holy Lond, and fite ageyn the enimes of Crist. And in this pilgrimage he had many felawys, summe of Lotharinge, summe of Frauns, of Ingland, and of Flaundes: too hundred schippis were occupied with hem. Whan thei cam in the Holy Lond, there met the Kyng of Frauns with hem. Ther had thei many batailes, and wonne many townes, as the Cronicle makith men-cioune.

Stephen, King of England, A.D. 1135. And in this same tyme was Stevene Kyng of Yngland, neve to the King Herri, for he was his sisteris son. Anon as he herd sey the king was ded, he cam into Yngland and chalenged the crowne, notwithstanding his oth that he had mad. He was crowned of Wiliam, bischop of Cauntirbury, and had prosperity in his first zeres, but in his last zeres mech adversite. For he, trosting in his gret powere, went ovyr into Frauns, for he purposed for to fite with Gefrey Plauntgenet, dreding that he schuld begete cny child, wech schuld forbarre him his rite. This Gefrey was war of this, and with as myty powere mad resistans, and drove the Kyng Stevene ageyn into Yngland. And, as summe men write, Herri the Secund was bore that tyme. So grew this child, and was norchid til the fifte zere of Stevene.

Maud and Robert of Gloucester come to England, A.D. 1139. Stephen besieged at Lincoln, captured, and imprisoned at Bristol, A.D. 1141. Than cam the modir with hir child, and with hir frendis, wech were Robert hir brothir, begoten of bast, than erl of Gloucetir, and Ranulf, erl of Chestir, and many mo, and besegid Kyng Stevene in the cyte of Lyncoln. That day that the Kyng schuld fite, he herd Masse, and offered a candel, wech brak on peces in the offering. And sone aftir the elevacion the lyne brak, and the pix fel on the auter. These toknes men thoute were not gode. Thei faute that day, and the Kyng was take, and led onto Bristow,—there the emperesse was,—and kept in prison in the castel many dayes.

Many conflictes were betwix the emperesse and the Kyng: but at the last thei were thus acorded, be consent of al the lond, that Kyng Stevene schuld have the regal possession whil he lyved, and aftir his deth duke Herry schul entyr. This was permitted be alle the lordis, and a solempne charter mad thereon.

In this tyme were these Popes:—

Celestinus II., V. monthes.

Lucius II., XI. monthis.

Eugenius III., VIII. zere.

Anastasius III., o zere.

Than Adrianus Secundus¹ a Englischman, IIII. zere. As the fame seith, he was bore at Seint Albones, and natif to the same Monasteri. He desired to be a munk there, and thei refused him. So the man gaf him to lerning, and first was mad a bischop, than a cardinal, and legate into a nacion thei clepe Wormancie, where he converted the puple to God, and aftir was he mad Pope.

Popes:—

Celestine II.

Lucius II.,

Eugenius

III.,

Anastasius

IV.

Adrian IV.

It was he that graunted Kyng Herri the Secunde to go in to Yrlond, and turn hem to the Feith; and to that entent he mad him lord of the lond on this condicion, that every hous schuld pay zeri a Petir peny to Rome. This Pope eke graunted grete privilegis to the hous of Seint Albones.

Pope

Adrian

permits

Henry II.

to conquer

Ireland.

[A.D. 1155].

Stevene the Kyng dyed the VIII. Kalend of April,² byried at Feversham, wech hous he mad.

Death of

Stephen.

Anno 6324—6337. 1126—1139.

Anno 6338. 1140.—Frederik the First regned XXXVII. zere. He was crowned in the Cherch of Seint Petir at Rome a large man and bold, faire of tunge.

A.D. 1152.

Frederic I.,

Barbarossa.

In his tyme a Kyng of the Sarasines tok the cyte cleped Edissa, wech in the first bok of Moises is clepid Arath. Alle the Cristen men wech were

The Sara-

cens take

Edessa.

¹ *Adrianus Secundus.*] This mistake for "*Adrianus Quartus*" occurs in both MSS.

² March 25.—According to Henry of Huntingdon, Brompton, and Diceto, on October 25.

A.D. 1152. there he made hem for to reneye here Feith, or ellis to lese here hedis. This is the same cite in which Abgarus was Kyng, that sent letter onto oure Lord Criste, that He schuld come to him, for to cure him. And oure Lord sent him answe're, that as now He myte not come, but aftir His deth He schuld send him on of His disciples, and he schulde cure him. And that was Thade. This Kyng was not content with that epistil of Crist, onto the tyme that Crist sent him his ymage depeynted in a fayre lynand cloth. In this tyme was the sepulcre of oure Lord take, and the holy Crosse, of the Soudan, and many othir Cristen places.

Legend of
Abgarus
and the
letter of
Christ.

Abbot
Joachim.

In this tyme was abbot Joachim¹ in Calabir, that wrote many thingis upon the Apocalypse; but he erred in many thingis; first in a mater concerning the Holy Trynyte. For the Chersch hath determined his opinion fals, in the beginning of the Decretales Ca. Dampnamus; and Mayster Pers, the Lumbard, that mad the IIII. bokes of Sentens, aftir bischop of Paris, mad mech thing ageyn this abbot Joachim. This same abbot mad also a othir book "De Seminibus Literarum," where be gret craft he drove oute the zear in which the day of dome schuld falle. But he failed foule, and erred in his counting.

Henry II.,
King of
England,
A.D. 1154.

Queen
Eleanor.

In this tyme regned in Ynglond Herry the Secunde, son to Gefrey Plaungenet and Maute the emperesse. Or that he regned he weddid a woman that was qwen of Frauns, hir name was Helianore. There fel gret strif betwix the Kyng of Fraunce² and hir, and therefor the qwen laboured to have a divors betwix hir and hir husband, pretending that sche was of his kyn; but hir principal cause was as is seid, for sche desired gretly to be wyf to the Duke of Normandy. But in dede the divors was had, and

¹ *Joachim.*] The works of Joachim were published in 1516-19, at Venice, by Lazar. de Soardis, and

Simon de Luere.

² *of Fraunce.*] Added in the margin. In the text of C.C.C.

the mariage mad; and be hir he was a grete lord, A.D. 1154.
for sche was doutir and eyir to the duke of Gyan.
So was he than duk of Normandie, erl of Angoye
and Cenoman, and duke of Gyan. Alle these londes
had he in possession whil Kyng Stevene lȳved; and,
aftir his deth, he cam into Ynglond, and was
crowned of Theobald, bischop than of Cauntirbury.

Coronation
of Hen. II.

And here, as we fynde wrytyn, we will declare
his geneologie.¹ The fader of Gefrey² Plauntgenet
wedded a wyf only for beute. He wist not fro
whens sche cam, ne of what kynrod sche was.
Seldom wold sche com to cherch, but nevyr abyde
the Sacre. And whan this was noted of hir hus-
bond, he mad foure knytes on a day to hold hir
stille at the Masse; and so they ded: but a lytil
befor the Sacri, as thei held hir be the mantal, sche
fley fro hem oute at a wyndowe, and to childir
that were on hir left hand sche bare with hir; othir
to that were on the rite hand she left behynde hir.
Kyng Richard of Ynglond was one³ to telle that
it was no merveile thouz thei that cam of swech
kynrod ech of hem was contrari to othir, for thei
cam fro the Devel, and to the Devel schul goo. It
is eke reported that Seint Bernard schuld sey the
same of this King Herry, noting her by who that
Gefrey, this mans fader, ded gelde Gerard, the bischop
Sagiensis, and prophecyng of the grete wrong that
this man schuld do to Seynt Thomas.⁴ Ferthermore,
this Gefrey Plauntgenet warned Herry his sone that
he schuld in no wise wedde Helianore the qwen of
Frauns, for he told him in very treuth that whan

His de-
scent.

¹ *his geneologie.*] Added in the margin, apparently on revision.

² *The fader of Gefrey, &c.*] Here in the margin have been written at a later period, the words "De Galfrido Plantagenet."

³ *one*] *wone*. C.C.C. The word

has originally been 'wone' in the MS. Pub. Lib., but the first letter has been erased.

⁴ *Seynt Thomas.*] These words have been struck out with a pen in the MS. C.C.C., and the words "a knave" written above.

A.D. 1154. he was Steward of Frauns, and dwelled with the Kyng, he had comounde with the same qwen ofte tyme. This Helianore had be Kyng Herry sex childirn,—III. sones, Herry, Rychard, and Jon, and III. douteris; Maut, sche was weddid to the duke of Saxone; Helianore, and sche was weddid to the Kyng of Spayn; and Jone, sche was weddid to the Kyng of Scicile.

His children by Queen Eleanor.

Marriage of Prince Henry with Margaret of France, A.D. 1159.

Death of Theobald, A.D. 1160.

Becket is made Abp. of Canterbury, A.D. 1161.

Exile and murder of Becket, A.D. 1170.

In the sext zere of his regne, as he cam fro Tollouse, he married his son of seven zere old onto Margarete, thre zere old, doutir to the Kyng of Frauns.

In the VII. zere of Herry deied Theobald bischop of Cauntirbury; and Thomas, the Kyngis Chancelere, entred into that benefice. Aftir that fel gret strif betwix him and the Kyng for liberty of the Cherch; for wech first was the bischop exiled, and many wrongis do to him and to his kyn. Thanne cam he hom ageyn, and was killid, as alle the nacion knowith; and this was in the zere of oure Lord a M.CLXX,—

‘ Annus milenus centenus septuagenus

Anglorum Primas corruit ense Thomas.’¹

King Arthur's body found at Glastonbury.

In these dayes was Arthures body founde in the cherch zerd at Glaskinbury² in a hol hok, a crosse of led leyd to a ston, and the letteris hid betwyx the ston and the led. This was the wryting, as Giraldus seith, wech red it :³—“Here lith the nobil

¹ and Thomas corruit ense Thomas.] In the MS. C.C.C. the whole of this passage has been carefully erased with a pen. In the MS. Pub. Lib., the words “De Sancto Thoma, martire,” written in the margin in an old hand, but not in the same hand as the text, have been struck out in the same manner. These lines occur in the following form in Hoveden's “Annales :”

“Annus millenus, centenus, septuagenus,

Primus erat Primas quo ruit ense Thomas.”

(See Savile's Script. post Bedam, page 522.)

² at Glaskinbury.] Added above the line. In the text of C.C.C.

³ which red it.] “Quam nos quoque vidimus.” Girald. Cambr.

Kyng Arthure, with his secunde wyf, Veneraca, in A.D. 1170. the ylde cleped Avallone."¹ His bones, whan thei were founde, passed the mesure of othir men.

In XXXI. zere of Herry cam into this lond Eraclius, Patriarch of Jerusalem, visits England. A.D. 1184. Eraclius, Patriark of Jerusalem, with letteris of the Pope Lucius, and prayed the Kyng to strength hem ageyn the Sarasines. He excused him be the werre that he had with Frauns. With his good, he seid, he wold help; with his body he myte not. Than the Patriark seide, "Alle the partes of the world send us money; we seke a prince, and not money." The Kyng folowid him onto Dover, and plesed him with fayre wordis. But the Patriark seide onto him on this wise, "Thou at this tyme forsakest the laboure for thi Lord. Before this tyme thou hast regned in gret joye: fro this tyme schal thou regne in gret misery. To the Kyng of Frauns hast thou be fals. Seynt Thomas² hast thou killid; and now to forsake the proteccion of alle Cristen men!" But whan the Patriarch aspied that the Kyng was wroth, for he wex pale for angir, he bowed his hed and his nek, and seide, "Do with me, as thou ded to Seynt Thomas.² I had as lef be killid of the in Inglond, as of a Sarasine in Surre; for I hold the wers than ony Sarasine." The Kyng seide, "And alle my men had o body and o mouth, thei durst not sey that thou seist." And he answerd, "Thei folow the pray, and not the man:" and so thei departed.

Sone aftir Crist appered in the eyir, visibly hanging Legend. on the Crosse, at Dunstable, fro myd day tyl even: wech signe was undirstand, that oure Lord was wroth with thoo men that wold not venge His cause.

¹ Here lith, &c.] "Hic jacet sepultus inclytus Rex Arthurus cum Wennevereia uxore sua secunda in insula Avalonia." See Girald. Cambr. "De Instrukcione Principum," 8vo. Lond., 1846.

² Seynt Thomas.] These words have been struck out with a pen in the MS. C.C.C., and the words 'a knave' written over them.

A.D. 1184. In this tyme, that is to sey, the zere of oure
The Church at Norwich burnt. Lord 1172, was the Cherech of munkys in Norwich
brent be the malys of the cite, as men sey, and the
cyte therefor lost grete privyleges. And the next
zere folowand was Mary the sistir of Seynt Thomas¹
mad abbes of Berkyng.

Lucius III., Pope. In this tyme were these Popes:²—Lucius III.,³ foure
zere. In his tyme Maister Pers, called Comestor, mad
that book that is clepid “*Historia Scolastica*,” where the
Bybil is abreggid, and many othir stories put in therto.

Urban III., Pope. Aftir him was Urbanus Tercius o zere; for whan
he herd Jerusalem was take, he deied for hevynesse.

Gregory VIII., Pope. And than was Gregorius VIII. He sent many
bulles to Cristen princes to go to Jerusalem.

Clement III., Pope. And than was Clement the Thirde. He mad the
cloystir at Seynt Laurens oute of the wallis; and
the Paleis Lateranensis he mad newe.

Anno 6339—6374. 1141—1176.

A.D. 1190. Anno 6375. 1177.—Herry the V. regned VIII. zere.
Henry V., [VI.] Em-peror. He was crowned in Rome, and the same monthe
went he into Naples, for to conqwere it: and in the
fourt zere of his regne he had conclusion of his conquest.

Celestine III., Pope. In this tyme was Celestinus III. Pope VI. zere.
He corowned this Herry.

Innocent III., Pope. And than was⁴ Innocencius III., XXIII zere. He
mad the gret hospital in Rome of Seynt Spirit, and
renewyed the Cherech of Seynte Sixte. He mad many
Decretales, many sermones, and a book which is clepid
“*Of the wrecchid kynde of man.*”⁵ In this tyme the

¹ *Seynt Thomas.*] Struck out with a pen in C.C.C.

² *these Popes.*] Alexander III., Pope from A.D. 1161—1180, is here omitted in both MSS.

³ *Lucius III.*] The word ‘Papa’ is written in the margin by the original Scribe opposite the name of this and the five succeeding Popes.

⁴ *And than was, &c.*] The word Papa is written in the margin in the same hand as the text.

⁵ “*Of the wrecchid kynde of man.*”] “*De contemptu mundi, sive de Miseria humanæ conditionis, Libri tres.*” See page 421 of vol. i. of the works of Pope Innocent III.—fol. Cologne, 1575.

Frenschmen took Constantinople, and the Venecianes A.D. 1190.
 help hem gretly. The cuntre merveiled gretly for the The French
 strength of the wallis, and for the prophecye that take Con-
 was thereof, that it schuld nevr be take but be stantinople.
 an aungelle : and happed so that thei broke the wal
 at a certeyn place, where an aungel was depeynted.
 In this tyme was Almaricus dampned, that held many
 straunge heresies at Parise.

Anno 6376—6382. 1178—1184.

Anno 6383. 1185.¹—Octo the Fourte, of the nacion A.D. 1208.
 of Saxones, regned IIII. zere. And he was crowned of Otho IV.,
 Pope Innocent in Seint Petir Chersch. But he was Emperor.
 not gretly honoured for his malicious condiciones. He
 faute with the Romanes, and went into Naples
 ageyn the Popes comaundment, and took away that
 kyngdam fro Frederik that was Kyng of Scicile.
 Therfor the Pope cursed him. And in the fourt zere
 of his regne was Frederik the Secund chosen; and
 he rod into Almayn, and ovyream this Octo.

Anno 6384—6386. 1186—1188.

Anno 6387. 1189. — Frederik the Secunde was A.D. 1212.
 crowned of Honory, the Pope, in Seint Petir Chersch, Frederic
 and regned XXIII. zere. This man, fro his zong age was II., Em-
 be the Chersch supported, and broute to this dignite; peror.
 and he, aftir his promocion, was ful onkind onto
 the Chersch; therefor the same Pope that crowned him,
 considering his rebellious, cursed him, and asoiled²
 al his barones fro that feith which thei had mad to
 him.

In these dayes³ began the too Ordres of Prech- Institution
 oures and of Menoures. The Prechoures Order began and con-
 Seynt Dominicus in Tholous the zere of oure Lord firmation
of certain
religious
Orders :

¹ 1185.] The Chronieler here
 loses ten years in his calculation of
 dates, by neglecting to account for
 the Interregnum of Philip of Suabia.

² asoiled] assoyled. C.C.C.

³ *In these dayes, &c.*] Here is
 written in the margin, in an old
 hand, "De institutione Fratrum
 Predicatorum et Minorum in tem-
 pore Honorii II., Papæ."

A.D. 1212. a M.CCIII. The Order of Menoures began Seint
 Preachers, Fraunceys fast be the cite of Assise, which covent is
 Minorites, clepid Seynt Mary of Aungeles, III. ȝear aftir Dominic.
 Augusti- clepid Seynt Mary of Aungeles, III. ȝear aftir Dominic.
 nians, Car- The othir too Ordres Heremites of Seint Austin, and
 melites. Heremites of the Mount Carmele, were longe befor;
 but thei were not confermed of the Cherch tyl Hono-
 rius was Pope. And in the tyme of Innocent this
 same Ordir of Seynt Austyn had a place pryvyleged
 be that Pope or the Prechoures were confermed.¹ The
 place is biggid in the worchip of Seynt Antony, in
 the cuntre cleped Ardyngnete, wech stant in the
 provynce of Senys.

Death of In these dayes deyed Kyng Herry the Secunde; and
 Hen. II., of whan he was ded, Richard, his brothir² was crowned
 England. of Baldewyn bischop of Cauntirbyry, the IX. day of
 A.D. 1189. of September, wech day is hald suspect of supersticious
 Coronation men, and onto the Jewys it was not esy. For than
 of Rich- dwelled thei in this reme; and at the Kyngis coro-
 ard I. nacion thei drew to London, in hope for to have
 grace of the Kyng, that thei schuld pay lesse tribute
 than thei ded before. The Kyng comaunded that
 there schuld no Jew com in the Cherch in tyme
 of his coronacion, ne in the Halle at tyme of mete.
 Summe of them were malapert, and entred into the
 Halle; and happed a man to smite a Jew, and seid
 on to him that he brak the Kyngis comaument.
 The puple that stod there, supposyng it was the
 Kyngis wil that the Jewis schuld be served soo, and
 with stonis and staffis soute the Jewis thorw London,
 beet hem, and robbed hem, and be this exaample thus
 were they served thorw oute the rem, and thus voided
 they the rem.

Great
 massacre of
 Jews in
 London.

Richard
 raises
 money for
 the Crusade.

The Kyng, for he purposed to go to the Holy Lond,
 and must make chevesauns for mech money, he sent

¹ were confermed.] Added in the | ² his brothir.] om. C.C.C.
 margin probably on revision.

aftir the Kyng of Scottis, and, aftir he had do his homage, he seld him the Castelles of Berwyk and Rokisborow for ten thousand mark. Thanne was there at Dorham a bischop, a old man and rich: to him seld the Kyng the Province of Dorham, for his lyve, for a gret summe of good. And than wold the Kyng sumtyme in merth sei,—“I am a crafty workman; for I can make of a elde bischop a zong erl.”¹

A.D. 1189.
The Castles
of Rox-
burgh and
Berwick
sold to the
King of
Scotland.

In the secund zere of his regne Philip, the Kyng of Frauns, and he took here jorney into the Holy Lond; Richard be lond, and Philip be the se; where the Kyng of Frauns in face schewid himself a lomb, and in work a leon. Then cam both into the yld of Seicile, and to the cyte of Messane. Philip lay in the cyte, and Richard in a hospital withoute. On Cristmesse day many of Richard men com into towne to buy vitaile, and the Frenschmen, coupled with a nacion thei clepe Griphones, bet and killid many of Richard men. The same day Richard leid sege to the cite, and thei sperd the gates, and kept the wallis; but Richard power was so strong that the Kyng of Frauns asked him forgifnesse, and profered gret amendis; for he had a castel of tre, whch he cleped Mategrifon, to whch men myte make no resistens. And with that same he took the cyte of Acon, in the Holy Lond: summe men clepe it Aeris.

Richard
and Philip I.
of France
proceed to
the Holy
Land.
A.D. 1190.

Troubles
with the
'Griffons',
at Messina.

Fro Cicile as thei went in the se, a grete wynd blew hem into Ciper, where that schip that his modir was in, and his wif, was al broke; and thei of the cuntre cam, and spoiled it, and treted the ladies on-manerly. Richard sent to the Kyng of the ild, that amendis schuld be mad; and he wold not. Wherfor Richard pursewid him fro town to town, til he be-

Richard
proceeds to
Cyprus,
A.D. 1191.

where he
dethrones
Isaac, King
of the
island.

¹ *erl.*] This word was omitted in | has been inserted above the line in
the text of the MS. C.C.C., but it | a late hand.

A.D. 1191. segid him ; and the Kyng graunted to make amendis o that condicion, that Richard schuld not put him in no fetteris of yrun. He graunted his peticion : but whan he had him, he put him in fetteris of sylvyr. So kept he the Kyng, and disposed al the ylde at his pleasuns.

Taking of
Acre.
A.D. 1193. In the zere of oure Lord¹ M.CXCIII. was the cite of Acre take.² Sum men, as we seid, elepe it Acon ; and in elde³ tyme was it cleped Tholomaide. At which takyng the duk of Ostrich folowid the Kyng Richard, desiring for to have part both of his worchip, and eke of swech tresoure as schuld be take. And who it happed, whethir be chaunce, or elles of purpos, the dukes standard was trod undir fote : wech vilony the duke peisid ful hevily ; and hom he went with his hoost, purposing in this matere to be vengid. The Kyng Richard had there alle the worchip. And thei too, Philip and Richard, departed the tresore of the cite, and eke the prisoneres. Philip sold his prisoneres : Richard lung his.

Richard is
betrayed
by the
Duke of
Austria.
A.D. 1192. But as Kyng Richard cam homward, he was aspied be the duke of Ostrich men, and the duke took him prisonere, and sold him to the emperoure Frederik⁴ for a hundred thousand marc and XL thousand. Too bischoppis were leyd for him in pleggis,⁵ and he cam hom to purveye this mony ; and, as is seid, the jewelis of cherchis were molten, chalis and crosses, gold and silver on ymages feet, an⁶ all for to pay his raunson. The Pope cursed this Duke of Ostriche ; and he, aftir mech sorow and tribulacion, deied so acursed. But, for al that, the mony was payed.

¹ *Lord.*] C.C.C.—This word is omitted by mistake in the MS. Pub. Lib.

² *take.*] C.C.C.—Written 'tale' by mistake in the MS. Pub. Lib.

³ *elde*] old. C.C.C.

⁴ *Frederik.*] This mistake occurs in both MSS. Frederic Barbarossa died in 1190, when he was succeeded by Henry VI.

⁵ *in pleggis*] to plege. C.C.C.

⁶ *an*] and. C.C.C.

Aftir this doo Kyng Richard sat at mete at Westminster, and tydyngges cam onto him that Kyng Philip was entred into Normandie, to take that cuntre fro him. Then saide the Kyng, "Treuly and I schal nevyr turne my face fro him ward onto the tyme that I mete with him." And anon he mad breke the wal of the hous that he sat in, and streyt went to the se. There faute he with the Kyng, and drof him out of Normandie.

Aftirward, at besegyng of a castelle, (the name is Castel of Chalomes,) he was hit with a arblast, of wech wounde he deyed. And in his testament he assigned his brothir son, wech hite Arthure, for to be Kyng aftir him. For Jon, his brothir, was so fals on-to him, and odious to the puple, that no man desired him. And because Jon soute ocasionnes for to kil this Arthure, therefor the moder of Arthure, cleped Constauns, put hir son to dwelle with the Kyng of Frauns. But Jon sowte him oute, and killid him, and took his sistir Helianore, and put hir undir the keypyng of foure men, that there schuld no frute growe of hir wombe.

Than pursewed he a dyvors betwix him and his wif, wech was doutyr to the erle of Glouceter, because thei were cosynges in the thirde degre; and weddid a fayre lady, thei clepid hir Blanc, doutyr to the erle of Engelysyn.

Than felle in this lond a gret strif for eleccion of the bischop of Cauntyrbyry. For summe of the munkes chose the sup-prioure of the same place, and summe chose the bischop of Norwich, aftir the Kyngis wil.

Whan these elecciones cam to the Pope, he annulled the eleccion of the bischop for insufficiens, and the eleccion of the sup-prioure, for the Kyng hated hym; and so he assyned hem to bischop Maister Stevene Langdon. And whanne the Kyng

A.D. 1194.
Liberation
of King
Richard.

He pro-
ceeds to
Normandy
against
K. Philip,
and defeats
him.

Richard is
slain while
besieging
the Castle
of Chalus
Chabrol.
A.D. 1199.
John suc-
ceeds to the
throne.

Murder of
Prince
Arthur.
[A.D. 1202.]

John di-
vores his
wife.
A.D. 1200.

Dispute as
to the elec-
tion to the
See of Can-
terbury.
A.D. 1205.

Stephen
Langton
appointed
by Pope In-
nocent III.

A.D. 1205. herd that the munkys consentid thereto, he banechid hem alle oute of the monastery.

England is placed under an interdict.
A.D. 1208.

For this inobediens, and many myschevous dedis whch he ded in manslauth, gloteny, and lecchery, and specialy robberyng and spoilyng of monasteries, the Pope cursed the Kyng, and assoiled alle his lich¹ men fro his obediauns. The lond eke was enterdited ny sevene zere.

The King is received by Pandulph.
A.D. 1213.
Death of John.
A.D. 1216.

And than cam fro Rome a legate and Steven Langdon; and aftir the Kyngis repentauns and promisses, he assoiled him, and losed the enterdite.

The ende of the Kyng was lich his lif, for, as thei sey, he deyed of poyson at Swyneshede. He was caried forther o lyve, but there was he servyd.

Legend.

In tho dayes was founde a bok in Spayn in a town thei clepe it Tollete. A Jewe brak a bank of ston, for to make more space to his vine, and fond there a grete ston, in whch ston, whan it was broke, thei fond a book with leves as thik as a bord, whch was wrytyn with Hebrew and Latyn. As mech lettir was therein as in a Sauter. The general sentens of the bok was of the tripartite world that schuld be fro Adam to Antecrist.² There he expressed the pro- pte of men, what dyvers condicion thei schuld have that schuld leve in the dyvers worldis. The first begynyng of the thirde world schuld be Crist. For it was wrytyn thus:—"In the third world schal the Son of God be bore of a mayde Mari, and deye for the helth of man." And whan the Jew herd this he was baptized, and all his house.

Anno 6388—6399. 1190—1201.

Anno Mundi viM.CCCC. [Christi] 1202.

Anno 6401—6409. 1203—1211.

¹ lich] lege. C.C.C.

² Antecrist.] The word is so written in both MSS.

Anno 6410—6413. 1212—1215.—These IIII. zeres A.D. 1216. be the last zeres¹ of the regne of Kyng Jon. And ye Change of the Anno- schal undirstand² that fro this tyme forward oure tation of this Chron- annotacion³ schal be aftir the regne of the Kyngis of icle. Ynglond: for the empire, in maner, sesed here; and on this maner. For aftir that tyme that Frederik was deposed, the eleccion was dyvyded, and this division lastid many zeres. Summe of hem chose the Kyng of Castel, in Spayn: and summe chose the erl of Cornwayle, Richard, brothir to the Kyng of Ynglond, wech mad the Abbey of Hayles, and there is he byryed.

Anno 6414—6468. 1216—1270.—Herry the Thirde, Henry III. Kyng of Ynglond, regned LV. zere. Whan he was but is crowned at Glou- IX. zere old he was crowned at Glouceter be the hand cester. of Guallo, a legat, sent into this lond to make pees in this lond.⁴ For Lodewik, the Kyngis son of Frauns, was com into this lond at request of the lordes in Kyng Jones tyme. And what titil he had to the crowne thei telle: for he weddid Arthure sistir, wech Arthure was very eyir. This was the cause whi Herri was crowned at Glouceter; for thei durst not go to London, for the powere of Lodewik. Eke in his crownyng thei sette on his hed but a chapelet, that thei schuld do no prejudise to the Cherch of Cantirbyry, to whom longith to crowne the Kyng. Than mad thei crye thorw the reme, that no man in that month folowyng schuld go oute at his dore, ne no woman, but thei had a chapelet on her hed.

¹ *be the last zeres.*] om. C.C.C.

² *And ye schal undirstand.*] om. C.C.C.

³ *Oure annotacion, &c.*] From this point the chronological arrangement is no longer confused, and false dates are comparatively few and unimportant. The extreme years of the several columns of dates

are now grouped at the beginning, instead of at the end, of each King's reign. The confused blending of foreign with English history had rendered such an arrangement impossible till this change in the "annotacion" occurred.

⁴ *to make pees in this lond.*] om. C.C.C.

A.D. 1217. In the second zere of this Herry, Lodewik cam fro London, and besegid the cyte of Lyncoln, for his Councel gided him that he schuld have the principal townis and possession; and than he schuld conqwere sone the lond. So he cam on the south side; and the Kyngis hoost on the north side. And because thei had the hille, thei put Lodewik to a gret rebuke, for he fled and went onto London.

They are repulsed by the King's army.

Peace is made at Kingston-upon-Thames.

Sone aftir that, be mediacion of the legat Guallo, the parties were gadered in a wood fast be Kyngston upon Temse, and there was a trefy of pes. And, aftir mech thing rehersed, Lodewyk was bownde be his oth that alle the londis wech the Kyng of Ynglond had suntymme in his possession, as Normandie, Gyan, and swech othir, schuld be restored ageyn to Kyng Herry, and that he schuld laboure to hir¹ fader that he schuld consent thereto. Thus were thei acorded; and Lodewyk went hom into Frauns. The cite of London lent him vM. pound to his costis. In that same zere was the translacion of Seynt Swithine.²

Louis returns to France.

A.D. 1218. In the third zere of his regne he was crowned ageyn at Westminster of Steven Langdon, bischop of Cauntirbyry, for certyn causes wech we rehersed before. And in that same zere the Blake Munkys had her first Chaptre at Oxeforth for reformacion of the Ordyr.

A.D. 1219. In his IIII. zere was the new Cherech at Westminster begunne. And in that same zere was the translacion of Seynt Thomas.³

A.D. 1220. In his V. zere deyed Seint Dominic. And in that same zere the Frere Prechouris cam into Ynglond, undir proteccion of the bischop of Wynchester, his name was Petrus de Rupibus. There cam of hem in noumbir XIII., with here prioure, clepid Gilbertus de Fraxinetto. Here mansion was first at Oxenford, in the

¹ *hir*] his. C.C.C.

² July 15.

³ July 7.

parish of Seynt Edward: sith were thei remeved to A.D. 1220. the place where thei be now.

In the sext zere Stevene bischop of Cauntirbiry A.D. 1221. held a Council at Osney, where a dekne was accused, Abp. Langton holds a Council at Osney Abbey. that for love he had to a zong woman, doutyr to a Jew, he suffered him to circuncide him, and reneyed Crist and his baptem, and took the Sacrament of the Auter, and broute it to the Jewis; and for these enornes was he brent. There was accused eke a carl that procured men to nayle him on a crosse; for in handis and feet were seyn the woundes of the nayles, and in his side a wound eke; and in his fonednesse he wold sey that he was so arayed for savacion of the world. He was put in prison for evyr, and nevyr to have othir repast but bread and watir.

In his VII. zere the Pope Honorius sent down to A.D. 1222. the Kyng and the Parlement, that thei schuld graunt Honorius III. claims Church patronage in England. him this liberte in the Cherch of Ynglond, that he schuld gyve o benefice in every cathedral cherch, and in every monasteri that is wel endewid. It was answered in this maner; that this mater myte not be sped withoute consent of the patrones, and consent eke of the General Councelle. So was the mater fayre put o side.

In the X. zere¹ of Herry deyed the Pope Honorius, A.D. 1225. that was Pope X. zere and VII. monthis. He mad grete Death of Honorius III. reperacion in Rome, both in wallis and in cherchis.

And aftir him² was Gregorius IX., XIII. zere. Gregory IX., Pope. With him dwelled a Frere Prechoure cleped Raymond. He was Penytauncere undir the Pope; and be his comaundment the frere gadered oute of many bokes that book whечh thei clepe 'Decretales.'³ And the Pope wrot to alle Doctoures of Lawe, that thei schuld in Scole use this compilyng.

¹ *In the X. zere, &c.]* The word 'Papa' occurs in the margin in the writing of the original Scribe.

² *And aftir him, &c.]* 'Papa' in the margin.

³ *Decretales.]* In the margin.

A.D. 1226. In the XI. zere of Herry deied Stevene Langdon, bischop of Cauntirbury, that was a grete clerk in his dayes in making of many bokes, specially upon Scripture. For his werk upon the XII. Prophetys¹ have I seyn.

A.D. 1227. In his XII. zere cam into Ynglond the archbishop of Burdeus, and many of the best of Gyan and Normandie, desiring of the Kyng that he schuld come into that cuntre, and thei wold help him with al her power. But this mater was dilayed be on Fulco of Borow, a justice; and thei went hom frustrate of her purpos.

A.D. 1228. In the XIII. zere of Herry fel a mervelous thing at London. For evene as the bischop was at Masse at Seynt Poules there felle a thundir, and a wedyr so dirk and so lowd, that men supposed the Cherch should falle. Alle that were there runne away for fere: with the bischop at the auter abod no man but a dekyng. Ther was eke swech styngk, no man myte suffir it.

Earl Richard marries the widow of the Earl of Gloucester. In that same zere Richard, the Kyngis brothir, weddid the lady Ysabelle, that was wyf to Gilbert Herl of Gloucester. That same Gilbert was ryth affectuous onto the Heremites of Seynt Austin; for, as it is seid, he was aqweyntid with Doctour Gilis in Frauns; and at his request Gylis was meved to make that bok of Governans of Princes. But never the lasse he entitelid it to Philip, dauphin of Frauns. It is saide among us comounly, that this Gilbert graunted on to Gylis that he schuld make a Hous of oure Ordre in Ynglond. And because Gilbert deied or it was doo, Richard his son fulfillid his fader desire;

¹ upon the XII. Prophetys.] MS. Oriel Coll. Oxon. LIII. ff. 88—218. MS. Trin. Coll. Oxon. LXVI. There are also MSS. in the Public

Library at Cambridge, and in the Library of Corpus Christi College in the same University, Num. XXXI.

for, in the zere of oure Lord 1230, Alisaunder the Pope gaf us leve for to edifie coventis in these places, Surek, Clayanger, Clare, and Sidingborn, and othir: but there tok no place but Clare and Woudous, which was than clepid Bica, or ellis Vilentynge. Than had this Ordre leve for to entyr, and bigge. But thei biggid not gretly onto the zere of oure Lord 1248. A.D. 1228.

In the XVI. zere of Herry felle a new con-
 traversie at Cauntirbury: for summe chose the
 prioure of the Trinite Cherch, and summe chose
 Maystir¹ Jon Blundy. Whan this eleccion cam to
 the Pope, he cassed it; and than the prioure of
 the Trinite resined his ryte; and the Pope refused
 Maister Jon Blundy, because the bischop of Wyn-
 chester wrot onto the emperoure for his prono-
 cioune. This cause was alleggid ageyn him, that
 he had too benefices, with cure of soule, withoute
 leve of the Cort. Than were the munkis at her
 lyberte to have a new eleccion; and thei chose
 Maistir Edmund Abyngdon, a holy man, which was
 thanne tresorer of Salisbury. A.D. 1231.
Disputes as
to the suc-
cession to
the See of
Canter-
bury.

Election of
Edmund
Abyngton.

In the XVIII. zere of Herry deied Maistir Hewe-
 welle, bischop of Lyncolnne. And thei chose to her
 bischop Maister Robert Grostede, which man we
 clepe in Scole "Lincolnensis." For he wrot mech
 thing upon Philosophye; he mad eke a noble book
 thei clepe his Dictes.² A.D. 1233.
Robert
Grosteste
made Bp.
of Lincoln.

¹ *Mayster.*] This word is repeated in the MS. Pub. Lib., and written "Maister" in the second instance. It is not repeated in the MS. C.C.C.

² *his Dictes.*] There is a MS. of this work at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, Num. CCLVII. There are also several MSS. in the

College Libraries at Oxford: Merton, x. 2; Oriel, xx. 1; Magd. xeviii. 1, and ccii. 2. Capgrave tells us that Grosteste bequethed all his books to the Minorites of Oxford; indeed, no less than seventy-six MSS. of his works are preserved in the College Libraries there. See page 156, sub A.D. 1251.

Henry marries Eleanor of Provence. [A.D. 1236.] In that same ȝere King Herry weddid Helianore, douter to the erl of Province. The wedding was in the fest of Fabian and Sebastian,¹ at Westminster.

The Jews accused of murder at Norwich. In the same ȝere the Jewys of Norwych were convicte before the Kyng, that thei had stole a child, whos name was William; and thei circumcided him, and kept him in secrete place many dayes, and, as it is comonly said at Norwich, thei put him on a crosse, and so he deyed.

A.D. 1234. Attempt of a madman to kill the King. In the XIX. ȝere of the Kyng, at Wodstok, cam in a clerk, wech feyned him a prophete, and sumtyme feyned him frentik, wech had upon him to scharp knyves, with wech he had slayn the Kyng, had not a holy woman sent him warnyng. So was he taken and sent to Coventre, there drawen and hanged. Men sey that he was sent be on William Marys that was outelawed, and dwelled in a ylde betwix Cornwayle and Wales. Thei that dwelle there clepe it Lundy.

A.D. 1237. Prince Edward born. In XXII. ȝere of Herry was Edward the First born in the feste of Seynt Bothulp.² And he was baptized of Otho, legat, and confermed be Seint Edmund, then bischop of Cauntirbury. The modir of this Edward was Helianore, as we seide, douter to Raymund, erl of Provynce, wech had a othir doutyr cleped Margarete; sche was married to the Kyng of Frauns.

The Bishop of Hereford resigns his see. In this same ȝere Maystir Richard Maydeston, bischop of Hertforth, resigned his bischoprich, and took the habite of Frere Menouris, at Oxenforth.

And in this tyme was Hewe,³ a cardinal of the Order of Prechoures, that postiled al the Bible. He was eke the first begynner of the Concordauns, wech is a tabil onto the Bibil.

¹ January 20.

² June 17.

³ *Hewe.*] Hugo de Sancto Victore.

See his works, published at Venice, fol., 1588.

In the XXIII. yere of this Kyng the legat Otho went oute of Ynglond; and, thouȝ he went straunge weyes, zet was he aspied of the emperoure meny, take, and robbid of al that he had gote in Yyglond; and thereto¹ put in prison.

A.D. 1239.
Otho, the
Legate,
leaves
England.

In the XXVI. yere of Herry the Kyng gaf to Edward his son al the cuntre of Gascon.

A.D. 1241.
Henry
gives the
Gascon
towns to
Prince

And in the same yere deyed Celestin the Fourte; and Innocent the IIII. was mad Pope. This Innocent canonized Seynt Petir of Melan.

Edward.
Innocent
IV., Pope.

In the XXX. yere of his regne he let make a new money of gold, whsch we clepe now a ferthing of gold: than thei cleped it a peny of gold; for this was the cry thorw the lond, that no man refuse a peny of gold, but take it in stede of XXd.

A.D. 1245.
Introduction
of new
coinage.

In the XXXII. yere Herry was merkyd with the tokne of the Holy Crosse, for to go to Jerusalem. For the Pope wrote down to alle the foure Orderes that alle the prechouris whsch schuld sey sermones schuld excite the puple onto this holy viage.

A.D. 1247.
Henry
assumes
the Cross.

In the next yere was the Kyng of Frauns take prisonere be the Soudan, and raunsond to a horibil summe. For affir tyme he had wunne a grete cyte, he was bold, and faute with the Soudan in the feld. Heraudis seid that the Soudan had but litil pupil; but in the myddis of the batail come Sarasines innoumbirabel, and distroyed the Kyngis host, and took him prisonere.

A.D. 1248.
Louis IX.,
King of
France,
taken pri-
soner by
the Sultan.

In this same time² risin in Frauns many thousand of carlis, pretending alle that thei were schippardes. The leder of hem seid he had a revelacion be oure Lord Jesus, that swsch maner meny schuld have victori of the Sarasines, and wynn the Holy Lond.

A.D. 1251.
Rising of
Shepherds
in France.

¹ *thereto*] other to. C.C.C. | hand in the MS. Pub. Lib.—tyme,
² *time*.] This word has been in- | C.C.C.

serted above the line by a later

A.D. 1251. The lordes were aferd of swech maner puple so sodeynly up, and with the powere of hem that were redy to the viage of Jerusalem faute with hem, and distroyed hem. And, whan her maistir was take, he was a knowe that al his felauchip was infect with heresie.

A.D. 1250. In the 35 zere the munkis of the Ordир of Sistewis entred here monastery at Hayles, wech edified Richard, duk of Cornwaile, the Kyngis brothir, and aftir chosen emperoure. Thei entred in the Assumpcion of oure Lady.¹

A.D. 1251. In the XXXVI. zere of hir² regne deied Robert Grostede, born in Suffolk, and bischop of Lincolne. He beqwathe al his bokes to the Frere Menouris of Oxenforth. He had be at Rome, and pleted for the rite of the Cherch of Ynglond undir the Pope Innocent. For that same Pope³ reised many new thingis of this lond, and gaf the benefices withoute consent of the Kyng, or patrones, or ony othir. And this same bischop Robert wrot and seid ageyn the Pope; and at Rome, in his presens, appeled fro him to the hy Kinge⁴ of Hevene. So cam he hom, and deied. And in his deth he appered to the Pope, and smet him on the side with the pike of his crosse staf, and seid thus: "Rise, wrech, and come to the dom." This wordis herd the cubiculeris, and the strok was seyn in his side, for he deyed anon aftir that.

A.D. 1252. In the XXXVII. zere he put fro his office Simund Mountforth, for he was seneschal of Burdews; and sent in his stede on Stevene Longspere.⁵ This Sy-

¹ August 15.

² *hir*] his. C.C.C.

³ *Pope*.] Added above the line in a later hand in the MS. Pub. Lib., but forming part of the text in C.C.C.

⁴ *Kinge*.] C.C.C.—Written 'inge,' by mistake, in the MS. Pub. Lib.

⁵ *Longspere*.] This word was originally written 'Lonspere.' The 'n' has been altered into a 'd,' and the mark of contraction added, at a later period.

mund was eke erle of Leyceter, and whan he wist A.D. 1252.
 he schuld oute of his office, he delyveryd to the
 Frenschmen thre good castelles, and he went and
 dwelled in Frauns. On of the casteles hite Frunsak,
 the secunde Revanges, the third Reglan.

In the XXXVIII. zere went Edward into Spayn, A.D. 1253.
 and browt hom Helianore his wyf. Sum sey sche Prince
 was the Kyngis doutir of Castille; summe sey sche Edward
 was his sistir. The Kyng eke took Edward a char- marries
 tor seled with gold, in wech he relesed al the rite Eleanor of
 that he had to Gyan and Gascon. For he schewid Castile.
 there that Herry the Secund had gove him the
 londis, and Richard and Jon had confirmed that gift,
 and al his rite he relesid at that mariage.

In XXXIX. was Seynt Clare canonized, wech was A.D. 1254.
 of the Ordre of Seyn Fraunceys and Seynt Damian. Convents
 And in that same zere were biggid too coventis in built at
 Ynglond of Austines:¹ on at Ludlow, a othir at Ludlow
 Leyceter. and Lei-
cester.

And in the next zere was a grete hungir. And A.D. 1255.
 that zere was biggid the Covent of Schrouysbury of Great
 the same Ordre. scarcity in
England.

In the same tyme Seynt Austen appered onto Legend of
 Alisaundre² the Pope with a grete hed and a lytil S. Augus-
 body; and the Pope³ inquired whi he appered soo. tine. His
 Augustine⁴ seid, for his succession were not called Orders
 dwelle in cites and townes, as were the Prechoures permitted
 and the Menoures. And anon the Pope mad a to dwell
 bulle, in which we had leve to dwelle in citees, and in townes.
 gyve ensauple of good lyf.

¹ of *Austines*.] Added in the margin.

² *Alisaundre*.] The word 'Papa' is written in the margin by the original Scribe.

³ *Pope*.] C.C.C.—In the MS.

Pub. Lib., there are only the letters 'Po,' written upon an erasure.

⁴ *Augustine*.] C.C.C.—In the MS. Pub. Lib., 'Augus,' written upon an erasure. Both in this case and the previous one there was not room to write the entire word.

A.D. 1259. In XLIIII. zere was a grete hungir, that men and
Great bestis deied for default of mete.
scarcity.

The Pro- In the same zere was a Parlement hald at Oxen-
visions of forth, where the Kyng was swore that he schuld kepe
Oxford. the statutes were mad there. On was that he schuld
exile alle alienes, specialy his bretherin on the modir
side, and eke Richard his brothir, wech was chose
emperoure, no thing with worchip, for he payed to
the electoure grete summes of god¹ for to have her
voyses. Ther were chose eke XXIIII. lordis, wech
schuld governe the kyngdam, and herto was the
Kyng swore.

Simony at In that same tyme the monkis of Norwich chose to
Norwich. her bischop a man that hite Simon, because he
lent hem CCC. mark; of wech eleccion were mad
these vers:—

“Trecente marce, Simon, si pontificent te,
Per numisma teres, fit Simon Simonis heres.”

This is the Englisch:—

“Thre hundred mark, Simon, if thei make the
bischop.

With mony thou tredis thi trace, so Simond
Simon eyer he was.’

Alexander In this tyme were condempned be the Pope
IV. con- Alisaundre too cursed bokes. On seid that all reli-
demns cer- gious men, thou thei preche the Word of God, if it
tain her- gious men, thou thei preche the Word of God, if it
etical writ- be soo that thei be of swech Order as begge, thei
ings. shal nevyr be saved. The othir seyde that the
Gospel wech Crist prechid bryngith no man to
perfeccion; and that same Gospel schuld be a voided
in the zere of oure Lord M.CCLX., and that same
zere schuld beginne the doctrine of Joachim, wech
doctrine the makere of the book clepid “The ever-
lasting Gospelle.”

¹ god] good. C.C.C.

In the zere of Henry 46 was convecion mad betwix the Kyng of Frauns and him, that the Kyng of Frauns schuld have Angoye, Rone, Cenomaine, and Picardie; so that the same Kyng of Frauns schuld pay XXV. thousand marc be zere; and many othir covenantes were betwix hem, so the Kyng of Ynglond schuld do homage to the Kyng of Frauns.

A.D. 1261.
Convention
between
the Kings
of England
and France.

In the XLVII zere of Herry was the General Chapi-ter of the Prechoures Ordre at London, with gret cost and gret solempnite.

A.D. 1262.
Chapter of
the Friars
Preachers
at London.

And in that same zere the grete debate betwix the Kyng and his barnes was compromitted to the dom of the Kyng of Frauns, that whatsoevyr he dempt, they schuld observe. So mette thei alle at Amyas; and there the Kyng of Frauns gave sentens directly ageyn the barnes.

The King
and Barons
appeal to
the King
of France.
[A.D. 1263.]
Council at
Amiens.

Than began mech werre and many batayles, betwix the Kyng and the barnes. The first batail was at Northampton, where the Kyng beseged Simund Mountforth and his felauchip. And the Kyng brak the wallis, and entred upon hem. And there were take Simon Mountforth,¹ the zonger son to the forsaid Symon, that was erle of Leycester. Ther were take with him Baldewyn Wake, Raf Basset, Petir Mountforth, and ny a hundred knytes.

Civil war
in England.
Battle of
North-
ampton.

In the XLIX. zere had the Kyng, with the lordes, anothir batayle, fast be Lews. On the Kingis party was Richard, emperoure of Almayn, and Prince Edward. But in that batail the Kyng was take; and Edward was plegge for his fader; and Richard emperoure was take in a mylle, and led to the Toure of London.

A.D. 1264.
Battle of
Lews.

Henry is
taken
prisoner.

Than had thei the third batail at Evesham. There was Simon taken, and schamfully ded; for thei smet

Battle of
Evesham.

Simon Mountforth.] The MSS. C.C.C. here adds the words,—“and his felawschip.”

A.D. 1264. of first his hed ; and than his armes, and than leggis :
 Death of and so lay the body lich a stok.
 Simon de
 Montfort.

A.D. 1265. In the L. zere of this Kyng he besegid London ; for
 Siege of thei were with the barnes ageyn the King. Ther the
 London. Kyng tok the principalis of London, and sette hem in
 prison at Wyndesore. So the cyte was fayn to bye
 here liberte of the Kyng for xxM. marc. And than
 was Gilbert, erle of Glouceter, acordid to the Kyng in
 this maner, that the erle schuld ask the Kyng for-
 givenesse of alle trespas. And so he ded ful mekly ;
 and the Kyng took him to grace. Thanne was set a
 peyne, if evyr he trespased more, he schuld pay to the
 Kyng xM. marc.

A.D. 1266. In the LI. zere Octobon, a legate, cam into Yng-
 lond, and mad ful good Constituciones for pes of
 the Cherch ; and he confermed the Constitucion mad
 before be Otho.

Prince In that zere Edward was merkid with the Holy
 Edward Crosse for to go to Surry with the Kyng of Frauns.
 assumes the Cross.
 Death of In this same zere deied Clemens IIII. He was
 Pope Cle- first a weddid man, and a advocat to the Kyng of
 ment IV. Frauns ; and, aftir deth of his wif, for his sobirnesse
 and good lyvyng thei chose him Pope. It is seid of
 him that he wold nevir graunt pluralite of benefices.

A.D. 1267. In the LII. zere of Kyng Herri, Kyng Lodewik of
 Louis IX., Frauns went into the Holy Lond. Prince Edward
 of France, and Gilbert, erl of Glouceter, folowid him. Kyng
 proceeds on the Lodewik deyed there, and mad a full holy ende.
 Crusade. Than cam Charlys his son, and continued the devocion
 of his fader. Ther faute thei with the Sarasines.
 And that cuntre is passing ful of drye sond ; and the
 Saracenes went up onto a hille,¹ and reised the sond,
 for to blynde the Cristen men. But God of Hevene
 sent his servautes swech a reyn, that the dust greved

¹ a hille] a dry hille. C.C.C.

hem not. Than treted the Sarasines with the Cristen A.D. 1267.
men, that there schuld be pes betwix hem upon
certeyn condicions, that alle Cristen men which
were prisoneres schuld frely go withoute raunson;
and alle Cristen prestis, or freris, schuld frely go
thorw the lond, and preche the feithe, and baptize alle
that would receyve it. Eke that alle cherchis which
were used with Cristen men, and alle monasteriis,
schuld be restored to the elde possessuris.

In the LIII. zere of this Kyng deied Herry son A.D. 1268.
to Richard emperoure of Alymayn. He deied at Henry, son
of the King
of the Ro-
mans, is
killed at
Viterbo,
[A.D. 1271.]
Viterb; but he was caried into Ynglond: his hert
was biried at Westminster, and his body at Hayles.

In this same zere the Prince Edward, with his nave,
cam into the ilde of Cipir, and there was he weel
receyved: there he stored him with vitaile; and
went to Acon, where Cristen were besegid of the
Sarasines. Thei had grete counfort of his comyng; for
had he not come, the cyte had be zoldyn.

In this zere was Gregory X. chose¹ Pope. He was Gregory
X., Pope.
with Edward in his expedicionne; and the Cardinales
gadered at Viterbe chose him Pope. He was Pope
IIII. zere.

And in this zere Richard emperoure of Almayn deied Death of
Richard,
King of the
Romans.
in this maner.² He was let blede for the agu which
he had; and that blod last smet him in paralise,
and aftir that he deyed, and lith at Hailes.

In the LIIII. zere of Herry, the Soudon sent a soutil A.D. 1269.
spie onto Edward while he was in Acon, pretending Attempt to
murder
Prince
Edward
at Acre.
[A.D. 1271.]
that the Soudon wold a slayn him for favoure which
he schewid to Cristen men. So was he homly in
Edward hous, and men begun to trust him. At the
last he said he wold telle the Prince a pryvy coun-
celle which schuld be to his availe. Thei to went

¹ chose.] om. C.C.C.

² maner.] Written upon an era-
sure.

A.D. 1269. into a chambir al be her one, and the Sarasine sperd̄ the dore, and than took oute a knyf alayed with venym, and smet the Prince twies. The Prince, so hurte, took the knyf fro him, and anon mad an ende of him. Thei that stood withoute wondred of noyse. Thei broke up the dore, and founde the Prince bledying, and the Sarasine ded. Thanne were lechis broute onto him; and, with myracle more than with nature, he was mad hool.

Monastery burnt at Norwich. In that same zere certeyn men of Norwich brent the monastery and the place of munkis; with wech dede the Kyng was gretly offendid. For he kam to Norwich, and alle thoo malefactores were punchid with III. maner peynis; for thei were first drawe, than hange, and last brent.

A.D. 1271. King Henry dies. In the LV. zere of his regne, this Kyng deied, in the fest of Seint Edmund, Archbishop,¹—his age was LX. and VI.,—and was byried at Westminster; wech werk he reisid, and biggid oute of the ground.

The Barons swear fealty to Prince Edward. The lordes gadered hem togidir, and swore thei schuld be trewe lige men onto Edward the Prince, wech was than in Acon, sumtyme cleped Tholomayda. The principal stereris to this oth was Sere Gilbert, of Glouceter erl, and Jon, count of Warenne. Tho thei mad a new seal to the Kyng, new officeres, and new justises.

Anno 6469, 6470. 1271, 1272.—These to zere are betwix the deth of Henry and coronation of Edward.

Anno 6471—6499. 1273—1301.

Anno Mundi viM.D. [Christi 1302.]

A.D. 1272. Edward I. Anno 6501—6505. 1303—1307.—Edward the First began² to regne in the zere of oure Lord 1273.

¹ November 16.

[² *Edward the First began*]
Edwardus began. C.C.C.

For anon as he had tidyndis¹ of his fader deoth, he took his viage to Rome. There was he weel receyved of the Pope.² Than cam he down to Parys, and there mad his homage³ for the londes which he held of the Kyng of Frauns.

A.D. 1272.
Edward returns through Rome and Paris.

Fro thens he went into Gyan ageyn a grete enmy of his, thei cleped him the Gaske of Bierne. Edward folowid him at many a straunge passage.

He proceeds into Guienne against Gaston de Bearn.

Than cam he hom, and was coroned, at Westmister, of Robert, bischop of Cauntirbury: and with him was coronwed⁴ Helianore doutir to the Kyng of Spayn.

A.D. 1274.
Edward and Eleanor are crowned.

Than sent he V. sundri lordis into Gian, to fite⁵ with this Gascon of Bierne: for he had accused the Kyng of Ynglond befor the Kyng of Frauns of treson. And tho V. lordis profered for to fite⁵ with him that his accusacion was fals. And more, thei profered that he schuld chese with which of hem he wold fite.⁵ Tho he forsok his apel, and put him in the disposicion of the Kyng of Frauns. Than the Kyng gave this dom, that this Gask schuld nevyr have o fote⁶ of lond in his possession til he was reconciled to the Kyng of Ynglond, and in partie to stand to his justise.

Expedition into Guienne.

In that same tyme the woundes that were hurt in Surre broke oute ageyn, of which Edward was sore aferd; but with prayeris and medicines he was some holpen.

Illness of the King.

In the third zere of his regne there was a gret erdqwave at London, Cauntirbury, and Wynchester,

A.D. 1274.
An earthquake in the South of England.

¹ *tidyndis*] *tydyngis*. C.C.C.

² *of the Pope*] of the Pope Honorius.—C.C.C. In the MS. Pub. Lib. the word "Honorius" has been written in the margin opposite this line, but in a later hand than the text.

³ *homage*.] Originally written "onage," but altered in a compara-

tively late hand into 'homage,' above the line.

⁴ *corownd*.] Altered by a later hand, by the insertion of an 'r' into 'erownd.'

⁵ *fite*.] Thus written originally in both MSS. In the MS. Pub. Lib. the word has been altered into *fizte*.

⁶ *o fote*] no fote. C.C.C.

A.D. 1274, and other place,¹ and dede there grete harm; and specialy a gret cherch of Seynt Michael, whech stood on a hil fast by Glasconbury, the erdqwave threw it fer away, and left the ground pleyne.

Penal measures taken against the Jews.

In the same tyme were the Jewis inhibite, that thei schul no more lende no silver to no Cristen man: for it was aspied that with her usure thei encesed hemselfe to grete richesse, and made many a Cristen man pore. Thei were also accused of clipping of money: for the Kyngis coyne thorw oute the lond weied lesse than it dede at his making be the third part; and therefor there was in this matere streith inquisicion, and doutles thei were founde gilty, and summe of the goldsmythis. And for this cause were hangid at London III. goldsmythes: summe men thoute² ovyr fewe, for many mo were gilty: but of the Jewis were hanged CC. and XIII.

Innocent V., Pope.

In the same tyme was Innocent the V. Pope but V. monthis: he was a Frere Prechoure.

Adrian V., Pope.

And thanne Adrian the V. but o month and X. dayes. He was Octobone, that was in Ynglond to make pes betwix the King and the barnes.³

John XXI., Pope.

Than was Jon the XXI., VIII. monthis.

Nicholas

And than Nicholas the Fourt,⁴ IIII. zere.

III., Pope.

In the IIII. zere of Edward, this Kyng went into Walis; and there sought⁵ he aftir Levlyne⁶ the Prins: and for hillis and wodis he coude not catch him; and at the last he smet down a gret wood, and than caut him, and browt him to London.

A.D. 1275.
Edward enters Wales.

¹ *and other place.*] Om. C.C.C. Inserted in the margin in the MS. Pub. Lib., but in a late hand.

² *thoute.*] Altered by a late hand into 'thoughte' in the MS. Pub. Lib.

³ *barnes.*] This word has been altered into "barones," by a late hand.

⁴ *Nicholas the Fourt.*] Thus in both MSS.—It should be Nicholas the Third according to the usual arrangement. See page 167, under the year 1286.

⁵ *sought.*] Written upon an erasure, apparently by the same hand that altered the word "barnes."

⁶ *Levlyne*] Lewlyne. C.C.C.

Aftir than¹ the Kyng and he were thus acorded, that Levlyne schuld be clepid Prince of Walis; and because a Prince must have summe lordis undir his dominacioun, he assined him V. baronies, that schuld hald speciali of the Prince: alle othir baronies schuld hald of the Kyng. Eke thei were acorded, the Kyng and Prince Levlyne, that the Prince schuld have Angliseye in ful possessioun; and, at the entre thereof, he schuld paye to the Kyng vM. marc, and every zere aftir, in the fest of Seint Michael, iM. marc.

A.D. 1276.
Llweleyn
is styled
"Prince of
Wales."

Than weddid Levlyne the doutir of Symund Mountforth, erle of Leicetir, and called evyr aftir the Prince of Wales.

His mar-
riage.

In this tyme William, bischop of Norwich, aftir tyme that he had biggid the Cherech ageyn, desired that the Kyng schuld com to the dedicacion. The King cam and the qween, and many othir lordis and ladies, and there was gret solempnyte.

Edward
attends the
consecra-
tion of
the new
Church at
Norwich.

In the V. zere Edward went in to Frauns, and took seson in his wyves heritage: for hir moder was Cuntesse of Pounteys. There entred he that same counte, with al the favoure that the Kyng of Frauns myte do, and these lordchipis, Ageny, Lemonica, Petrigoricum, Sanctone, and othir.

A.D. 1276.
Edward
goes into
France.

In that zere mad he change of his coyne, and distroyed al that was clipped. He ded make ferthyngis and halfpenies, which were not used before: and there was the prophecy of Merlyn fulfillid, that seith, "Dimidium rotundi erit;" that is to sey, "There shal be half of the round."

Farthings
and half-
pence
coined.

In the IX. zere of Edward, Levlyne, Prince of Walis, began to rebelle, payed not his tribute, destroyed pore men. The Kyng went into the Marches,

A.D. 1280.
Rebellion
of Llewel-
lyn.

¹ than] that. C.C.C. The last letter is written upon an erasure in the MS. Pub. Lib., and has apparently been an 'n.'

A.D. 1220. and with him the bischop of Cauntirbury. Because Levlyne wold not come to the Kingis presens, therefor the Kyng sent the bischop onto him, to trete him to pes. But he fond him ontretable; for wch cause the bischop cursid him: and so¹ the Kyng left that jorna for that tyme.

The King
invades
Wales.

In the ten zere of his regne he entyr into Snowdon;² and whil the Kyng was there, thei faute togidir, the Englischmen and the Walchmen. Mech harm was do on both sides. So happed Edmund Mortimere for to ransake the ded bodies, and amongst dyvers hedis that were there, he fond Levlyn hed, wch he brout to the Kyng. The Kyng sent it to London, and mad it be set on the Toure.

Death of
Llewellyn.

A.D. 1282.
David, his
brother,
is taken
prisoner,
and is exe-
cuted at
Shrews-
bury.

In the next zere folowand, the Kyng took Davy, Levlyne brothir, and put him in prison. Than had he dispocion of al Wales at his plesauns. Sone aftir he sette a Parlement at Schrouisbury; and there was Davy, Levlyne brothir, drawen, hangid, and quartered, and his quarteres sent to dyvers places of Ynglond.

Martin IV.,
Pope.

In this tyme was Martyn the Fourt Pope. He was first a senatoure. And in his first zere was take a fisch in the se, lich a leon:³ it was broute to the Pope's presens; and many a man went thidir for to se it. He had row here lych a leon; feet and tayl in the same similitude; hed, eres, mouth, teeth, tunge, and alle maner membrs. Thei seide that fischid him that in his takyng he mad a horibel and woful noyse.

The Sici-
lians rebel
against the
French.

Sone aftir thei that were dwelleres of Scicile risen ageyn the Frenschmen, wch had the governauns there undir Philip Kyng of Frauns. These same Scicilianes,—summe men clepe hem Panormitanes,—killid

¹ Yough hair

so.] om. C.C.C.

² into Snowdon] into the Snow-

don. C.C.C.

³ leon] lyon. C.C.C.

alle the Frenschmen; and women of the same cuntre, A.D. 1282.
 wech had conceyved of the Frenschmen, thei slitte her
 wombes, and destroyed the childyrn.

In the XV. zere of this Kyng, aftir tyme the Kyng A.D. 1286.
 of Frauns was slayn in batayle, wech he held ageyn Death of
 Petir King of Aragoyn, than the Kyngis son sent King of
 aftir Edward, that he schuld come and helpe him to France.
 venge his fader deth. The cause of the strif betwix
 these to Kyngis was, that the Kyng of Frauns cha-
 langed servyse and subjeccion of this Kyng of Aragon;
 and he denyed it, and saide he aute not but to the
 Kyng of Spayn.

Thus is Edward forth in his viage: God spede Edward
 him. assumes

In that same zere, a Frere Prechoure, cleped Richard the Cross.
 Crapwelle, was cleped be the archbishop for to answer A Friar is
 to certeyn simpil opiniones wech he held; and whan accused of
 he cam to answer, he coude not redily defende his heresy.
 part. Wherefor his articles were condempned. There
 was the Provincial of the Ordre alegging for him
 here exempcion, who thei were immediatly undir the
 Pope: wherefore he appeled fro the bishop; but with-
 inne few dayes the mater was put to silens.

In these dayes were alle the Jewys of Ynglond, Oppres-
 man, woman, and child, arested, and put in prison, sion of
 onto the tyme thei had payed the Kyng xM. libras. the Jews.

In this tyme¹ was Pope, Nicholace, of the Menoures Nicolas
 Ordre, IIII. zere. He declared the Frere Menoures IV., Pope.
 reule at her instauns.

In the XVI. zere of Kyng Edward was a grete A.D. 1287.
 feyer at Boston: and sodeynly the feyer and the town Great fire
 was set on fyre. Men seide that malicious men ded at Boston.
 it to this entent, that, whil men were bysy to save
 her housyng, theves schuld stele her good.

¹ *In this tyme, &c.*] Honorius the | year 1285 to 1288, is here passed
 Fourth, who was Pope from the | over in both MSS.

A.D. 1287. In this same tyme the Universite of Oxforth chose a
 Dispute
 between
 the Uni-
 versity of
 Oxford and
 the Bp. of
 Lincoln. Chauncelere, Maister William Kyngeston. Thei sent
 on¹ the bischop of Lincoln for his confirmacion: the
 bischop seide it was his² deute to com himselve. Thei
 answerd that this was her elde privylege; and this
 wold thei kepe. The bischop was inflexibil, and thei
 were obdurat. And so of malice thei left her redyng,
 and here teching. Many scoleres went away; thei
 that abode were evel occupied. But at the last the
 bischop condescended to her elde custome.

A.D. 1288. In the XVII. zere, in the nyte of Seint Margarete,³
 Destructive
 storm. was swech reyn, thundir, and levne, that it destroyed
 al the corn; for a buschel of whete, that was befor
 but at III. pens, was aftir this tempest worth ii s.:
 and this same derth lastid ni XL. zere.

Joan of
 Acre mar-
 ries Gil-
 bert, Earl
 of Glouc-
 ester. In this zere dame Jone Acris, the Kyngis doutir,
 born in Acon, in the Holy Lond, was weddid onto
 Gilbert, herl of Glouceter; wech was a ful holy woman.
 For sche was biried in the Frere Austines, at Clare,
 and aftir hir birring LII. zere, at the desire of dame
 Ysabel of Borow, sche mad hir bare, and sche was⁴
 found hol in alle membris; her tetis, whan thei were
 pressid with handis, the flesch ros up ageyn; hir eyeledes,
 left up, fel down ageyn.⁵ The clothis that were aboute
 hir, wech were dipped in wax and rosyn, thoo were
 roten; but the lynand cloth wech was next hir, that
 was dite with no craft, that was found clene and
 hool.

A.D. 1291. In the XX. zere of this Kyng, be the precept of
 The Nor-
 mans pos-
 sess the sea. Charles, brothir to the Kyng of Frauns, thei of Nor-
 mandie kept the se, and no Englischman myte passe,

¹ on] onte. C.C.C.

² his.] om. C.C.C.

³ July 20.

⁴ and sche was.] These words are

written upon an erasure in the MS.
 Pub. Lib.

⁵ her eyeledes . . . ageyn.] om.
 C.C.C.

but thei toke him. And whan they had take him, A.D. 1291
 thei ledde him to the se bank on the Frensch side,
 and there thei hung him. For that same Charlis had
 mad galowis at every town on the se side for the
 same veniauns.

Than thei of Ynglond ordeyned grete schippis too A.D. 1292.
 hundred and XX., and manly went into the sec, faut They are
 there with Normaundes, and took of hem to hundred defeated
 and XXVIII. schippis. Thei bored¹ and drenchid hem. by the
English.

In the XXII.² zere was Celestinus the Fifte, Pope, A.D. 1293.
 take fro his hous, for he was a ankir. And whan he Celestine
 was Pope he ordeyned a statute, that every Pope myte V., Pope.
 resigne if he wold: and anon as the statute was
 mad, he resined, and went ageyn to his elde lyf. His resig-
nation.

Than must thei chese a new Pope; and, for thei
 myte not acorde, thei compromitted to this man that Boniface
 was Pope, that he schuld chese IIII. cardinales, VIII. is
 whsch he wold; and as the foure chose, thei alle chosen in
 schuld assent. Tho named he a cardinal, hite Bene- his room.
 dicte, and othir thre: and the othir thre chose that
 Benedict; and he was cleped Bonefacius VIII. All
 this mater was do be that Bonefacius for to make
 himselve Pope. For anon as he was entered, he
 annulled that statute, that the Pope schuld have
 liberte to resigne. Therfor that man that he de-
 ceyyed so, for to be Pope himselve, he prophecied
 thus of him:—"Thou hast entered as a fox; thou
 hast lyved as a leon; thou schal deye as a dogge."
 His entering was sly, so sotily to promote him.
 His lif was cruel; for too cardinalis, that were of the
 progenie of the Columpnes, he put fro her dignite.
 And to the Kyng of Frauns he was grete enmye, for

¹ bored] bored them. C.C.C.

² In the XXII., &c.] The word
 "Papa" is written in the margin,

apparently by the original Scribe,
 and it has been struck out by a late
 hand.

A.D. 1293. he wroute ageyn him al that he myte, in so mech he wold a deposed him. Therfor with power of the Kyng and of the cardinales, thei toke this Pope, and sette him on a hors withoute sadille, and the tayl in his hand: and so thei mad hym ryde thorw oute Rome; and, aftir, thei infamyde him for hungir. This same Boniface in his tyme mad the Sexte Book of Decretales.

A.D. 1294.
Edward
sends am-
bassadors
to the King
of France.

Capture of
a French
ship.

Philip IV.
summons
King Ed-
ward to
appear at
Paris.

In the XXIII. zere the marchaundis of this lond compleyned to the Kyng that the Normauntes spoiled hem, so that thei myte kepe no market. Wherfor thei praied the Kyng of sum remedye: and the Kyng anon sent Ser¹ Herry Lacy, than erl of Lyncoln, embassiatoure onto the Kyng of Frauns. There was he long taried, and, whilis he was there, too hundred schippis oute of Normaundye sailed into Burdews, and ded all the harm thei myte do onto Englisch men. Ther were thei laden, and com hom ageyn. In her comyng sexti Englisch shippis met with hem, and took schip, good, and man, save thei that scaped in botys, and brout it into Ynglond. Thei of Frauns were astoynd and wroth with this dede, and mad her Kyng to write into Ynglond to oure Kyng, that he schulde se these schippis and the godes be dylivered onto the owneris. The Kyng Edward wrot ageyn, that his Court was his owne, and therfor he wold that the marchaundis of Frauns schuld com into Ynglond, and make here compleynt, and here what schuld be aleggid ageyn of merchaundis here; and the Kyng schuld se justise schuld be had on both partyes.

This answeere plesed not the Frensch Kyng, and therfor he ded make somonounis in a cyte of Gyan, that the Kyng of Ynglond schuld appere before

¹ Ser] for. C.C.C.

the Kyng of Frauns at Paris upon a gret peyne. A.D. 1294.
 The Kyng of Ynglond cam not; and therefor the Frenchinen ridyn into Gian, and occupied mech of the Kyngis lond. That tyme was in that cuntre Edmund, the erle of Cornwaile, to whom Edward wrote, for he was his brothir, that he schuld asay to trete the Kyng of Frauns to a resonabil mene. He coud no spede that matere; and, as he was homward, the to qweenes sent aftir him, purposing to fynde menys of pes. These too qweenes, on was the wif to the Kyng of Frauns; the othir was to his fader, and now weddid to this Edmund. But to tho covinauntis that were mad betwix Edmund and the qweenes, the Kyng of Frauns wold not consent.

Wherfor Edward, with his nave, sailed streit into Geround, and there took he Borow, Bløys, Burdens, and Bayon. The cuntre was glad of his comyng: the capitanes were sent in to Ynglond.

The English take Bordeaux.

In the XXIV. zere of his regne had Edward grete conflicte with the Scottis; for Jon, here Kyng, wrote onto Edward that he awte him no subjeccion, but he was annexed and swore to the Kyng of Frauns. The Kyng gadered his men; and first he took Berwik fro the Scottis.

A.D. 1295.
War with Scotland.

Taking of Berwick.

Than had thei a batail at Dunbair, where the Kyng took of the Scottis part III. erles and VI. barnes, and sent hem in to Ynglond.

The Scots are defeated at Dunbar.

Than took he many casteles and strengthis, so fer forth that the Kyng of Scottis was compelled to excuse him that his rebellion was be councele of his barnes; in which letter he mad a new obeiauns to the Kyng, and alle the barnes of the lond wrote a lettir of the same sentens.

Balliol surrenders.

Than sent Edward a lettir onto the Kyng of Frauns, in which he desired that alle Englishmen which were prisoneres in Frauns schuld be dylyvered, and the Frenschmen that were prisoneres in Inglond

Negotiations with France.

A.D. 1295. schuld go hom to Frauns. The Kyng of Frauns wrot ageyn, that he wold graunt it with that condicioune, that Jon Kyng of Scottis schuld be on of hem that schuld be delyvered. To that peticion this was the answeare, that he longed not to the Kyng of Frauns, ne he was not takyn as a prisonere of Frauns, but as a rebelle to the Kyng of Ynglond.

Marriage of Edward. In the 26 zere, the Kyng Edward weddid Margarete, the sistir of the Kyng of Frauns.

A.D. 1297. Pope interferes on behalf of Scotland. And in that same tyme Pope Boniface wrote onto the Kyng Edward, of the kyngdam of Scotlond, exhorting him that he schuld cese of his werre, for it longid immediatly to the Cherech of Rome; in which letter swech suasiones were mad, that in the letteris of Herri, Edward fader, was conteyned that Alisaunder, Kyng of Scottis, did nevyr no servise to Kyng Herri of dewti, but of curtesi and of benyvolens. Eke, whan that same Alexander went to the coronacioune of Herri, it was for gentilnes, and not of dewte. So the Pope concluded that he regned nevyr but be strength and violens over the Kyng of Scotland.

The King asserts his right. Edward wrot ageyn, and prayed him that his Holy Fatherhod schuld not beleve ovyr sone swech feyned suggestiones: for in treuth alle the Kyngis of Ynglond, fro the tyme of Arthure, wech was a Britoune, had dominacioune ovyr the kyngdam of Scotlond: where he rehersed be rowe the rite of Edgare, of Edward the Martir, of Edmund Yrunside, William Conqueroure, Richard, and many mo. The barnes eke of the lond writin letteris of the same sentens: and, moreovir, thei saide who thei were swore with body and good to stand be the Kyng in his rite; wech oth thei wold not breke.

Philip IV. opposes the Pope. In this same tyme the Kyng of Frauns appeled fro the Pope onto a General Councelle, puttyng upon the Pope, that he was both a heretik and a scismatik.

In the XXVIII. zere¹ was a Frere Prechoure chose Pope, and levyd but o zere. Of him mad a writer too vers :—

A.D. 1299.
Benedict
XI., Pope.
[A.D. 1303.]

“Oro, nomen habe,—Benedic, Benefac, Benedice :
Aut rem perverte,—Malefac, Maledic, Maledice.”

Thus is it in English,—

“I pray ye have this name,—Say wel, Do wel,
and Be good ;
Or ellis turn thi fame, Say evel, Do evelc, Be
cursd and wood.”

In the XXXII. zere there was a man thei cleped Wiliam Waleys, that was in Scotland, and reised the puple, and mad al the cuntre rebel to Edward the Kyng. But he was take and broute onto London, hanged, and draw, and quartered ; his hed sette on London brigge ; his body dyvyded in IIII. quarteres, and sent to foure townes of Scotland.

A.D. 1303.
Rebellion
of Wallace
in favour
of the En-
glish King.

In this tyme,² aftir Benedict, was Clemens Quintus Pope. He was before archbishop of Bordews. Moost besynesse he had to gader richesse, and make casteles and strengthis. He mad the VII. Book of Decretal ; but thei were not publisced til the tyme of Jon the XXII. This Clement translate the Courte fro Rome to Avinionne.

Clement
V., Pop^e.

The Papal
See re-
moved to
Avignon,
[A.D. 1305.]

In the XXXIIII. zere was a man of Scotlond thei cleped Robert Bruce. He took upon him to be King of the lond, and went to the Abbey of Scone for to be crowned. Than the Cuntesse of Bowan stal fro hir lord alle his grete hors, and, with swech men as she trostid, cam to that same Abbey, and there she sette the crowne upon Robardis hed. Sche was take

A.D. 1305.
Robert
Bruce is
crowned
at Scone.

¹ In the XXVIII. zere, &c.] In the margin, opposite this sentence is the word ‘Papa,’ written appa-

rently by the same hand as the text.

² In this tyme.] The word ‘Papa’ is written in the margin.

A.D. 1305. aftir of Englischmen, and presentid to the Kyng Edward. He comaunded sche schuld not be ded, but that there schuld be mad a hous al of tymbir upon the wallis of Berwyk, and there schuld sche be tyl sche deyed.

Aymer de Valence drives Bruce into the Isles. Aftir this the Kyng dubbid his son knytc, and many other zong men with him, and sent hem to Scotlond. And aftir hem folowid Aymere of Valens, the erl of Pembrok, Robert Giffard, Herry Percy, and many othir; and thei mad that same Robert Brusse to fle into the ferthest yle of Scotlond.

A.D. 1307. Death of Edward I. In the XXXV. zere of his regne he deied, in the Translacion of Seynt Thomas,¹ and biried is at Westminster.

Edward II. The King is crowned at Westminster. Anno 6506—6524. 1308—1326.—Edward the Secund regned XIX. zere. He was crowned at Westminster the sext kalend of March,² and his wif Ysabel, the Kingis doutyr of Frauns, be the bischop of Wynchester, wech had special commission of the bischop of Cauntirbury: for he was not in this lond.

Troubles on the recall of Piers Gaveston. In the same tyme was grete tetryng betwix the lordis for pes of the lond, and for on Petir Gaverston, wech was exiled fro the lond in his fader tyme; and this Edward had clepid him hom ageyn: therefor the barnes thoute to lette the Kyngis coronacioun. This aspied, the Kyng hite hem in good feith, that at the next Parlement he schuld fulfil here desire. Aftir the coronacion, the King is wont that certeyn officeres schul bere certeyn relikes of Seynt Edward befor him into the Paleys; and he took hem to othir men, that is to seye, the chalis of Seynt Edward, the crosse, the sceptre, the spores, and swcech othir; and the corowne of Seynt Edward bare that same

¹ *Seynt Thomas.*] These words | in C.C.C.
have been struck out with a pen | ² February 24.

Petir befor the Kyng; of wech thing ros grete A.D. 1307.
 indignacion, both in the lordis and in the clergy.
 Not long aftir this the same Petir mad a gret torneament fast by Wallingford, where he had gadered many justeres alienes; and thei bore down in justis many Englishmen, that is to sey, Thomas, erl of Lancastir, Humfrey of Herforth, Eymmer of Pembrok, Johan Warrene, and many othir; for wech he had gret indignacion. In this same zere, Gilbert, erl of Glouceter, wedded the erle doutir of Wolinster in Erland.

In the same tyme, the secund zere of Edward, the A.D. 1308.
 lordes,—considering that there was no thing do but A Parliament is summoned against Gaveston.
 aftir counsel of this Petir, and he gadered mech richesse, and evir sent it ovyr the se,—thei cam to the Kyng, desiryng that the gouvernauns of the reme schuld be directed aftir the counsel of his barnes. The Kyng mad difficulte, supposing evir that thei wold purpose sum articule ageyn Petir, wech he loved. Upon this was sette a Parlement at London, that alle men schuld come thedir, wech where wone of dewte to be at the Parlement.¹ Where was grete instauns mad to the Kyng that he schuld suffir the barnes to purpos certeyn articules wech schuld be worchip to God, an² profit to the reme. The Kyng graunted his consent, and swore, what evir thei ordeyned, he schuld consent and conferme. Than the barones gadered onto here counsell certeyn bischoppis, to make here party more strong.

In the third zere of his regne he held anothir A.D. 1309.
 Parlement at London, aftir the tyme that he had A second Parliament is held at London.
 mad that oth to the barnes: than he renewid the same oth befor alle the lordes. And thanne the

¹ at London Parliament.] | ² an] and. C.C.C.
 om. C.C.C.

A.D. 1339, bischop of Cauntyrbury, Maister Robert Wynchilseye, with alle his suffraganes, cursed alle hem that schuld lette the entent of the barones. Than in the Cherch of Seynt Poule at London, in the presens of the Kyng, and lordes, and comownes, were red certeyn articles, among wech was red the Grete Chartere, and othir thingis; and that he schuld conferme that his fader comaunded, for to put aliens fro his Court, and that alle thing that schuld be do schuld be aftir the councel of the barnes; ne he schuld not begynne no werre withoute the same councele; and eke, that he schuld exile the forseid Petir into Erlond. Aftir the Parlcment the Kyng was very sory for the exile of Petir, and comoned with his Privy Councele what remedy myte be had in this mater. Thei avised him that he schuld wedde the sister of the erl of Gloucester, that be swech mene he myte purchace the love of many lordes. Than the Kyng sent for him in to Erlond, and married him on to this woman. Than was Petir prouder thanne before, gadered gret good, and sent it to marchaundes handis. The Kyng wex so pore, that he had not to fynde his houshold. The qween eke wrote to hir fader, Kyng of Frauns, compleyned of grete poverte. So the Kyng, compelled on o party be nede, on the othir party be instauns of the lordes, compelled this Petir for to swere that he schuld in hast go oute of the lond, and nevir his live dwelle in no soile longing to the Kyng of Ynglond; and, if he ded the contrari, he schuld lese his hed. He went oute of this lond into Frauns, where the Kyng of Frauns comaunded al his officeres that, if thei mite take him, thei schuld keep him in hold, that he schuld com no more in Ynglond. Fro thens than went he into Flaundes; there was he not welkom. Mani places soute he; but, at the last, he cam ageyn to Ynglond. And whan the King sey

Magna
Charta
confirmed.

Gaveston
is con-
demned
to exile.

He marries
Margaret
de Clare.

He is
driven into
France,
but finally
returns to
England.

him, alle othis and covenantes were forgotten, and he was welkom. A.D. 1309.

In this same ȝere were brent at Parys, be the judgement of Philip, Kyng of Frauns, LIIII. men of the Ordre of Templaries: for that same ȝere were thei condempned in the Councel at Vienne. For this Kyng of Frauns purposed to make on of his bretherin¹ King of Jerusalem; and therefor, as it is seid, he procured the distruccon of Templaries, that thoo godis schuld be gove to the same kingdan.

It was deposed ageyn hem, that whan on schuld be receyved onto that Ordre, thei schuld go alle to a pryvy place, and he schuld be al naked; and than on of the felawis schuld rise and kisse him behinde. And thanne schuld thei clothe him,² and gird him with a girdill of cambace. Than schuld Crist Crucified be broute before him, and it schuld be seid onto him that Crist is no God, but a fals prophet, Wech deceyved the world, killid of Jewis for His fals lyvyng. Than schould thei throw down the crosse, and trede it undir fote, and thries spitte thereon. Than schuld thei schewe him a hed of a ydol, to wech they ded every day ful grete honoure. Thei were eke infect gretly with the vice of Sodomye.

In the V. ȝere of Edward, whan Petir was come ageyn, the queen and alle the lordis were gretly meved; specialy Thomas of Lancaster, wech was son to Edmund, the son of the First Edward, and be succession and heritage he cam to possession of V. erldannes:—Lancaster, and Leyceter, and Ferreris; than, aftir decese of Herry Lacy, erl of Lincolnne and Salisbury; be mariage of his doutir, he entered into

Fifty-four
Templars
are burned
at Paris.

Charges
against
the Order.

A.D. 1311.
Thomas
Earl of
Lancaster
demands
the banish-
ment of
Gaveston.

¹ *bretherin.*] C.C.C.—This word is written “bethirin” in the MS. | ² *And thanne schuld thei clothe him.*] om. C.C.C.
Pub. Lib.

A.D. 1311. tho to erldames. And whan this Herry schuld dye, he cleped Thomas to him, and comaund him to stand¹ with the rite of the reme, and that he schuld be governed be the councel of Gy, erl of Warwik.

The Barons follow the King to Newcastle. Aftir his deth, Thomas, at the prayer of the lordes, wrote to the Kyng that this Petir schuld be a voyded; and rode to the Kyng, which was thanne at New Castelle. Whan the Kyng had sey that the lordes com

Gaveston takes refuge in Scarborough Castle, but is captured. with swech strength, he fled onto Tynmouth, and be the se led Petir to the Castelle of Scarborow, and there left him, comaunding the cuntre that thei stuf the Castel with vitail and with men. But, schort to seye, the lordes took this man,² and he³ prayed hem of no

grace but on, that he myte speke with the Kyng or he deied. Thei wold a loggid him in a town fast by Warwic thei clepe Dodington, but the erl of Warwic cam with strength, and led him to his Castel. And whan thei were in grete doute what thei schuld do with him, whether thei schuld lede him to the Kyng or not, a grete wittid man sayd thus:—"Many day have ye huntid, and failed of youre game: now have ye caute your prai. If he scape youre handis ye gete him not litely." Sone was he led oute, and his hed smet of. He called Gy of Warwik no othir name but "The Black Dog of Arderne;" and in Gyis lordchip his hed was bityn fro the body. The careyn was buried amongst the Prechouris of Oxenforth; his tresore and alle his jeweles thei sent to the Kyng.

Death of Gaveston.

Birth of Edward III.

This same zere Isabelle, the qween, broute forth Edward the Thirde. Many Frensch lordis, that were aboute hir, wold a clepid him Philippe, aftir the Kyng

¹ *him to stand.*] These words have been added in the margin in the MS. Pub. Lib., apparently by the original Scribe, on revision.

² *this man*] him. C.C.C.

³ *man, and he.*] Not in C.C.C. Added in the margin of the MS. Pub. Lib.

of Frauns: the Englisch lordes wold have him A.D. 1311.
Edward. The Kyng had so grete joye of this child
new born, that his hevynesse for Petir cesed sone.

In the VI. zere of his regne were many fals tongis A.D. 1312.
with the Kyng. Thei seid it was derogacion to swech The Parli-
ament
assembles
in London.
a state that he schuld rite nowt do withoute coun-
celle; and so, with swech suggestiones, thei encesed
grete rancoure betwix the Kyng and the lordes.

Than was there gadered a Parlement at London, in The King
disputes
with the
barons.
wher the Kyng mad a gret compleynt ageyn the
barones, that at New Castelle in despite of him come
thedir armed, and who thei pursewid Petir his frend,
and thereto killid him. The barnes answered ageyn,
that thei ded that dede to Goddis worchip, for thei
killid non but a fals tretoure, banished fro Ynglond
and fro Frauns; and thei had spent here good and
here laboure to profite of the rem, "and the Kyng
dryvyth oure materes withoute ony effect. But these
thingis purposed we wil se amendid, or ellis we will
lyve and dey in the matere."

Than the qween, with certeyn prelatis, treted betwix The King
and the
barons are
reconciled.
the Kyng and hem, that thei schuld in Westminster
Halle ask the King forgifnesse of alle here furfetis,
and the Kyng schuld take hem to grace, and graunt
alle her peticionis that were resonable, and nevir
venge the deth of Petir Gavestoune.

In the VII.¹ zere deied Pope Clement that was A.D. 1313.
sumtyme bischop of Burdews. Too zere was the sete Death of
Pope
Clement V.
voyd; and thanne was chose Johannes XXII.

The same zere cam the Kyng to Seint Albones, and The King
visits
S. Albans
and Ely.
there he offered a crosse, with grete relikes, and gaf
hem a hundred mark to making of her Cherch, and
the profit of a manere tyl it was mad. The Mun-

¹ *In the VII., &c.]* The word 'Papa' is written in the margin in the same hand as the text.

A.D. 1313. day aftir Palme Sunday¹ he tok his jorney to Hely, and there was he al the Pase tyme. As he lokod aboute on dyyers thingis, he fond there wrytyng, that the body of Seynt Albon schuld be there. He clepid the bischop onto him, and seide he "wold wete in² certeyn where Seynt Albon was; for thei of Seynt Albone sey thei have him; and here at Hely thei sey thei have him. Therfor we wil se the toumbe withinne, what relik is here of him." Whan it was ondo, thei founde a grete tabard of wrecchid cloth, and al ful of fresch blood, as though it had be the same day spilt.³ Thanne undirstod thei wel that same habite had Albone of his maistir Amphibalus whan he went to the juge. Than sayde the King:—"Now knowe we to what thing we schal do worchip; to the body at Seynt Albones, and to the cloth at Hely."

He proceeds into Scotland, and is defeated at Stirling.

Fro thens he went to Lyncolme, and than to York, and forth to Berwik. Ther was the batayl of Stryvelyn, where Englischmen⁴ were put to grete rebuk undir Robert Brus, the Kyng of Scottis. Ther wer ded and take on the Englisch part, of lordes, barnes, and knytes, CLIIII.

Death of Philip IV. Accession of Louis X.

This zere deied Philip the Kyng of Frauns; and Lodewik his son regned for him.

A.D. 1314. Parliament meets in London. The tariff owered.

In the VIII. zere of the Kyng was a Parlement at London, where was a gret ordinauns to chepe vitaile, and it avayled not. It was ordeyned that a oxe fed with gresse schuld be seld for XVIš.; a fatte oxe for XXIIIš.; a fatte cow for XIIš.;⁵ a good swyn, to zere old, for XLd.; a shep withouten wolle for XIIIId.; a fat schep with wolle XXd.; a fat

¹ April 9. Palm Sunday fell on April 8 in the year 1313.

² *wete in.*] Added above the line.

³ *spilt.*] Added in the margin.

⁴ *men.*] Added above the line.

⁵ *a fatte cow for XIIš.*] om. C.C.C.

goos, IIob; a capon, IIđ.; a henne, Iđ.; IIII. dowes, A.D. 1314. Id. And if ony man sold ony othir pris, the vitail be forfete to the Kyng.

That same zere fel swech a derth that vitaille coude not be founde. So that statute was abrogat, and no lenger kept. Great scarcity in England.

Eke that same zere the King of Scottys entered at Karlile, and wasted alle the cuntre onto York. The Scots ravage the north.

And, aftir that, the Kyng Robert Brus sent his brothir Edward into Erland, to occupie alle the londes there that longid to the crowne of Ynglond. Edward Bruce invades Ireland.

In this zere were swech reynes in hervest that baxteres dryed here corn in ovenes or thei myte grynde it; and the bred that was mad thereof had no vertu; for as sone as men had ete thei hungered ageyn: wherof fel mech mischef. Summe deied for hungir; thei that were put oute of household went into the cuntre, and robbid pore men. So mech hungir grew in the lond, that foure peniworth of bred was not sufficient to feed a man o day. The crops are destroyed by heavy rains.

In this zere, aftir the deth of Clement the Pope, the sete was voyde to zere, and than thei chose Jon the XXII., which was before bischop of Avynioure. This man was ful gracious to alle men, and specialy to the Order of the Heremites of Seynt Augustin. For by his auctorite the Kyng of Bem broute in the same Heremites to dwelle at Pavye with the Chanones, and there to kepe the o side of the qwer, and the Chanones the othir. John XXII., Pope. The King of Bohemia introduces Austin Friars at Pavia.

In the IX. zere of his regne Kyng Edward held his Estern at Claringdoune; where a woman cam in rydyng as joguloure, and leyd a lettyr on the Kyngis bord. The sentens was, that the Kyng norchid hem, and avaused that nevyr were in werre ne in distresse for profite of the lond; and thei that had spent her good, and bled her blod, wer in no reputacion, ne had no reward. The woman was pursewid and A.D. 1315. The King at Clarendon.

A.D. 1315. taken, compelled eke to telle be whos counnelle sche ded this dede; and sche accused a certeyn knyte, wech cam to the Kyng and avowid every word; for wech constauns he was gretly alowed, and wel rewardid.

Rising in the north against the Scots.

In this same zere thei in the north risin ageyn the Scottis; for the Kyng, ne the lordis, holpe hem nowt; and whan thei were gadered, for lak of vitaile, thei robbed the cuntre, and took away ox, schep, corn, mony. And this robbery continued ny foure zere.

The Pope endeavours to re-establish peace.

In that same tyme, at prayere of the Kyng, com into Ynglond to legatis; on Gauceline, the Pope's chauncelere, and Lucas de Flisco, to reforme pees betwix Ynglond and Scotlond, with bulles of Jon the XXII., in wech he cursed the Kyng of Scottis for brekyng of his treuth, wech he had mad to the Englisch Kyng. The othir cause of her comyng was to sette pes betwix the Kyng and Thomas erl of Lancastir.

The legates conduct Louis Beaumont to Durham to make him bishop.

And, as the maner of Romanes is, thei ride with grete solempnite into the North cuntre, for to make Lodewik Beaumont bischop of Dorham, ageyn the eleccion of the munkis, wech had chose a othir. And though thei were warned that thei schuld not com there, yet thei ride till thei come ny at

AtDarlington they are surprised by Gilbert de Myddleton and Walter Selby, and Beaumont is taken prisoner.

Derlyngton, and sodeynly oute of a vale,¹ rise a gret puple, Capteynes Gilbert, of Mydilton, and Walter Selby; thei leid hand upon hem, and robbed hem of al her tresoure: and Lodewik, wech thei entended to make bischop, thei led to a town thei clepe Morpath, compellyng him to a grete raunson. In that affray eke was take Herry Beaumont, with al his hors and tresoure, and led to the Castel of Mithforth, wher he was kept, tyl he had payed a grete summe of mony.

¹ a vale] a walle. C.C.C.

The cardynales turned ageyn to York, and whan thei A.D. 1315.
 were come thidir, thei cursed alle thoo robberis with
 horrible sentens, and sent the copies thorw the rewme.
 So were thei restored to the most part of here losse,
 but not to alle. Than com thei to London, and there
 asked thei of the clergye VIII^d. of the mark. Thei
 were answerd that thei gave hem no counelle for
 to go so ferr north; but IIII^d. of the mark, which
 was graunted before, that had thei.

In the X. zere, the Kyng¹ held² a Councelle at A.D. 1316.
 London of the harm which the Kyng of Scottis had The power of
 do to him: at which councelle Thomas of Lancaster the Earl of
 cam not; wherfor he was named tretoure in the of Lancas-
 Kyngis hous. Than mad the cardinales pees betwix ter broken.
 the Kyng and Thomas; but it lested not longe.

Sone aftir this was a knyte taken at Pounfrecte, and Discovery
 presented to the erl Thomas, with letteris fro the Kyng of a con-
 on to the Kyng of Scottis, both the grete targe and spiracy
 the privy sel, that the Kyng of Scottis schuld be against the
 sum trayn kille this Thomas, as he wold do plesauns to Earl of
 the Kyng of Ynglond, which knyte the erle did hange Lancaster.
 and drawe, because he was of his houshold before.

In this same zere Gilbert of Mydilton was take
 be a trayne, layd in yrunnes, and led to Londonne,
 and there hanged and drawen, in the site of the
 cardinales which he had robbed.

In this same zere Pope Jon puplished that book Acts of
 which thei clepe "The Clementins," mad be Clement, Pope John
 his predecessoure. He confermed eke the fest of Crist, XXII.
 which is cleped "Corporis Cristi," which fest was
 mad before be the Pope Urbane.

In this same zere the Kyng held his Cristmasse at The Court
 Westminster, where cam but few lordis, for the de- at West-
 bate that was betwix hem and the Kyng. minster
but thinly
attended.

¹ the *Kyng*] of the Kyng. C.C.C. | ² held] was held. C.C.C.

A.D. 1316. Ther was grete compleint of Scottis; for thei had destroyed the cuntre onto York on o side, and onto Lancaster on the othir side. Wherfor the to legatis, with othir bischoppis, prayed the Kyng that certeyn articles, wech the barnes desired, schuld be graunted; and thanne schuld the Kyng be the more strong ageyn the Scottis. The Kyng graunted that on Seynt Jon Baptiste day¹ next folowand, at Leyceter, schuld this mater be concluded. The legatis took her leve, as though thei had sped a grete matere, and turned ageyn to the court; but the Kingis graunt was but a fraude.

The King marches to York, where his army is broken up. The same zere, at Myhilmesse, ther was a Parle- ment at London, where was graunted that every good town of Ynglond schuld sende the Kyng certeyn men to fite with the Scottis;—London, iiC. armed men; Cauntirbury, XL.; and so forth: but whan this hoost cam to York, for certeyn debate betwix hem self, the hoost was departed, and every man cam hom.

Death of Edward Bruce. In that same zere Edward Bruce, brothir to the Kyng of Scottis, wech was sent into Yrland, to occupie the Englisch lordschippis there, and he himself had crowned him Kyng of his owne auctorite, was slayn be the Kyngis frendis that were in Yrland.

A.D. 1317. In the XI. zere of his regne he held his Crist- masse at Bevirle with many lordes and prelatis, and there was mad a provision who this lond schuld be defended ageyn the cruelte of Scottis.

Berwick is betrayed to the Scots. In the same tyme a cursed man, cleped Petir of Spalding, wech was keper of Berwyk, seld the same town onto the Scottis, and lete hem entyr and kepe it: wech matere grevyd the Kyng sore.

Siege of Berwick. And thanne he gadered a gret hoost, and besegid Berwik. And whil he was at the sege, XX. thousand

¹ June 24.

of the Scottis come in be anothir weye, purposing A.D. 1317.
to take the qwen, wech lay in that cuntre. But
sche was warned, and fled to more siker place. The
Kyng lay stille at the sege; and happed for¹ to
sey a word, wech was confusion of that jornay.
"Treuly," he seide, "whan we have wonne this
town, we will make Ser Hewe Spensere keeper of
the Castelle, and Roger Tamary captayn of the
town."

But whanne Ser Thomas of Lancaster herd this, Withdraw-
he withdraw him with al his power; wherfor thei al of the
cleped him there openly tretoure. For sekirly and Earl of
he had abedyn, as thei sey, the town had be wonne. Lancaster.

In this same tyme thei of York gadered X. thou- The Scots
sand men for to fite with the Scottis, wech lay defeat the
thane be the flood cleped Swale, and there had the Yorkshire-
Scottis victory. In that batail were killid many men, men at the
among wech were many prestis and religious men, river Swale.
as was seid. This cam to the Kyngis ere; and he
left the sege of Berwik, purposing to mete with the
Scottis homward: but he failed, for thei went anothir
weye, levying cursed toknes of eruelnesse in every
towne, manslawth, brennyng, and robbing.

So was the Kyng fayn to take trews with them for A truce is
to zere; and thei were glad; for thei were rich be concluded
robbing, and very of bataile. for two
years.

In that same zere was grete moreyn of bestis, Murrain
wech began in Estsex, and affir it spred thorw the among
lond. It regned most in oxen; and whan the bestes cattle.
were ded, dogges wold not ete of the flesch.

In the XII zere cam a zong man to Oxenforth, and A.D. 1318.
there he prechid openly that he was son to Kyng A Preten-
Edward the First, and very eyre of Ynglond. Eke der at Ox-
he honysed that this Edward the Secund was not the ford.

¹ for.] Om. C.C.C.

A.D. 1318. Kyngis son, but a carter child sotily¹ broute into the qween. The Meyhir of Oxenforth took this man, and sent him to the Kyng, that lay thanne at Northampton, where he was hangged and drawe and quartered.

The Scots again ravage Yorkshire. In this same zere Scottis come evene to York walles, brent the subarbes, and took prisonere Sere Jon Bretayne, erl of Richmund, notwithstanding the trews that was take.

And in this same zere the Mysseles thorow oute Cristendam were slaundered that thei had mad cove-naunt with Sarasines for to poison alle Cristen men, to put venym in wellis, and alle maner vesseles that long to mannes use; of which malice mony of hem were convicte, and brent, and many Jewes that gave hem counce and counfort.

A.D. 1319. Disputes among certain barons in the Marches of Wales. In the XIII. zere of Edward felle a grete distauns betwix many lordis: and this was the cause. There was a knyte thei cleped Ser William Brews, a gret wastoure of good, which had a baronye in the March of Wales; thei clepe it Gowere Londis. He sold this baronie to dyvers lordis, and took his mony. First to Humfrey Bown, erl of Herford; next sold he the same to lordes, both hite Roger and eke Mortimere: the on was uncle on the othir cosin.² Thanne was there anothis lord thei cleped³ Sere Jon Mounbray. He had weddid the doutyr of this William Brews, which was sole eyir onto him: wherfor he chalenged this lond be heritage. Last of alle, and werst, Hugo⁴ Spenser the younger, he desired these londes, and bouthe hem; and, because he was the Kyngis chamberleyn, that sale was moost alowed and

¹ *sotily.*] Om. C.C.C.

² *cosin.*] This word has been added above the line.

³ *thei cleped*] thei cleped him. C.C.C.

⁴ *Hugo.*] Hewe. C.C.C.

approved; in so mech that he entered the londis. At this dede the othir lordes had gret indignacion. The erle of Hereforth, which was the first biere, compleyned onto Thomas of Lancastir; and thei gadered many barones to lyve and deye on thoo tretoures that were about the Kyng, specialy on the too Spenseris, the fadir and the son, for thei reuled the Kyng as thei wold; and there was no barn ne bischop schuld stand in the Kyngis grace, but if thei wolde. So Thomas of Lancastir gadered the barnes togidir at Schirborne, and there were thei swore to pursewe this conclusioun, come hem lyf, or come hem deth. But aftirward alle went bak, and zold hem to the Kyng, save Thomas of Lancastir and Humfrey Bown: alle the othir barnes consented wel that certeyn articles schuld be mad, and pursewid to be had; but thei felle sone fro her purpos.

At A.D. 1319.
The Unpopularity of Hugh le Despenser, the King's favorite.

The barons assemble at Sherborne, but fail to effect their purpose.

In this tyme was a knytc in Norfolk thei cleped Robert Walkfare. He, with certeyn malefactoures, cam to Seynt Albones, and robbed the Abbot chamber, and kept it as his in. He hatid the Abbot, for¹ he had deposed the prioure of Bynham, and put him in prison for evel governauns, and wasting of the godes of the Monastery.

Sir Robert Walkfare pillages S. Albans.

In the same tyme the barnes were gadered at Seynt Albones; and fro thens thei sent onto the Kyng these V. bischoppis, London, Salisbury, Hely, and Herforth, and Chichester, desyryng of the Kyng that Hugo Spenser the elder, and Hew the younger,² schuld be banchid the rewme, as tretoures; and that al this rysing of the barnes schuld be pardoned, because thei ded it for the comon profite. The Kyng answered that these too

The barons demand the banishment of the Despensers.

¹ *for.*] C.C.C.—“fo” in the MS. Pub. Lib.

² *and Hew the younger.*] The last two words are written on an crasure.

In the margin, opposite this sentence, is Capgrave's private mark, see p. 4.

A D. 1319. Spenseris had offered hemself often-tyme to answe-
 The King takes their part. to here accuseris, and to make amendis to ony forfet
 that myte be seid ageyn hem; and it was no lawe
 that men schuld be condempned withoute answe-
 Ferthirmore, on of hem was ovyr the se, on the
 Kyngis message; the othir was in the see, for the
 defens of the V. portes. When the barnes had this
 The barons besiege London, but the King yields. answe-
 re, thei cam down to Londonne with her hoost,
 and occupied the subarbes of the cite. But, be media-
 cion of the qween and prelates, the Kyng was induced
 to condescend to her peticionis. And so, in West-
 minster Halle, Hew the elder, be the cry of Humfrey
 Bown, was proclaimed a tretoure.

The Queen is refused admission at Leeds Castle. In the same zere fel a case, which was cause of
 mech angir. The qween went on pilgrimage to
 Cauntirbyry, purposing be the wey to rest in the
 Castelle of Ledis, which Castelle the Kyng had gove,
 in exchaunge for othir londis, to a knyte thei cleped
 Bartholomew Batilsmere, whil he was the Kyngis
 steward; where his wif was and his childyrn, and alle
 his¹ tresore, for he was with the barnes in her bysi-
 nesse. The qwenes purvyouris cam thedir; but thei
 myte not entre. So thei herborowed hir in othir
 place; there myte sche no logging have.

The King revenges himself on the Castellan and spoils the Castle. The qween, whan sche cam hom, compleyned to the
 Kyng; and he with a grete multitude of puple, specialy
 of Londonne, rod thidir. He asked entre; and thei
 denyed it. At the last thei zolde for defaut of vitaile:
 Thomas Colpepir, keper of the Castelle, was hang
 and drawe.² The othir men that were there were
 slayn in dyvers maner. The women were sent to the
 Toure of London. The tresore went to the Kyngis
 houshold.

¹ *childyrn, and alle his.*] om. | ² *drawe.*] Added in the margin.
 C.C.C.

In this same tyme Hewe Spensir the yonger cam onto the Kyng, be whos councele the Kyng sent writtis to alle the schryves in Ynglond, that thei schuld ordeyne him sufficient puple to fite with the barnes which conspired ageyn him.

A.D. 1319.
The King demands soldiers from the shires.

In the XIII. zere of this Kyng he gadered a grete hoost, purposing to be vengid on the barnes. That herd the too Mortimeres, and come and zold hem to the Kyng: but thei fel not in swech grace as thei supposed; for the Kyng comaunded hem to the Tour tyl the tyme he schuld be avysed what he schuld do with hem. Than took the Kyng Sere Hewe Haudle the elder, and Sere Mauris Berkle, and sent hem to the Castelle of Walyngforth. Othir lordis he cacchid, or caute, with fayre wordes, and sent hem to dyvers holdis.

A.D. 1320.
The King collects an army against the barons.

This herd the erl of Herforth, and with his hoost rood into Glouceterschure.¹ Than Thomas Lancastir and he gadered a grete hoost, and cam to Burton up o Trent. The Kyng wold a go ovyr the watir there; but thei letted him. Fro thens thei fled the Kyng, seyng his grete powere, tyl thei cam at Borouhbrigge.

The Earl of Lancaster comes to meet him, but is compelled to retreat.

And there met thei a grete strength comyng fro the North ageyn hem; the keper of York, Sere Symund Warde, and keper of Karlhille, Sere Andrew Herkle. There was Humfrey Bown slayn; as he rod ovyr the brigge, on was beneth, and with a spere gored him. Ther was Sere Thomas of Lancastir take, and Ser Roger Clifforth, Ser Jon Mounbray, Sere Waryn of the Ylde, and many mo, and broute to the Kyngis presens at Pountfreite, where he was

The barons are defeated at Borough-bridge.

¹ *Glouceterschure.*] Gloucestershyr. C.C.C.

A.D. 1320. with the too Spenseres. The third day aftir sat upon hem these lordes, Hewe Spenser, erl of Wynchester; Aymere, erl of Penbrok; John Wareyn, erl of Suthreye; Edmund, erl of Arundelle; where Thomas was juged to drawyng, hanging, an¹ hedyng. But the Kyng, of special grace, dispensid with him of the too first peynes.

The Earl of Lancaster and others are executed at Pontefract.

There wer slayn eke that tyme Waryn of the Ylde, Thomas Maudut, Herry Bradborne, William Williamson, William Cheny; these were del with Thomas. Aftir that were slayn Roger Clifforth, Jon Mounbray, Goselyne of Muylla, Herry Tyes, Bartholome Batlismere.

The King invades Scotland without success.

Than was the Kyng ful glad of this chauns, and gadered a grete hoost, for to goo into Scotlond: but whan he cam into that lond, the Scottis fled onto wodes, and marices, and othir straunge place. So fond he there no resistens, ne no vitaile; wherfor he cam ageyn into this lond, and many of his puple deyed for hungir.

Death of Philip V.

A.D. 1321. Execution of one of the Earl of Lancaster's adherents.

In this zere deyed Philip Kyng of Fraunce.

In the XV. zere was take a man of the household of Thomas Lancastir, wech was grete of his councele. Anon he was condempned to be drawe, hangen, and qwartered. Thei that were about the Kyng prayed that he myte have his lif; and the Kyng in gret angir said onto hem, "Fals and fikil flatereres; for the lyf of a fals knave ze make gret instauns, but for Thomas of Lancastir, my cousyn, wech myte have had lyf, and gove us good councele, wold ze nevyr speke word." And anon he comaunded execucon to be do on this man.

The King is summoned to do homage

In this same tyme cam embassiatouris fro the King of Frauns cytyng the Kyng of Ynglond to come and

¹ an] and. C.C.C.

do homage to the new Kyng Charles for the londis of Gian. The embassiatoures in this mater were the lord Beoville and Ser Andrew of Florens ; and, though thei were counceled be Hewe Spenser, and Robert Baldok, Chauncelere, that thei schuld not notifie this to the Kyng, zet this knyte, Andrew Florens, because he was a notarie, he mad upon this a open instrument.

In this same zere the Kyng of Scottis sent embassiatouris to the Court of Rome, for to have releas of the curs and the enterditing whech thei were falle in for contumacye ageyn the Pope and rebellyon ageyn the Kyng of Ynglond. And there were thei so answerd but be a simpil clerk of Ynglond, that thei sped not in her matere.

In this same zere on Andrew Herele, whech took Thomas of Lancastir, and broute him to the Kyng, and whom the Kyng had rewarded gretly, and mad erl of Carlyle, ros ageyn the Spenser's. And whanne he say it myte not availe, thei were so wallid with the Kyngis grace, he rebelled openly, and drow to the Scottis, and favoured her part ageyn the Kyng. Thanne was there a nobil knyte in that cuntre, eleped Sir Anthony Lucy. He, supposing to stand the bettir in the Kyngis grace, sodeynly fel upon this tyraunt at Karlhil, took him, put him in yrunnes, and brout him to London to the Kyng, and there was he schamefully deposed of alle worchip, and deed as a tretoure.

In this same zere Robert Brus, the Kyng of Scottis, wrote to the Kyng of Ynglond, that trews schuld be had betwix both londis for XIII. zere ; and this was grauntid.

In the XVII. zere of his regne he held a Parlement at London, for to wete if he schuld go into Frauns to do homage, or nowt. And this was the decre of the Parlement, that the King schuld not go, but he schuld send solempne embassiatoures to prove

A.D. 1320.
for Guienne
to Chas. IV.

The Pope
refuses to
release the
Scots from
the inter-
dict.

Rebellion
of Sir
Andrew
Herele.

He is exe-
cuted in
London.

A thirteen
years' truce
with Scot-
land.

A.D. 1323.
Parliament
meets at
London.
The King
refuses to
go to
France.

A.D. 1323. if he myte be excused so, or elles for to dilaye the matere til he myte come.

Parliament refuses to pay the ransom money of the Earl of Richmond. In this same Parlement was offered a peticion both to the clergy and to the lay fe, for the rason of Ser Jon of Bretayn, erl of Richmund. And this was the answeere,—“That for the Kyng or the qween in swech maner men schuld be leyd to a certeyn contribucion, but for no othir.”

The Bishop of Hereford is accused of treason, and appeals to the Abp. of Caunterbury. In this Parlement was arested Adam, bischop of Herforth, of treson: and he stood and seid he schuld not answeere in this maner but to the bischop of Cauntirbyri, which was his juge immediatly undir the Pope. At this word alle the bishoppes rise up, and chaledged him as a membir of the Cherch; and so was he comittid to the keping of the bischop of Cauntirbury tyl the tyme that he schuld answeere to thoo objecciones that schuld be aleggid ageyn him. Not many days affir he was cyted to come before the juges. Ther went with him the erlibischof and othir ten bishoppis, with the Crosse of Cauntirbury, and there thei cursed alle thoo that schuld ley ony hand in violens of this Adam, bischop. This say the Kyng, and mad a qwest for to be assigned: and thei, dredying more the Kyng than God, endited the

He is condemned, and deprived of his liberty.

bischop of alle thoo poyntes in which he was accused, and, as sad men supposed, not gilty. This plesid the Kyng wel, and he comaunded alle his temporal good to be achetid; his body was kept undir tucyicoune of the bischop of Cauntirbiry.

Ambassadors are sent to the French Court to excuse the King from doing homage.

In this same Parlement were chose too embassiatoures, Edmunde of Wodstok, brothir to the Kyng, and eke erle of Kent, and with him the bischop of Dorham, to go into Frauns, for to excuse the Kyng that he cam not to make his homage. There were thei receyved worchipfully; but thei sped not, for a certeyn offens which a knyete of Ynglond had do ageyn the plesauns of the King of Frauns,—thei cleped

him Raf Basset. The erl Edmund wold he schuld A.D. 1323.
 be punchid aftir the lawes of Frauns: the bischop
 wold not consent thereto. So sent thei hom to
 the King Edward to wite his wille. And he sent
 letteris, that al that evir the knyte had do was do
 in the Kyngis rite: wherfore he alowed all that was
 doo.

In these dayes Roger Mortimer the younger gaf Mortimer
escapes
from the
Tower
to France.
 swech a drynk to the keperis of the Toure, that he
 scaped oute of alle the wardes, and met with a boot
 at his consent; and, aftir, in a schip, seiled into
 Frauns, where he had frendis, and leved merily.
 Roger, his unkil, deid there in prison.

Many embassiatouris were sent into Frauns to Ambassa-
dors are
sent into
France to
treat for
peace, but
without
success.
 procure pees; but it availed not. Than were the
 Frenschmen in this lond had in gret despise: thei
 that dwelled with the qween fled into Frauns. The
 lyflode of the qween was take fro hir: thei sent
 hir fro the Kyngis coferes what thei wold.

In that same tyme were sent to the King of Frauns A second
embassy.
 these III. embassiatoures, the bischop of Wynchestir,
 bischop of Norwich, and the erle of Richemund, to
 trete of pes.

Than thei that were aboute the Kyng seyde that it The Queen
undertakes
to mediate
with the
King of
France.
 was convenient that the qween schuld go, supposing
 that the mater schuld spede the betir. Sche graunted
 to this jornay ful mekly; and thei of the Kyngis
 counsel sent hir to Frauns ful porely, but with o barne,
 Ser Jon Krownwelle,¹ and IIII. knytis. With the me- The King
transfers
his French
possessions
to Prince
Edward.
 diacion of the qween thus were thei accorded, that the
 Kyng Edward schuld gyve Edward his son the duchy
 of Gian, and the erldom of Pounte. And upon this
 sent the Kyng his patent letteris, that, if the Kyng
 wold com, or sende, thei schuld com saf, and goo, to

¹ *Krownwelle*] Kromwell. C.C.C.

A.D. 1323. performe this mater and mech othir thing. And in this mater were had many counsellis, that the Kyng schuld go. But the too Spenseris letted that, for thei durst not go to Frauns, for her ennies there; and thei durst not abide in Ynglond, in¹ the Kyngis absens, for here enemes here. But thei counceled the Kyng that the Kyngis son schuld goo; and that same counceled turned otherwise than thei supposed. Than mad the Kyng a chartor to the Prince, and enfessed² him in the londes of Normannie and Gian, to him and to his eyres. But if it happed him to deye or his fader, the londes schuld returne to his fader. And eke he wrote, that the Kyng of Frauns schuld not marie him, ne assigne him no tutoure. So went he forth with certeyn lordes, and mad homage to his uncle, King of Frauns, and then entered his landis.

The Prince does homage to the King of France.

A.D. 1324. In the XVIII. 3ere of his regne Kyng Edward sent into Frauns to the qween and the prince, that thei schuld com hom. They sent hom many of her houshold, but thei abode stille. For the qween wold not com hom, as was seid, but sche myte bringge with hire alle thoo that were banchid oute of Ynglond, and specialy Sere Roger Mortimere. Than the Kyng, be the councele of these too Spenseris, mad cry in Londonne that the qween and hir sone, as rebelles, schuld be banchid. And thanne³ procured he privily, be letteris writin to Ser Jon of Bretayn, erl of Riche-mund, that the qween and the prince schuld be slayn. But this treson was bewreyed; and the qween, with the prince, fled onto the erle of Hennow, and there was sche reverently receyved and worchipfully.

She takes refuge with the Count of Hainault.

Prince Edward marries Philippa of Hainault. In that same tyme, be procuracion of the qween, was made a mariage betwix Edward the Prince and Philip doutir to the erl of Hennow.

¹ in] for. C.C.C.

² enfessed] enfeffed. C.C.C.

³ thanne.] om. C.C.C.

Sone aftir the qween cam into Ynglond, with power A.D. 1324.
of hir son Edward, XIII. zere old, and Edward The Queen
Wodstok erl of Kent, and brothir to the Kyng, and invades
many moo. Sche loded in the havene of Herwich. England,
And anon there drow onto hir the erl Marchale,—for and is
sche loded on his ground,—and the erl of Leycetir, with joined by
many barones and knytes. There met hir eke certeyn many of
bischoppis, Lincoln, Herforth, Dorham, and Hely. And the barons.
William, bischop of Cauntirbury sent hir grete tresoure. She
The Kyng was at London whan sche entred, and marches
axed of the cyte help for to make resistens ageyn against
the qween. Thei answerd that the qween and the London.
prince schuld be receyved as good zelatores of the
rem. Othir, that were proved tretoures, schuld not
be receyved there. And as for hem of the cite, thei
wold kepe her old privylege, that thei schuld go no
ferther to fite, but that thei myte com hom the same
day.

This herd the Kyng, and stuffid the Toure with The King
vitaile and armoure, and set there his yonger son, Jon leaves Lon-
Eltham, and his nece, weddid to Hew Spenser the don in the
yonger. And he rod onto the West partyes, to charge of
reyse puple ageyn the qween. He ded crye in John of
London, that alle men schuld rise, and distroye the Eitham.
qweenes power; but thei schuld save the lyves of hir
and hir son, and his brothir Edmund: and he that
bringeth the hed of Roger Mortimere to the Kyng
schal have a thousand pound. On the qween side
was cried,—“No man take the valew of III. *ḡ*. but if
he pay, up peyn of lesing of a fynger; ne the valew
of VI. *ḡ*. up peyn of lesing of his hand; ne the valew
of XII. *ḡ*. up peyn of his hed. And who bryng the
hed of Hew Spenser the yonger schuld have II.
thousand pound.”

Thus fled the Kyng first to Gloucester, and than to The King
Strogoil. He sent Hugo Spenser, the fader, to kepe fies into
the town and the castel of Bristow; and the Kyng, Wales.

A.D. 1324. with Hugo Spenser the yonger, and on Robert Baldok, entered the see. The qween, with hir hoost, folowid evir.

Murder of
Walter de
Stapelton,
Bishop of
Exeter.
[A.D. 1327.]

And thei of London in this tyme killid hem that were not favorable to the qween. First a citeceyn thei cleped Jon Marchale, and thanne Maystir Watere Stapilton, bischop of Excetir; for he was noted for a grete enmye ageyn the libertes of London. The qween jornayed forth to Glouceter, be Berkle, and there sche restored the castelle to Ser Thomas Berkle, that was eir; wech Sir Hewe Spenser the yonger had wrong-

The Queen
besieges
Bristol.
Execution
of the elder
De Spen-
ser.

fully kept fro him. Than cam the qween to Bristow, and besegid it; and it was sone yolden onto hir. And in the next day was Hewe Spenser the elder hangid in his owne cote armoure upon the comown galowis for thevys.

A.D. 1325.
The barons
propose
conditions
to the King.

In the XIX. zere were mad open cryes thorwoute the reme that the Kyng schuld com hom, and take the reule of his puple, on that condicioune, that he schuld be reuled by his owne lawes.

A.D. 1326.
On his re-
sistance,
Prince
Edward
made
"Keeper of
England."

But because he wold not come, therefor the lordes of the lond mad a Councel at Herforth in Walis, in wech Edward, duk of Gyan, was mad keper of Ynglond be her comoun asent. The bischop of Norwich Chauncellor was mad there, and the bischop of Wynchester Tresorer.

The Queen
enters
Wales and
carries the
King a
prisoner to
Kenil-
worth.

In this mene tyme sent the qween into Wales Herri erl of Lancastir, and William lord Souch, and Maistir Keson Uphowel, into Wales; for thei had londis there, and were weel beloved; where, with helpe of Walsch men, thei took the Kyng, and Ser Hewe Spenser the yonger, and Robert Baldoc, and Simon Redyng, witz¹ othir mo.² This jorney was on Seynt Edmund day, the archbisshop.³ The Kyng

¹ witz] with. C.C.C.

² mo] moo. C.C.C.

³ November 16.

was broute onto Kenelworth, where he lay al that wynter. The othir thre were browt onto the qween; and thei that took hem were treuly payed too thousand pound. Hewe the Spenser was drawn at Herforth, and than hanged of¹ a galow that was fifty fote in heith. In his cote armoure was writin,—“ Quid gloriaris in malicia, qui potens es in iniquitate?” Simon Reding was hangid on the same trees ten fete lowere. Robert Baldok was sent to London, and there, in grete despite and miserie, deyed in Newgate. The qween held a real² Cristmasse aftir at Walingford; and there were these prelati, archbischop of Cauntirburi and of York; bischop of Wynchester, tresorere; bischop of Norwich, Chauncelere; with othir,—bischop of Lyncolnne, Hely, Coventre, and Herforth.

Sone aftir the feest thei went to Londonne; and there begunne a Parlemt the next day aftir the Ephiphanie,³ where was concluded be alle the lordes, that the Kyng was insufficient to governe the puple. Werfor thei chose the Prince to be Kyng, and proclaimed it openly in the Halle of Westminster; and alle the puple consented therto. Whan the qween herd of this, sche semed as sche schuld dey for sorrow: and than Edward, hir son, mad his avow to God that he schuld nevir take the crowne with oute his fader consent.

Than, be the decre of the Parlemt, thei sent to the Kyng II. bischoppis, II. herlis, II. abbotes, III. barones, and of every schire of Ynglond III. knytes, with burgeis of othir townes, to notifie to the Kyng the sentens of the Parlemt; who that he was deposed, and his son Edward chosen. Whan the Kyng herd this he wept ful sore that his governauns had be swech that his puple disobeyed him:

The younger De Spenser is executed at Hereford.

A.D. 1327. Parlemt meets in London: the King deposed and the Prince chosen in his room.

The Prince refuses the Crown.

A deputation is sent to the King to announce this decision.

¹ of] on. C.C.C.

² real] ryall. C.C.C.

³ January 7.

A.D. 1327. but yet he thankid God specialy that thei chose his son for to be her Kyng.

Anno 6524—6574. 1327—1376.—Edward the Thirde regned L. zere.

Edward III. is crowned at Westminster, A.D. 1327.

In his first zere he wrote lettyres to alle the schiris in Ynglond, that his fader had resigned, and he was chose bi the comenaunte¹ of the reme for to be Kyng. He was crowned in the Convercion of Seynt Paule,² at Westminster be the handis of Waltere, bischop of Cauntirbury. In that same tyme was assigned to the qween, his modir, a dowarye, that men had no mende of swech assignament. For the Kyng had ful scarcely the third part of his lyfod.

Disturbances at Bury.

In that same zere the dwelleres of Bury risen ageyn the monkys, and in the myd day broke the gates, robbed the place of joweles,³ vestimentis, bokes, and speciali of dedis of maneres and of londes. Thei wold rith nowt restore ageyn onto the tyme that the Abbot had graunted onto hem here peticioncs, wech were ful onresonable.

Disturbances at S. Albans. Edward II. is imprisoned in Berkeley Castle.

In this same zere thei of Seynt Albones rysyn in the same maner ageyn the Monastery.

That tyme the old Edward was led privyly to many places: but at the last was he broute to the Castel of Berkley. And there Ser Thomas Berkley had the kepyng of him o month, and treted him ful worchipfully; and Ser Jon Mauntravers had the keping of him the othir month, and treted him ful ongentyly. The qween sent him plesaunt giftes, and clothis ful precious; but sche wold not se him. Sche pretendid that the lordis wold not suffir hir. The old Edward had every month to his expensis a hundred mark.

In this same zere was this old Edward slayn with a hoot spete⁴ put into his body, wech coude not be

¹ *comenaunte*] comenmaute. C.C.C. | ³ *joweles*] jewelis. C.C.C.

² January 24.

⁴ *hoot spete*] hote spite. C.C.C.

aspied whan he was ded; for thei put a horne in his tewhel, and the spete¹ thorw the horn, that there schuld no brennyng appere outward. This was be the ordenauns, as was seid, of Ser Jon Mauntreveres and Thomas Gurnay, wech leyd a grete dore upon him whil thei ded this work. And whan this dede was doo, thei fled both into straunge cuntre. But Thomas Gurnay, thre zere aftir that, was take in Marcyle, and sent into Ynglond; but thei that broute him killid him in the se for dreded, that he schuld not accuse² persones of hier degre.

A.D. 1327.
He is murdered by Sir John Maltravers.

In the secunde zere, Simon, Archbishop of Cauntirbury, held a grete Council at Londonne; where was ordeyned that Good Friday and Soulemasse day schuld be holy fro al maner servyle werkis. In that same council thei cursed alle tho men that killid Maistir Walter Stapilton, bischop of Excecir, or leid ony handis of violens upon him. In that same Council was ordeyned that the Concepcion of oure Ladi³ schuld be a solempne fest.

A.D. 1328.
A council is held in London by the Abp. of Canterbury.

That same tyme Kyng Edward went in to Frauns to make his homage to the Kyng of Frauns for the duchy of Gian and the erldam of Pounte. He left Edmund his brothir, erle of Cornwaile, keper of the lond for the mene tyme.

The King goes into France to do homage for his possessions.

Whan he was come hom he held a Parlement at Salesbury, where he mad thre erles, --Ser Jon Eltham, his yonger brothir, erl of Cornwayle; Ser Roger Mortinere, erl of March; and anothir, erl of Ormund.

Parliament at Salis-bury.

In the third zere was a Parlement at Wynchester; where, be procuracion of the qween, Roger Mortinere was mad erl of Kent. The Kyngis uncle, Sere Edmund Woodstok, was hedid there for certeyn con-

A.D. 1329.
Parliament at Wynchester.

¹ *spete*] spite. C.C.C.

² *for dreded, that he schuld not*

accuse] for dreded that he should accuse. C.C.C.

³ December 8.

A.D. 1329. fessiones of himself, and certeyn letteris found wyth
 Execution of Sir Edmund Woodstock. him, in whеч things, as summe sayde, was con-
 teyned no treson, ne no cause for whеч a man
 schuld deye. But this was feyned on him,—that he,
 and othir moo, had conspired to rere the elde Kyng
 Edward to his dignite; and that was fals. Othir men
 were accused of the same, and thei were put in
 dyvers prisonis undir pleggis. Thus was the erl ded
 for hem alle. And he was the lasse compleyned; for
 his meny were of evel governauns, speciali in taking
 of vitail, and not paying.

A.D. 1330. In the IIII. 3ere was a Parleмент at Notyngnam;
 Parliament at Nottingham. where Roger Mortimere was take be nyte in the
 qween chambir behinde a corteyn. It is seid comounly
 that there is a weye fro the hous of Lenton onto
 the castel of Notyngnam, undir the ground: and this
 wey cam thei in that took him, of whеч the princi-
 pales were too Ufforthis. The qween was loggid in
 the castelle, and this Mortimere next hire, and the
 Kyng forth in the court. The keyes were in the
 keping of Mortimere. So these knytes, whan thei
 were com into the castelle, thei cleped up the Kyng,
 and told him who Mortimere had ymaged his deth,
 that he myte be Kyng: thei told him eke who he
 mysused his moder the qween, and then thei broke
 up the dore, and fond him behinde the curteyn, as
 we saide, and sent him to London, and there was he
 Mortimer is executed. ded.

The charges against him. These causes were alleggid ageyn him. That he
 was gilty of old Edwardes deth. The secund, that
 Kyng Edward that now is, was not sped ne worchipped
 at the batayl of Stanpark; but he gaf favoure to the
 Scottis, and not to the Kyng. The thirde cause, that
 he recevyed of the Scottis, that tyme, XX. thousand
 pound, and procured a wrecchid marriage betwix
 the Kyngis son of Scotlond and the Kyngis sistir
 of Ynglond. The fourte, that he had consumed the

Kyngis tresoure, and the qweenis liflod, and the tre- A.D. 1330.
soure that Ser Hewe Spenser left, so that he was
rich, and othir pore. The V. cause, that he had alle
the wardes, alle the mariages; and, last of alle, that
he was ovyr homeli with the qween.

In this same zere was the Prince Edward born the Birth of
XVII. kalend of June.¹ the Black
Prince.

In the V. zere of Edward cam into Ynglond a A.D. 1331.
man thei elaped Edward de Baliol, pretending to Edward
have rite to the crowne of Scotlond. And anon drow Baliol
onto him Herry Vermount, David, erl of Asseles, claims the
Gilbert Umfrevile, Richard Talbot, and many; for thei Crown of
had rite to grete possessiones in Scotlond, ethir be Scotlond.
hem self, or be her wyves. These alle cam to
the Kyng, and asked leve to enter Scotlond, goyng
thorw. his lond. The Kyng wold gyve hem no leve,
because David, Kyng of Scottis, had weddid his
sistir. Than gote thei schippis, and took the se
aboute the feste of Seynt Laurens,² and loded fast by
the Abbey Downfermelyn, where thei fond grete re-
sistens of Scottis; but a few of oure archeres occupied
the Scottis, til oure armed men were loded.

Sone aftir was there a grete bataile in a place thei He defeats
clepe Gledesmore, where too thousand Englischmen had the Scotch
victorie ovir XL. thousand Scottis. Alle men seide it army.
was Goddis hande, and not mannes hand. For the
Scottis were so many, and Englisch so fewe, that
ech of hem bar down othir.

In the sexte zere of the Kyng, Edward Baliol con- A.D. 1332.
tinued his verres with the Scottes, and, aboute myd- The King
somer, many worchipful men of this lond drow to determines
him, to help him of her own fre wille, and at her to aid
Baliol.

¹ *the XVII. kalend of June.*] It should have been, "on the XVIIth of the kalends of July," *i.e.*, the equivalent to the 16th of May.

² August 10.

A.D. 1332. owne cost. The Kyng, conseyyng weel that the Scottis were evir ontrewed and ful of treson, and thei toke nevyr no treus but to make hem strong ageyn us; consideryng eke who that the mariage and alle the pees was mad be Ser Roger Mortimere, him being undir yong age;—alle this considered, he gadered a grete power¹ for to go onto Scotland.

A.D. 1333. In the VII. zere the King went to Berwyk, and the hoost al on fote, where he fond many Scottis that come to remeve the sege of Berwik. For these forseyd lordis, aftir thei had crowned Edward Baliol at Scone, and defeats thei cam streith and besegid this Berwik. There had the Scots. the Kyng grete victorie, and the Scottis grete velonye: for thei fled alle, and the King pursewid hem more than V. myle. VIII. erles were dede of the Scottis; a thousand and III. hundred of horsmen; and of fote-men XXXV. thousand. The ledere of the Scottis at that tyme was William Keth. In this batayle² wonne the archeres of Ynglond a perpetual laude.

The Queen at Bam- borough. In this same tyme lay the Qween at Banborow. Certeyn Scottis were sent to besege that town; but whan thei herd that Berwik was take, thei fled anon.

Baliol is restored. Than mad the Kyng this same Edward Baliol capteyn of Berwik, and keper of Scotlond; and he cam ageyn to Ynglond, and visited many pylgrimages. The same tyme the prelatis of Scotlond fled into Frauns, and summe to Rome, compleynyng of this infortune, sekyng socoure and help, but thei founde non.

A.D. 1334. In the VIII. zere the King held a Parlemt at Parliament at York. York: and there he sent for the Kyng of Scottis; and he excused him, that he myte not come: for the Scottis had leyn certeyn awayte upon him to his

¹ power] hoost. C.C.C.

² In this batayle, &c.] In the margin, opposite these words, oc-

curs Capgrave's private mark in red ink. See page 4.

grete hurt if he come. He sent thidir his embassa-^{A.D. 1334.} touris, Ser Herri Beaumont, and Ser William Mountagew, with othir barones. But in that same zere, at the fest of Gervase and Prothase,¹ the same Kyng of Scottis mad his homage onto the Kyng of Ynglond at Newcastle up o Tyne.

In that same zere was a Parlement at London, but for because² tydyngis cam that the Scottis were rebelle, and had take Sere Richard Talbot and VI. knytis, the Kyng, with his power, mad him redy to go to Scotlond. And to that entent the clergy and the puple graunted him a grete summe of good. Thus went he to Scotlond, and abood there til wyntir tyme, that he myte go on the hys,³ and thanne destroyed the lond even onto Galowey. There delyvered he Ser Herry Beaumont, that was besegid in a castel.

This zere were so grete wateres, that thei broke down walles in Temse and othir places, ovircured the^{Great Inundation in London.} londis, and kyllid many bestes.

This zere deied Jon, the XXII.⁴ Pope of that name, and was byried at Avinion.^{Death of John XXII.}

And aftir him was mad Pope an abbot of the Sistewes, and cleped Benedictus XII. He mad many Constitucionnes to religious men; for the Chanones clepe here Constitucionnes at this day "Benedictines."⁵^{Benedict XII., Pope.}

In the IX. zere the Kyng held his Cristmasse^{A.D. 1335.} at Rokesborow, with grete noumyr of Englishmen; and that same tyme was trews take with Scottis^{A truce is made with the Scots.}

¹ June 19.

² *for because*] for cause. C.C.C.

³ *hys*] yse. C.C.C.

⁴ *Jon the XXII., &c.*] The word 'Papa' is written in the margin, evidently by the same hand as the text.

⁵ "*Benedictines.*"] "*Benedictina, sive Constitutiones Benedicti Duodecimi Papæ, ad Monachos Nigros, &c.*" Egidius de Gourmont. Paris, 1517.

A.D. 1335. tyl the fest of Seynt Jon Baptiste.¹ And than was Parliament hald a Parlement at York upon the same matere; at York. and it was concluded that the King schuld jorney into Scotlond; and so he ded: but the Scottis feyned that thei wold have pees. And aftirward the erl of Asseles cam and asked for hem pees; but the othir lordis wold not come. For wech cause, aftirward, was take the lord Morif at Edenborow, and browt to the Kingis prison.

Ransom of In that same tyme, Ser Richard Talbot, which was Sir Richard take prisonere in Scotland, for iiM. mark was Talbot. delyvered.

A.D. 1336. In the X. zere, the Kyng, aftir the deth of his Prince brothir, Jon Eltham, which was erl of Corwayle,² mad Edward is made Duke of Corn- of Corn- wall. Chestir. And in that same tyme he mad sex erles, Herry of Lancastir the yonger, erl of Derby; William Mountagew, erl of Salesbury; and Hewe Awdle, erl of Glouceter; William Clynton, erl of Huntynghonne; Robert Ufford, erl of Suffolk; and the sext is not now in mende.

Walling- This zere deyed Richard Walingforth, abbot of ford the as- Seynt Albones, a studios man in astronomie. Be his tronomer. avis was mad that grete horologe that standeth there, with many mervelous mevynges of astronomye.

The use of This zere was mad a statute, that no man schuld foreign stuffs for- were no precious cloth but swech as is wove in bidden by Ynglond, except the Kyng, the qween, and here statute. childyrn; and no man were no³ precious furre but swech as is in Ynglond,⁴ but if he myte spend a hundred pound.

¹ June 24.

² *Corwayle*] Cornwayle. C.C.C.

³ *no.*] om. C.C.C.

⁴ *but swech as is in Ynglond.*] om. C.C.C.

In this same tyme¹ was at a litil town clepid A.D. 1336.
 Berwik, V. mile fro Walsyngham, on the west syde, Story of Jewet
 a woman thei cleped Jewet Metles, so cleped for sche Meatless.
 ete no mete, but receyved the Sacrament on the Sun-
 day, and thereby lyved al the weke. Prestes asayed
 that sche schuld receyve a hoost not consecrat; but
 sche knewe it. Sche was examined be the officeres of
 the Cherch, and no defaute fond thei in hir feith, ne
 no synne in hir conversacion.

In the XI. zere of his regne Southampton was A.D. 1337.
 brent be the galeyces of the Kyng of Frauns. And Southamp-
 ton is burnt
 by the
 French.
 The King
 seeks re-
 dress in
 vain.
 the same Kyng of Frauns occupied mech lond in
 Gyan, that longid to the Kyng of Ynglond. Wherfor
 the Kyng Edward wrote onto him letteris of grete
 humilitie; but he sped not. And whan that was
 aspied, he gadered power this same Edward, and cast
 him verili to chalenge the crowne of Frauns.

And upon that purpos he held a Parlement at Parliament
 at Notting-
 ham.
 Nottingham, where was graunte a XV. of the puple,
 the X. peny of the borowis. And in this Parlement
 was ordeyned that alle the cloth-makeris of Flaun-
 dres that wold dwelle in Ynglond schuld be welkom.
 For III. zere before that was forbode the passage of
 wollis, because the pride of Flemingis schuld be re-
 pressid, that set more prys be wolle-sakkes than be
 Englischmen.

In the XII. zere of his regne were here to car- A.D. 1338.
 dinales sent to reforme pees betwix the Kynges of The King
 claims the
 French
 Crown in
 the right of
 his n.other.
 Ynglond and Frauns. And whan it was aspied that
 thei were more favourable to the Kyng of Frauns
 than to the Kyng of Ynglond, the archbishop roos up,
 and declared that thei were not sufficient reformeres
 which held with the party.

tyme.] Added above the line. | in the margin, occurs Capgrave's
 Immediately opposite this passage, | private mark in red ink. See page 4.

A.D. 1338. Thanne rose the noyse thorw the lond that the
 Genealogy of Edward III. Kyng had rite to the crowne of Frauns be his
 modir. For Seynt Lodewik was the rithfulle Kyng
 and eyir of Frauns. He had a son thei clepid
 Philippe; and that Philip begat anothisr, thei cleped
 him Philip the Faire: wech Philip had IIII.
 childyrn, Ysabelle, moder to Kyng Edward; sche was
 eldest. The secunde was Lodewik; he was Kyng
 aftir his fader. The third was Philip. And he had to
 dowteres; on was weddid to the erl of Flaunders,
 the othisr to the Delfyn of Vienne, and both deied
 withoute issew. Thus deied this Philip withoute
 issew, wech regned in Frauns aftir Lodewik. This
 same Lodewyk had to wyves, on was dowtir to the
 duke of Borgayn; sche had no child: anothisr was
 dowtir to the Kyng of Hungarie, of whom cam Jon,
 cleped Posthumus. Than was this the ordre of
 Kyngis. First regned Lodewik, the eldest son; and
 aftir him Jon Posthumus was treted as Kyng. He
 deied withoute issew. Than regned Philip the Se-
 cund brothir, wech had to donteris, as we saide; and
 neythir of hem had issew. He ded, the third brothir
 regned, cleped Charles; and, because he had no
 child, he mad a statute that no woman schuld be
 eyir of Frauns, to forbarre the rite of Kyng Edward,
 his sistiris son.

The King lands in Flanders and invades France. In this same zere, in the Translacion of Seynt
 Thomas,¹ the Kyng went ovir the se, and the qween
 grete with childe, for to trete with the Duke of Bra-
 ban, and othisr lordis, to help him in his rite that he
 had to Frauns. He londid in the port thei clepe
 Swyn, where thei of Flaundres com onto hym, and
 profered alle her good servyse. Fro thens he went
 into Braban, where the duke of Braban, his cosin, met

¹ July 7.

him with gret solempnite. And whan the duke of A.D. 1333.
Bavare herd sey he was come, he cam nyher, so that
thei met fast by Coleyn. Ther was gret wondir of
the emperoure men why the Kyng of Ynglond kissid
not his feet; and it was answerd be Englischmen that
her Kyng was anoynted, and had power ovyr lif and
membris; therefor he schuld not do so mech subjec-
cionne as he that is not anoynted. Eke, for he is a¹
insulane, therefor he doth no subjeccion onto² no man.

In this same zere the qween had child at Anwerp, Prince
whom thei cleped Leonelle. Lionel is
born.

In that same³ zere welowes bore roses, rede and
frech; and that was in Januarie.

In the XIII. zere of this Kyng, the Kyng left the A.D. 1339.
qween at Anwerp with the houshold, and he pryvyly The King
cam to Londonne, and fond in the Toure III. of his returns to
childyrm and III. servauntis with hem. The Constable London.

of the Toure was that tyme Matheus de la Bech.
Anon the Kyng sent aftir the Chauncelere and Tre-
sorere, and Justises many, and set hem in prison.
Thanne held he a Parlement at London, and sette the Parliament
puple at swech a tribute which men had not herd of. at London:
For men payed him the V. part of her goodes, and a severe
alle the wolles he took onto him. tribute is
levied.

In this same tyme the cyte of Bordews was be- The King
segid be the power of the Kyng of Frauns. Thei of France
withinne sette ope the gates, and sette on the towres besieges
the Kyngis armes of Frauns. That aspied the Frensch- Bordeaux.
men; and, wenyng that the cyte had be taken, com
unarmed, withoute reule, for to bribe that thei myte.
Sere Olyvere of Yngham was keper of the cite at
that tyme; and, whan he sey that thei were com in,

¹ *is a.*] Written upon an erasure.
² *onto.*] Written upon an erasure.

³ *In that same, &c.*] In the margin, opposite this sentence, occurs Capgrave's private mark. See p. 4.

A.D. 1339. fel upon hem, and killid grete noumbir. Befor this dede the Kyng had behote hem to com and remeve the sege; but whan he had letteris of this jornay, he sent hem letteris of gret plesauns and gret behestes.

John of Gaunt born at Ghent. In the same zere the qween had child at Gaunt; thei cleped him Jon.

A.D. 1340. The French send a large fleet against the King. In the XIII. zere, whan the Kyng purposed him into Frauns, com tydingis of the conspiracioune of Frauns and Normannye, that thei had gadered ageyn hym too hundred schippis, and many galeies, with XXV. thousand of chose men. Alle thei had mad her oth to take Edward the Kyng, and presente him to the Kyng of Frauns, eydir lyvyng or ded. And alle these abydyn in the havene of Slus. And thow the Kyng had redy to hundred schippis, yet sent he Ser Water Burwage, bischop of Lincolnne, into the South cuntre to gete him mo. And the King went to Yermoth, and there mette his nave. Ser Robert Morley, he gadered the schippes of the North, and met with the Kyng in the se. There was gret batayle betwix tho to navees; but by the help of God, the Englischmen had the victory. For whanne the Frenschmen felt the gret hurt of arowes, many were ded, and many scippid into the se. There deied on that side XXX. thousand men. Whan this jornay was don, there durst no man telle the Kyng of Frauns tydyngis, save a sage¹ fool stood in his presens on o day, and seid to the King,—“The Frensch men, thei be hardi; and the Englisch men be but cowardis.” The Kyng inquired whi he seide so. “For soth,” he seith, “for at the last jornay the Englischmen stood stille in here schippis, and durst not scip into the se, as the Frenschmen ded.” Be this word the Kyng undirstood that his puple was put to rebuk. In this conflictoure

Great naval victory at Sluys: the King takes two hundred French ships.

¹ sage] sayge. C.C.C.

Kyng¹ took too hundred schippis; and in o schip of A.D. 1340. the Normannes thei founde XL. ded bodies.

Than the Kyng, with the duke of Braban, and the erl of Hennow, with the strength of the puple² of Bruges, Gaunt, and Ypres, entered into Frauns, and besegid the cite which thei clepe Torneacensis. Whille he lay at the sege the erl of Hennow, and Ser Walter Mawny, and Ser Reynald Cobham, took mo than CCC. townes in Frauns, grete and smale, and spoiled hem. The Kyng of Frauns lay but fast by, and durst not stere a foot, thow that he had redy a grete hoost. But he sent too cardinales for to have a trews, for the cause that his puple deyed for hungir and thirst; which trews the Kyng of Ynglond accepted with the better wil, because mony cam not redily oute of Ynglond, as was promised.

The King invades France, and besieges Tournay.

A truce is concluded.

In the XV. zere the Pope put alle Flaundres undir interdict, for because thei obeyed not the King of Frauns. And thei answerd that thei knew weel that the Kyng of Frauns occupied the Crowne onrithfully; therefor thei wold not obeye him. Than were sent too cardinales; and trews was take for III. zere, tyl it myte be discussed wheythir Edward had rite to the corowne of Frauns or nowt.

A.D. 1341. The Pope puts Flanders under an interdict.

In this same zere the qween had child in the Toure of London, a dowtir thei cleped Blanch. Sche deyed sone, and is byried at Westminster.

Birth of the Princess Blanche.

In the XVI. zere the emperoure revoked the letteris that he had mad, and turned to the part of the Kyng of Frauns.

A.D. 1342.

And in that same zere the Kyng went into Lital Brityn, for to help Jon Mountforth, which was very eyir thereof, ageyn Charles de Bloys; and there he

The King invades Brittany.

¹ *oure Kyng*] the Kyng. C.C.C. | ² *puple*.] Written upon an erasure.

A.D. 1342. wan many castelles and strengthis. Aftir he besegid the town of Vanes, and wan it, and kept it.

A.D. 1343. In the XVII. zere deied Benedictus XII.¹

Clement VI., Pope. And Clemens VI. was Pope aftir him; wech was before archbischof of Rone.

He grants 'provisions' to foreign clergy, intruding them into English benefices. The King resists his claims.

This Pope gave the benefices of Ynglond to the cardinales that were vacaunt,² and mad newe tytilles thereto.³ That herd the Kyng, and withstood it, and forbad, in peyne of prisonment, no man bryng no swech provysiones into his lond. And upon this he wrote a solempne letter onto the Pope that he schuld not interrupt the privilege of this lond, ne prive hem of her rite that were patrones of cherches: For whanne a aliene hath care of a puple that knowith not her tonge, the goodes of the Cherch are trewly gadered, but the teching of soule is not had. Eke he wrote that [it was perel onto the rem, that swech men schuld be promoted here that were ennyes to the lond, wech schuld knowe al the councel of the lond, to confusion of the same. And the clerkys of this lond, that were of gret letterure and of blessed lyf, schuld be rejecte, and alienes accepted: this schuld growe to gret mischef of the lond; for few men schuld have appetite for to lerne. Many othir suasiones were in that lettere ageyn thoo provisiones.

Death of the Bishop of Lincoln.

In this same zere deied Herry Burwayche, bischof of Lyncolne. And whan he was ded, he appered onto on of his swyeres,⁴ with a bow, arowes, and horn, in a schort grene cote, and seid onto him, "Thou knowist wel whanne I mad this park I took many pore mennes londes, and closed hem in. Therfor go I here, and kepe this park with ful mechil peyne. I

¹ *Benedictus XII.*] The word 'Papa' is here written in the margin, apparently in the same hand as the text.

² *that were vacaunt.*] om. C.C.C.

³ *thereto*] there. C.C.C.

⁴ *swyeres*] squeres. C.C.C.

pray the go to my bretherin chanones of Lincolnne, A.D. 1343. and pray hem that thei restore the pore men to here lond, breke down the heggis, make pleyne the dykes, and than schal I have rest." Thanne, be the comoune assent of the Chapetere of Lyncolnne, thei sent a chanon, cleped William Bachelere, and he fulfillid alle this restoryng.

In the XVIII. zere the Kyng sent Herri of Lancaster, erl of Derby, with Hewe Spenser, and Raf Stafford, and the bischop of Excetir, with many othir, for to trete with the Pope for the rite that he had to the crowne of Frauns,—not as to a juge, but as to a counceoure. And because the Pope was a Frenschman, thei found but litil counfort there.

This zere was William Bateman mad bischop of Norwich, which was the Popes auditoure before.

This zere the Kyng renewed the Round Tabil at Wyndesore, which was first mad be Arthure. That aspied, the Kyng of Frauns mad a round tabil in Frauns, to drawe the knytehod of Almayn fro the Kyng of Ynglond.

This zere Herry of Lancaster, in the cuntre of Gyan, took a strong cyte thei clepe Brigerak, and othir strengthis and townes, in noumyr LVI.

In the XIX. zere the Kyng entered the se; and no man wist whidir he wold. Whan he was in the se, a Frensch knite thei cleped N. Harecort, which was exiled oute of Frauns, mad the Kyng for to lond on the south side of Normannie, at a port thei clepe Hogges. There took he Cane, and many othir townes, and had grete richesse there. And because Kyng Philip had brok alle the briggis that led into Frauns, the Kyng cam to Picardie, and distroyed the cuntre; and than went thei ovir the watir of Seyne; and there the erl of Norhampton killid V. hundred men that letted him to make the brigge ageyn. Than went thei ovir the watir of Summe, and fond a pas-

A.D. 1345. sage that was nevir founde before. There killid thei to thousand men that wold lette here passage.

A.D. 1346. In the XX. zere the Lord Spencer tok the town of Crotey, where were killid IIII. hundred armed men. Than cam Philip the King of Frauns, and kept batail at Cressi with the Kyng of Ynglond, wech is in Pountney. There fawte thei the XXVI. day of August, where the King of Frauns was fayn to fle, and the King of Bem, and the King of Majoricarum; and the duk of Lotharinge was ded there; too bischoppis, VIII. erles, too thousand knytes and mech othir puple, eythir slayn or put to flite. In this same bataile the Kyng of Frauns was wounded in the throte, and in the thi, and twics onhorsid be the Kyng of Ynglond: for had he not fled on swift hors, he had be take there. Fro thens Kyng Edward rood onto Kaleys the IX. day aftir the batail, and besegid that town; for it was a cursed place, and cruel onto Englischmen. This sege lastid a zere. The King of Frauns cam thedir, for to dissolve the sege: but schamfully he fled with his puple, and left his tentis and his vitaile behinde.

He invests Calais.

The Scots invade England, but are defeated, and King David II. is taken.

In the same zere, the XIII. day of Octobir, was a grete bataile betwix Englischmen and Scottis at Dorham, wech be the councele of the Kyng of Frauns was procured: for he supposed, whil the Kyng was at Caleys, the Scottis schuld have but lytyl resistens, for wantyng of puple. There was take the Kyng of Scottis; and William Duglas, and many othir lordis, slayn. Thei that had this victorye were Ser Wylliam La Souch, archbisshop of York, with his clergie, Ser Gilbert Umfrevyle, Herry Percy, Raf Nevyle, William Dayncourt, and Herry Scroop.

Charles of Blois is taken prisoner in Brittany.

In that same zere the Lord Dagworth, with foure score armed men, an¹ a hundred archeres, held batail

¹ an] and. C.C.C.

with Charles de Bloys, which pretended to be duke A.D. 1346.
of Bretayn; and there had the victori ovyr V. hundred
armed men, and VIII. thousand arbasteleres.

In the XXI. zere, whan Kyng Philip of Frauns A.D. 1347.
was fled thus cowardly fro the sege of Caleys, thei of Surrender
the same town offered the town to Kyng Edward of Calais.
withoute any poyntment. And he lay in the town
a month, considering the strong disposicion thereof.
Thanne, at instauns of the Pope, was take trews be-
twix the two Kyngis for a zere. Aboute the fest of The King
Seynt Michael,¹ the Kyng took the se into Ynglond returns to
and there had he grete tempest, and mervelous England.
wyndes; and thanne he mad swech a compleynt on
to oure Lady, and seide, "O blessed Mayde, what
menyth al this? Evyr, whan I go to Frauns, I have
fayre weddir; and whanne I turne to Ynglond in-
tolerable tempestes."

In the XXII. zere were grete reynes, which dured A.D. 1348.
fro the Nativite of Seynt Jon Baptist² onto Cristmasse. Great rain.

And aftir that reyne there folowid a grete pestilens, Pestilence
specialy in the Est side of the world amongst the in the East.
Sarasines. So many deied, that there left scarsly
among hem the X. man, or the X. woman. Thei,
seyng this veniauns amongst hem, purposed veryly to
be Cristen. But whan thei wist that the pestilens
was among the Cristen men, than her good purpos
sesed.

In the XXIII. zere was the Grete Pestilens of puple. A.D. 1349.
First it began in the north cuntre; than in the The Great
south; and so forth thorw oute the reme. Aftir this Pestilence
pestilens folowed a moreyn of bestis, which had nevyr ravages
be seyn. For, as it was supposed, there left not in England.
Inglond the ten part of the puple. Than cesed lordes
rentis, prestis tithes. Because there were so fewe tyl-

¹ September 29.

² June 24.

A.D. 1349. men, the erde lay untillid. So mech misery was in the lond, that the prosperite which was before was nevir recured.

Almeric of Pavia surrenders Calais to the French.

In this same zere was a knyte of Frauns, thei cleped Geoffrey Charneys. He mad a comenaunt¹ with the Capteyn of Caleys, that Caleys schuld be delyveryd onto him for a certeyn summe of mony. The Capteyn, which was a Januensis, had take a grete part of this summe. Whan the Kyng knew this treson, privily he went thidir. The French knyte sent to the Capteyn, to have entre into the Castel: he was late in, and the brigge of tymbyr was drawe. And anon the Kyng gaf hem a saute, and took the knyte, and alle the felauchip, hung the Januensis, and mad a new Capteyn.

He is surprised by the King and executed.

A.D. 1350. The Spanish Fleet defeated near Winchelsea.

In the XXIV. zere the Kyng had a gret bataile with the Spaynardis in the se, a lytyl fro Wynchilisey, in which batayle there scaped but fewe of the Spaynardis: XXX. grete schippis were take of her part.

A.D. 1351. Introduction of new coins.

In the XXV. zere William Edyngton, bischop of Wynchester, which loved bettir the Kyngis profite than the puples, mad the Kyng to make a new coyne, grotes, pens of too, and pens; distroying alle the elde sterlynges, which were of gretter white,² quantite for quantyte.

A.D. 1352. Death of Clement.

In the XXVI. zere deied Pope Clement, in the fest of Seynt Nicholas.³

Innocent VI., Pope.

And in his stede⁴ was chose Stevene, bischop of Hostiensis, and cleped Innocent the Sext.

The see of Rochester.

In that same zere Haymo at the Heth resyned the bischoprick of Rouchester frely; and the Pope

¹ *comenaunt*] covenaunt. C.C.C.

² *white*] wīȝt. C.C.C.

³ December 6,

⁴ *in his stede.*] The word 'Papa'

is here written in the margin, apparently by the same hand as the text.

gaf it to Maystir Jon Schepey, prioure of the same A.D. 1352. place.

In that same tyme was gret derth of yrun, led, and bras, and othir metalle. Scarcity of metals.

And that tyme the duk of Seland weddid duke Herry doutyr, of Lancastir.

In the same dayes Ser Raf Bentle, keper of Britayn, in the Vigil of the Assumpcioune of oure Lady,¹ faute with the Marchale of Frauns, fast be Mauron, betwix Reymes and Plumerel; where were killid on the Frensch side XIII. lordis, of knytes a₂CL.; swieres a hundred; of comoun puple withoute noumbir. There were take IX. lordes, and of knytes and swieres a hundred and XL. The French are defeated at Mauron.

In the XXVII. zere was there swech a droute in the lond, that fro the month of March on to July fel not a drope of reyn on the ground; and for that cause the gres and the corn was evene dreid up. So Ynglond, that was wone to fede othir londis, was fayn to be fed with othir londis. A.D. 1353. Great dearth in England.

The same zere Herry, erl of Derby, was made duke of Lancaster. And that same tyme Raf Stafford was mad erl of Stafford.

In the XXVIII. zere was mad acord be the Kyngis of Frauns and Ynglond, and confermed with othis, but not with seles, undir this forme,—That the Kyng of Ynglond schuld have pesibyly al his londes whech the Kyng of Frauns had unwritefully occupied: but he must first renounce alle the rite and the chalenge whech he mad to the crowne of Frauns. Upon this were sent solempne embassiatouris of the Kyngis party of Ynglond to the Court of Rome,—Herry, duk of Lancastir, Richard, erl of Arundel; William, biscop of Norwich, and Gy Brian, knyte. But whan A.D. 1354. Negotiations for peace.

¹ August 14.

A.D. 1354. The King ravages France, but returns to oppose the Scots, who had taken Berwick. thei come thidir, with fraude of the courtesanes, which were comensalis with the Pope, thei were illuded. Anon as the Kyng herd this, he went into Frauns, and began to distroye the cuntre. Than cam tiding that Scottis had take Berwik; and he cam hom ageyn, and wan it.

Disorders at Oxford: the citizens are laid under an interdict. In this tyme the dwelleres of Oxenforth gadered the cuntre, and spoiled summe scoleres; summe fled, summe were slayn: but alle wer thei robbid and dryve fro the town. Thanne was the town put undir interdict for a tyme, tyl a tretys was mad thus,— That thei which caused the discord schuld be bound in grevous peynes that thei schuld no more do so; and eke that the Chauncelere schuld have al the governauns and alle the correccion.

A.D. 1355. Death of Phillip VI. Accession of John the Good. In XXIX. zere deied Philip the Kyng of Frauns. And aftir him Jon, his son, was Kyng, which was aftir prisonere in Ynglond. Anon as he was crowned he gaf Charles, his eldest son, the duchie of Gyan: for which cause Kyng Edward was wroth, and gaf the same duchie to Edward the Prince, as his riteful heritage. And he anon gadered a host, at the Nativite of oure Lady¹ sayled into Gian, where he² took many townes. Alle that were rebel ageyn him he prisoned or killid: and there abod he al that wyntir. The Kyng, his fader, had letteres into Ynglond, that Jon, Kyng of Frauns, had gadered a gret host at Seyn Omeres, to fite with Edward Kyng of Ynglond. And anon the Kyng went to Caleys, and with him his too sones, Leonelle and Jon, and Herry, duk of Lancanstir, with these erles, Norhampton, March, and Stafford. This aspied, the Kyng of Frauns distroyed alle the vitale of the cuntre, and pryvly fled away. So Kyng Edward cam ageyn to Caleys.

The King invades France.

¹ September 8.

² *where he.*] These words are repeated in the MS. Pub. Lib.

This same zere Scottis took the town of Berwik, A.D. 1355.
but not the castelle. The Scots take Berwick.

And in this same zere was graunted be the Par-
lement to the Kyng, of every sak of wolle Ls. for VI.
zere aftir. Prince Thomas is born at Woodstock.

And this zere the qween had a son at Wodstok ;
thei cleped him Thomas. at Woodstock.

In the XXX. zere of Edward, the Scottis were fayn
for to delyvyr the town of Berwik frely. A.D. 1356. Berwick surrenders to the King.

And the same tyme Edward Baylol, Kyng of Scottis,
resyned alle the rite of the crowne of Scotland to
Kyng Edward, at Rokisborow, be his patent letteris. Baliol resigns the Crown to Edward III. at Roxburgh.

In the same zere Prince Edward rod oute of Bur-
dews be the cuntres of Agenes, Peregor, Lymozin,
Bery, and Soloigne : alle that evir mad resistens to
him he took or killid ; and thei that receyved him
he suffered hem lyve undir tribute. So be the weye
he tok mony Frensch lordes, and many armed men. Success of the Black Prince in France.

At the last ende of that zere he met with the King
of Frauns fast be Peytris. The Prince had in his
felauchip not passid IIII. thousand ; and the Kyng of
Frauns had IIII. batayles. But, for al that, the Frensch
fled, the Kyng was take, and Philippe his yonger son,
James Borbon, and XI. erles, the bischop Senonensis,
with othir lordis and knytes to the noundyr of too
thousand. There were killid too dukes, XIX. lordes,
and fyve thousand of men of armes, beside othir
puple. The Prynce rood streit to Burdews with his
noble pray. Battle of Poitiers.

In the XXXI. of Kyng Edward, the Prince cam
into Ynglond aboute the feest of Pentecost,¹ brynging
with him Jon the Kyng of Frauns, and many othir
prisoneris. Whan he cam to London there was
so mech prees of puple, that, whan he was at the
King John and his Son are taken captives.
A.D. 1357. The Black Prince returns to England with his prisoners.

¹ Whit Sunday fell on May 28 in the year 1357.

A.D. 1357. bregge at nyne befor non, it was on afir noon or he myte come to Westminster.

Three Car- In that same zere were sent to Cardinales into
nals visit Ynglond, to reforme pes betwix the to Kingis. The
England. third cardinal cam only to visit and to se the Kyng of
Frauns. And alle these III. abydyn here ny to zere.

David II. In this same zere was David Kyng of Scottis dely-
of Scotland veryd oute of prison; for he had be kept in the
is ransomed Castelle of Odiham XI. zere. His raunson was a
from prison. hundred thousand marc.

A.D. 1358. In the XXXII. zere felle a gret strif betwix on
Dispute between Armacan and the IIII. Orderes of Freres. For the
the Arch- same Armachan, archbischof of Yrland, accused the
bishop of IIII. Orderes before the Pope, that thei lyved not
Armagh and the after the writing of her reule. He wold eke a dis-
Friars. troyed here pryvyleges; but he prevailed not. In
Oxenforth he held straunge opinionones, wech Wicief
meyntened afirward more venomously. But at that
tyme was a Frere Augustin; thei clepid him Geffrey
Hardeby, afirward Provincial, and Confessoure to the
Prince, wech mad ageyn his opinion a notable book
we clepe "De Evangelica Vita."¹

John Lisle, In this zere frere Jon Lyle, of the Dominic Order,
a Domini- mad a grete compleynt of the lady Wake and hir
can, com- councele, of many wrongis do to him, and to his
plains to Chercch of Hely.² And upon this the Pope wrote to
the Pope of the oppres- the bischof of Lincolnne and othir prelati, comaund-
sion of the lady ing hem that thei schuld curse alle hem that do
Wake. wrongis; and thoo that were ded, and gilti in this
matere, to digge hem oute of her graves, and throwe
hem out of saunctuarie. Mech manslauth felle in this

¹ "De Evangelica Vita."] Tanner in his "Bibliotheca Britannica," mentions two such works of Geoffrey Hardeby:—"De perfectione evangelicæ paupertatis," contra Ar-

machanum, lib. ii.; Scripsit etiam contra eundem "De vita evangelica," a copy of which occurs in MS. Bodl. Digby. 113.—fol. 1-117.

² of Hely.] Added in the margin.

matere; for thei that broute the bulles were killid for A.D. 1358.
the most part.

In the XXXIII. zere Jon Gaunt, erl of Richemund, A.D. 1359.
the son of Kyng Edward, weddid dam Blaunche, the John of Gaunt
doutir of the duk of Lancastir; be wech mariage he marries the daughter of the Duke of Lancaster.
was aftir mad duke of Lancastir.

In this same tyme Jon, Kyng of Frauns, prisonere King John offers part of France to the King, but the French refuse to sanction this step.
at London, profered to Kyng Edward alle thoo londis King John
that Edward had ovirrydyn before, that is to sey, invades France.
Flaundrys, Pycardye, Gyan, and othir londis. For the King
wech graunt Kyng Edward sent into Frauns; and refuse to sanction this step.
the Councelle of Frauns wold not consent theretoo.

Than was the Kyng gretly mevyd, and rood into The King invades France.
Frauns, with the Prince, the duk of Lancastir, and
many othir lordes: he had in his nave to lede him to
Caleys XI. hundred schippis. The IIII. day of Octo-
ber, he entered into Frauns; and on Seynt Lucye
day¹ he cam into Burgenye. There mette with him
the duk of Burgeyn and profered him VII. hundred
thousand² floreins, undir this condicion, that he schuld
do no hurt onto his cuntre. Thanne the Kyng went He lays siege to Rheims.
and remeved to Reymes, and dwelled there onto
Seynt Gregory day.³

In this same tyme thei of Normannye loded at The Normans pillage Winchelsea.
Wynchilsey, and robbed the town, and led away
many women. The cuntre ryse to her defense, but al
for nowt; for thei were go or thei cam.

In this zere blod ran owt of the tounbe of
Thomas duk of Lancastir at Pounfreit.

And in the same zere the Kyng began the newe William of Wykeham superintends the works at Windsor.
edifyng of Wyndesore, and mad Maystir William
Wikham survioure of the some werk; wech was aftir
bischof of Wynchester.

¹ December 13.

² VII. hundred thousand.] The

V has been altered upon an erasure.

³ March 12.

A.D. 1360
The King
lays siege
to Paris.

The French
treat for
peace.

In the XXXIV. ȝere the Kyng Edward remeved fro the heyer cuntre of Frauns, and cam down to Paris. There brent he the subarbes of the cite be the corage of IIII. hundred knytes, which were newly mad. And in the same tyme thei of Ynglond gadered a gret nave IIII. score schippis, in which were XIII. thousand men. Thei sailed, and took the ylde of Cans. And thanne cam¹ the Abbot of Cloyne, and the erl Tankervyle, which was Steward of Frauns, and Bursigalde, Constabil² of the same, and othir lordis many, onto Kyng Edward, and offered onto him a certeyn tretis, and a forme of pes; wech wrytyng displeid gretly the Kyng; and he forbad hem his presens onto the tyme thei had mad anothis forme. Than cam thei aftir to the King, and broute him writing sumwhat aftir his plesauns. This was the manere of the oth that thei swore:—"We Charles, governour of Frauns, the first begotin son³ of John, Kyng of Frauns, upon the Holy Sacrament swere here, and on the Holy Gospelle, that we schal kepe pees and concord wech is mad betwix the Kyngis, and make no contradiccion ageyn it." The same oth made the Prince Edward, and the to Kyngis, and alle the lordes on both parties. And for more sikernesse, the Kyng of Ynglond took pleggis, V. dukes, VII. erles, IX. lordes, and many honourabil knytes.

King John
is released.

So was the Kyng of Frauns delyvered, and his raunson set at III. milliones of florenes, of wech too schuld weye a nobil.

A.D. 1361.
The Parli-
ament meets
at West-
minster and
agrees to
the treaty.

In the XXXV. ȝere, in the Parlement at Westminster, before the Englisch lordis and the Frensch was this acord purposed and graunted; and alle thei

¹ *And thanne cam.*] Written upon an erasure. In the margin are the words "Than were sent."

² *Constabil.*] Written upon an erasure. In the margin has been

written, in the same hand as the last marginal note, the word 'Constable.'

³ *begotin son.*] Written upon an erasure.

that had not swore mad her othis there before the A.D. 1361.
Archbishop at Messe.

This zere was Ser Jon Gaunt, erl of Richemund, The Earl of Richmond is made Duke of Lancaster.
mad duk of Lancastir be the rite of his wif, wech
was doutir to good Herry of Lancastir late ded.

In this zere Prince Edward weddid Jone, the The Black Prince marries Joan of Kent.
cuntesse of Kent, wech was before departed fro
the erl of Salesbury, and weddid aftir to Ser Thomas
Holland, knyte.

This zere was grete pestilens, speciali of men. The second Great Pestilence.

And this same tyme felle many merveyles in dyvers Legends.
londes. At Bologne, on Corporis¹ Cristi day² appered
a bloody crosse in the eyr, fro morow til it was noon;
and thanne it fel into the se. Anon aftir, wolvys
cam oute of wodis, and devoured many men. In
Burgundy was a reyn alle of blood. Both in Ynglond
and in Frauns appered too castellis in certeyn forestis,
and in desert places, out of wech castellis went too
hoostis; on white, the othir blak; and sumtyme the
white had the victorie, whan thei faute, and sumtyme
the blak had the victorie: and sodeynly the castelle
and the hoostis vanyshed and were not seyn.

In the XXXVI. zere blew the grete wynd oute of A.D. 1362.
the southwest fro evensong til mydnyte, that blew Great hurricane.
down many a hous; of wech wynd these vers were
mad:—

“C.ter erant mille decies [sex] unus et ille
Luce tua Maure vehemens fuit impetus aure.”

This is the English:—

“A thousand III. hundred sexti and too,
Was Maurus wynd wech blew soo.”

This zere a pound of wax³ was worth XVIII. d.

¹ *Corporis*] Corpus. C.C.C.
² *Corporis Christi day.*] A move-
able feast: the Thursday after

Trinity Sunday. In the year 1361
this Feast was kept on May 27.
³ *wax.*] Added above the line.

A.D. 1362. In this same zere, on Seynt Bris Day¹ the Kyng
The King holds his jubilee. was fifti wynteres old. Therfor the Kyng mad this zere his jubilee,—losed prisoneris,² forgaf alle forfeitis.

Pleading at the bar to be in English. And this zere was ordeyned that alle plees at the barre schuld be in Englisch tunge, and in no othir tunge.³

And this zere was Leonel mad Duke of Clarens, and Edmund his brothir erl of Cambrig.

A cheek is put on purveyance. It was ordeyned eke in the Parlement that the Kyng schuld have III. zere folowand of a sak wolle XXVI. š. VIII. đ.: and that purvioures schuld take no vitale but thei payed therefor. And eke that there schuld no men have swech purvioures but the Kyng, and the qween, and dukes.

Death of Innocent VI., Urban V., Pope. This zere Pope Innocent deied. And⁴ aftir him succedid Urbanus Quintus, which mad a Constitucion ageyn pluralites. But it availed but litil; for clerkis plesed so lordes, that the Constitucion was not admitted.

A.D. 1363. Parliament meets in London: certain apparel and food is forbidden to the lower classes. In the XXXVII. zere, in the month of October, the Kyng held a Parlement at London, fro which mite no man of powere absent him. There was forbode that sylvyr and gold schuld not be used in knyves, ne girdelis, ne brochis, ne ringes, ne no othir ornamentis, but in swech persones that myte spend X.li. be zere: and eke that no man schuld were peloure or precious cloth, but he myte spend be zere a hundred pound. It was ordeyned eke that the comoune puple schuld not use no precious mete ne drink.

The Kings of France, Cyprus, and Scotland visit King Edward. In this same tyme thre Kingis came into this lond, to se oure Kyng, The Kyng of Frauns, the Kyng of

¹ November 13.

² *prisoneris.*] Written upon an erasure.

³ *and in no othir tunge.*] om.C.C.C.

⁴ *Innocent deied. And.*] Partly written upon an erasure. The word 'Papa' is written in the margin, apparently by the same hand.

Cipir, the Kyng of Scottis. And whan thei had be A.D. 1363. receyved worchipfully, too Kyngis turned hom ageyn : the third, that is to sey, of Frauns, felle seek, and deyed at London, in Saveye, in the next zere ; whos King John dies in the Savoy. exequies Kyng Edward ded holde worchipfully in dyvers places. His body was caried, at the Kyngis cost, onto Dover, and than the Frenschmen led him, and byried him at Seint Denys.

This zere a quarter whete was sold for XV. s̄.

In the XXXVIII. zere Charles de Bloys cam with A.D. 1364. Battle of Auray. Charles of Blois is slain. a gret hoost into Bretayn, to fite with Jon Mountforth, duk of Bretayn ; for this same pretendid to be duke of the same. And there was the same Charles slayn, and many of his men, in nounbir a thousand and fyve hundred. Off Jon side deyed but VII. men.

In this same zere the Lumbardes accused her felawes, that thei had deceyved the King in certyn merchaundise.¹ Than were thei put in the Tour, onto the tyme that thei content the Kyng even aftir his pleasauns. Certain Lombards are imprisoned in the Tower.

In this zere, in the pleyn of Turkye, was a grevous batayle, on Alhalow Day,² betwix Cristen men and Paynymes ; where, be the grace of God, Cristen men had the victory. On the Christen side were slayn Jon, Kyng of Hungarie ; Seward, Kyng of Gorganye ; and the Maistir of the Hospital in the ylde of Rodis : and of the puple V. thousand to hundred and X. On the othir side were killid fourty thousand of myty men, and of othir comowneris without nounbyr. The princes of that side were these : The Soudan of Babilony ; the Kyng of Turkye ; the Kyng of Baldak ; the Kyng Belmaryn ; the Kyng of Tartare ; the Kyng of Lettow ; of whечh III. were slayn. Great victory over the Turks.

¹ *merchaundise.*] Written upon an | ² November 1.
erasure.

A.D. 1365. In the 3ere of Edward XXXIX. was born Edward,
 Birth of the first begote child of Prince Edward. And whan he
 Edward, was VII. 3ere old he deyed.
 Son of the Black Prince.

In the same¹ 3ere the grete cyte of Alisaundre was take be the Kyng of Cipir. But for thei that tok it were Cristen men and fewe, thei robbed the cyte, and fled with the godes, or the Soudam cam with his strength. This same Kyng of Cipre was in Ynglond before this jornay, and had of Kyng Edward men, schippis, and mony.

A.D. 1366. In the XL. 3ere was born a child to Prins Edward
 Birth of Richard II. at Burdeus, whom the Kyng cleped Majoricarum left
 at Bordeaux. fro the funt, an cleped be his name Richard.

The English overrun France. In tho same daies the Kyng of Frauns wrote letteris onto the Kyng of Ynglond, that he schuld help him ageyn the grete cumpanye of Englisch that ovryrydin Frauns. The Kyng wrot onto hem, that thei schuld leve her ridyng, and go fro Frauns. Thei answerd that the londis wech thei had gotte thei wold not forsake; and eke, as thei longed not to the crowne of Ynglond, thei were not bounde to his comaundment. Whan the Kyng had letteres of this rebellion, he proclamed a viage into Frauns; gadered a gret puple, and purposed for to venge him patently, as the answeere was divulged. This aspied the Kyng of Frauns, and prayed the Kyng that he schuld not perform his jornay. For he was aferd, if the Kyng cam on the o side, and the cumpany on the othir side, that it schuld be destruccion of his kyngdam. Whan Kyng Edward herd the letteris, he swore be the Blessed Mayden Marie,—“Though thei ovryryde alle the regne of Frauns, the Kyng schal nevyr have help of me.”

Peter the Cruel is driven from Castile.

In that same tyme Bertran Claykyn, and Hew Calvyrle, that were lederes of this cumpany, left

¹ same.] Written upon an erasure.

Frauns, at reverens of the Kyng, and went into A.D. 1366.
 Spayn, with grete puple ni to LX. thousand, at com-
 andment of the Pope, ageyn Peter, Kyng of Spayn,
 to prive him of his lordchip. Whan Kyng Petir herd
 of her comyng, he fled into Gascoyne onto Prynce
 Edward, that he myte recure his regne be his favoure.
 In the same tyme thei of Spayn chose hem a newe
 Kyng, that was brothir to the forseid Petir, and a
 bastard.

In the XLI. zere was a grevous bataile in Spayn A.D. 1367.
 betwix the Prince Edward and Herry the wrong The Black
 Kyng of Spayn, where the Englischmen had the Prince
 bettir. This batail was by the town and the watir of espouses
 Nazar. The Kyng of Spayn fled, for he myte not¹ his cause,
 susteyne the tempest of arowes. VII. thousand men and defcats
 of his were slayn there, and many mo dronchin in the rival
 the watyr. There were take the erl of Denc, and King at
 Bertram Cleykyn, that was his principal counceoure. Najara.
 Aftir this victorie the Kyng Petir was restored to his
 dignite, and the Prince returned into Gyan. This
 Kyng, aftir the Prince was go, be fals deceyt of his
 ennyes, was killid at his mete. The Prince eke in
 that viage was poysoned, for aftir that tyme he had
 nevyr helth of body.

In the XLII. zere, in the month of March, there A.D. 1368.
 appered betwix the north and the west a sterre thei A remark-
 clepe comata, directing his bemes rite onto Frauns. able comet
 appears.

And in the same zere, in the month of April, Sere The Duke
 Leonel, duk of Clarens, with a chose felauchip, took of Clarence
 his jornay onto Melan, for to have the duke doutir marries
 to his wif, and half the lyfod of that duchy. Violante of
 Milan.
 Aftir the tyme he had weddid that lady he lyved not He dies
 longe, but deied in that cuntre aboute the Nativite and is
 of oure Lady.² His body was byried at Pavy, fast by Pavia.

¹ not] note. C.C.C.

| ² September 8.

A.D. 1368. the tounge of Seyn Austin; his hert was broute to the Freres of Clare, and biried, or kept in leed.

Troubles
in France.

In this zere the Frenschmen broke the pees, and, ovirridin the Kyngis londes in Pounte, distroyed castellis and townes, and took many prisoneris; putting al the cause upon the Englischmen.

A.D. 1369.
The King
resumes
the title of
"King of
France."

In the XLIII. zere the Kyng held a Parlement at Westminster, where was purposed what is best to doo ageyn the rebellion of Frauns, notwithstanding her wryting and her othis. Ther it was concluded that the Kyng schuld chaleng his rite ageyn. Upon this purpos¹ he sent his son Jon, duk of Lancastir, and Humfrey Bown, erl of Herforth, into Frauns, for to cleyme his rite. And whil thei taried at Chalkhul, abydyng the resistens of the Frensch part, there cam oute of Ynglond the erl of Warwik, Ser Thomas Belchaump, wech had evyr grete worchip in batayle. The Frenschmen, that had sette the day of batayle, whan thei sey that navy in the se, wenyng that the Kyng of Ynglond had come, thei fled, levying mech of here stof behynde hem.

In this same tyme was Ser² Herry Spenser a grete werrioure in Ytaile, or the tyme that he was promoted: and Ser Jon Haukwood, a mervelous man of armes, wech led in Itale a grete cumpany clepit "The White Felauchip." His dedis wold ask a special tretys.

A.D. 1370. In the XLIIII. zere the Kyng borrowed gret good of dyvers astatys, pretending that it schuld be spent in profite of the reme: but it was spent al othir wyse.

A great
army sent
into France
under Sir
Johu
Knollys.

At the fest of Seint Jon Baptist³ the Kyng gadered a hoost of the best men that mite be chose, and sent hem into Frauns. Amongst hem was the

¹ *purpos.*] om. C.C.C.

² *Ser.*] om. C.C.C.

³ June 24.

lord Graunson and the lord Fitzwalter, with othir A.D. 1370.
 yonger lordis. And Ser Robert Knollis, as a elde
 werroure, was assigned be the Kyng for to be her
 capteyn. Whanne thei cam into Frauns, as long as
 thei were governed be Knollis thei had no rebuke.
 Than was amongst hem a knyte thei clepid Ser Jon
 Monstreworth; and he seid onto the lordis, that it
 was schame onto hem that thei schuld be governed
 undir swech a elde theef. Thus were thei disparplied
 into dyvers cumpanies, and Ser Robert, with his
 mene, went into Britayn, to a castel of his owne.
 The lordis, thus departed, were take summe, and
 summe slayn, be the Frensch party; and Ser Jon
 Monstreworth fled into Ynglond, and accused Ser
 Robert Knollis of treson: for wech cause Ser Robert
 durst not se the Kyng, tyl he sent him mech tresoure;
 and than he cam to his excuse. The forseid Mon-
 streworth afir that fled, and held with the Kyng of
 Frauns.

In this 3ere deyed Pope Urban.

And for him was chose Gregorius XI.

In this 3ere many cytees in Gyan fel fro the
 obediens of Prince Edward, and held with Frauns,¹
 for grevous exacciones that were leyde upon hem;
 and specialy the cite Lemovicensis; wech cyte the
 Prince destroyed onto the ground. Aftir that,² with
 his wif and Richard his son, the Prince cam into
 Ynglond, and resined al Gyan and Gascon into his
 faderis hand, levying in that same cuntre his too
 bretherin, Jon, duke of Lancastir, and Edmund, erl of
 Cambrigge.

In the XLV. 3ere the clergi and the puple lent on-
 to the Kyng fifty thousand pound, wech was graunted

Death of
 Urban V.
 Gregory
 XI., Pope.
 Limoges
 and other
 cities in
 Guienne
 revolt from
 the Prince.
 They are
 compelled
 to submit.
 The Prince
 returns to
 England.

A.D. 1371.
 The people
 are heavily
 taxed.

¹ with Frauns.] Added in the margin. | ² that.] om. C.C.C.

A.D. 1371. for a subsidy, and late payed ageyn. And to paye this summe the annual prestis were compelled, and pore benefices, that nevir payed before.

The Clergy are excluded from all civil offices. In this zere lordes asked that the bishoppis schuld be remeved fro the offises, Chauncelere, Tresorer, and Privy Sel; and that temporal lordes schuld have the offises. And so was it fulfillid in dede; and alle this was don for hate of the clergie.

The Pope in vain tries to make peace. In this same zere cam solempne messengeris fro the Pope, to trete pes betwix the to Kingis; but it availed not.¹

A.D. 1372. Parliament at Winchester. In the XLVI. zere, the Kyng held a Parlement at Winchestir, to whech Parlement were somound foure bishoppis and foure abbotis, and no mo. And this cause was pretendid, that the citeceynes of London, and of Norwich, and othir cytes, had conspired ageyn the Kyng.

In this zere the duke of Lancastir and his brothir Edmund cam oute of Gyan, with the too douteris of the King of Spayn. The duke of Lancastir weddid the elder; sche hite Constauns: and Edmund weddid the yonger; sche hite Ysabel.

Naval victory over the Flemings. In this zere was a batail betwix Englischmen and Flemingis in the se; where the Englischmen killid many Flemingis, and took XXV. schippis laden with bay salt.

Siege of Rochelle. In that zere was Rochel besegid with Frenschmen. And the Kyng sent thidir² the erl of Penbrok, Ser Jon Hastings, for to remeve the sege. And sodeynly, in the port of Rochel, met with him a grete nave of Spaynardes, destroyed the Englisch blod, brent alle the schippis, and led the forsaid lord into Spayn, and XX. thousand marks, whech the Kyng

¹ not] nat. C.C.C.

} ² zere thidir.] Written upoa an erasure.

had tak him to his viage. This infortune fel onto him on Missomer Even,¹ which is the feest of Seynt Andre, as summe suppose; for he was a gret enmie onto the Cherch of Hely. A.D. 1372.

In the XLVII. zere, the duk of Lancastir with strong hand rood into Frauns, and, be Paris, onto Burgoin, and took tributes of cites, as he went, evene aftir his pleasauns. Thei offered him good for dred. Than went he be the hillis of Alverne, (not Malverne,) where many of his deied for hungir: so was he compelled to turne ageyn to Bordeus. Ther was prefixed a bataile betwix him and the duke of Angoye, but it turned to a treus til the XX. day of May: the day of batail was sette first the X. day of April. A.D. 1373.
The Duke of Lancas-
ter in
France.

The same zere the Kyng wrote to the Pope, that the elecciones of cathedral cherchis schuld be kept aftir the eld custom of the lond. And in the Parlement holden aftirward at London, it was ordeyned that the cathedral cherchis² schuld have here dew eleccion; and that the King schuld not write the contrari to the Pope, but promote the same eleccion. The King
resists the
Papal
claims.

In the XLVIII. zere, Ser Jon Duk of Lancastir cam oute of Gyan into Ynglond. And aftir he was go, alle the cuntre turned Frensch, save Burdews and Bayon. A.D. 1374.
Return of
the Duke
of Lancas-
ter.

In this same zere was a grete trete at Bruges betwix the Councel of the two remes, for to make a fynal pes. For this cause³ was sent Jon, duke of Lancastir, William Mountagew, erl of Salisbury, Regnald Cobham, and many othir. For the Frensch side was the Duke of Angoy, with many othir lordes. Ther were eke of the clergi of Ynglond, Simon Sudbyry, with many othir prelatis. This treti lasted ny to zere, Truce be-
tween Eng-
land and
France.

June 23. S. Andrew's day is | at a later period.

Nov. 30.

² cherchis.] Added in the margin

³ cause.] Added in the margin.

A.D. 1374. not withoute grete expenses, and no pes had. For al that same tyme the Frenschmen purveyed hem for to fite with Englischmen. So was there graunted trews for o zere.

A.D. 1375. Expedition of Montfort into France. In the XLIX. zere, Sere Jon Mountforth, duk of Bretayn, rod with the Kyngis son, Edmund, erl of Cambridge, and the erles of March, Warwie, and Stafforth, and the lord Spenser: all these went into Bretayn. Anon as thei were come, the castelle of Seint Mathew,¹ the castelle of Orcey, and the castelle of Brest, were zolde onto hem; and than besegid thei the town of Kemple, where were² alle the worthi men of the lond. And that had thei take, had not lettyng be with a messenger that cam fro Ynglond, with the Kyngis letteris, that thei schuld leve the sege, and com hom ageyn.

In this tyme was take³ the ylde of Constantyn, with the castel of Seynt Savyoure,⁴ be a swyere thei clepid Thomas Karington,⁵ whom Ser Jon Anyse, knyte,⁶ apeched aftir of treson, and faut with him, and killid him.

A.D. 1376. Parliament in London. In the fifti zere of Edward, which was the zere of oure Lorde 1376, was gadered a gret Parlement at London, in which was asked a gret summe of mony to the Kyng. And it was answerd be Petir de la Mar, knyte, and Speker of the Parlement, that the Kyng nedeth not for to have the godes of the pore men, if he were wysely and treuly gided. And if it were so that the Kyng had so gret nede,⁷ he offered, be asent of the Comownes, that thei wold largely help him, up condicion that certeyn officeres schuld be remeved;

¹ of Seint Mathew.] Written upon an erasure.

where were.] Written upon an erasure.

³ was take.] Added in the margin.

⁴ with Seynt Savyoure.] om. C.C.C.

⁵ Karington] Kyrington. C.C.C.

⁶ knyte.] om. C.C.C.

⁷ nede.] Added in the margin.

that is to sey,—the Chambirleyn, wech was the lord A.D. 1376.
 Latymer, and many othir; and new men were¹ as-
 signed in her place. But this Statute lest not fully
 III. monthis. The Commaunte asked eke, that Dame Alice
 Alis Pereres schuld be remeved oute of the Kyngis Perrers.
 hous, as a woman malepert, and entermenting in every
 mater. This woman would sumtyme sitte be the
 Juges on the bench, and sumtyme be the Doctouris in
 the Consistory, and plete with the treuth, and ageyn
 the treuth, be the Kyngis auctorite; wech turned
 gretly onto his vileny and slaunder. And be the
 instauns of this woman was this Petir De la Mare
 condempned to perpetuel prison at Notingham; but
 within too zere aftir he was delyveryd.

In the tyme of this Parlement deyed the noble Death of
 Prince Edward, on the Trinite Sunday, the VIII. day the Black
 of June. His deth bare away al the sikirnes of this Prince.
 lond.

In this Parlement, Richard, son onto the forseid Richard
 Prince, was mad erl of Chestir, and sone aftir that, his son.
 duke of Cornwayle; and not long aftir Prince of
 Wales.

In this tyme on Jon Wicief, Maystir of Oxenforth, John
 held many straunge opiniones:—That the Cherch of Wiclif.
 Rome is not hed of alle Cherchis. That Petir had no
 more auctorite thanne the othir Aposteles; ne the Pope
 no more power than anothir prest. And that temporal
 lordes may take away the godes fro the Cherch, whan
 the persones trespasin. And that no reules mad be
 Augustin, Benet, and Fraunceys, adde no more per-
 feccion over the Gospel than doth lym-whiting onto
 a wal. And that bischoppis schuld have no prisonis;
 and many othir thingis. Upon these materes the

¹ were.] om. C.C.C.

A.D. 1376. Pope sent a bulle to the arbischop¹ of Cauntirbury and of London,² that thei schuld areste the same Wielef, and make him to abjure these seid opiniones. And so he ded, in the presens of the duk of Lancastir : but aftirward he erred in these, and in mo. The same tyme thei of London wold a killid the forseid duk, had thei not be lettid be her bischop.

A.D. 1377. In the on and fifty zere of his regne, he deyed at
 Death of Edward III. Schene, and is biried at London;³ which zere is a counted onto Richardis tyme, and not to his. This King Edward was gracious and fortunat in pes; devout onto the Cherch; fortunat in batayle; nevir steyned, save that in his age he was gretly langaged with lechery.

Accession of Richard II. Anno 6575—6596. 1377—1398.—In the zere of Grace a 1377, Richard of Burdews, the son of Edward the Prince, was crowned at London, the sextene day of Jule, bi the handis of Simon Sutbyry, archbischop of Cauntirbury; the zere of his age XI. The first thingis he ded he mad pees betwix his uncle, Jon of Gaunt, and the Cyte of London. In the day of his coronacion he mad IIII. newe erles,—Thomas Wodstock, the yongest son of Kyng Edward, erl of Bokyngam; Richard of Angolisme, erl of Huntydon; Thomas Moubray, erl of Notingham; Herry Percy, of Northumberlond.⁴

The French invade the Isle of Man. In this same zere the Frenschmen took the Ilde of Man, al save the Castel, which Ser Hew Tyrel manfully defended:⁵ but thei of the ylde were fayn

¹ *arbischop.*] This word was originally written *bischop*, and the abbreviation 'ar' added above the line.—"Archbishop." C.C.C.

² *and of London*] and Bishop of London. C.C.C.

³ *London.*] Above this word is a

mark referring to the word 'Westminster,' written in the margin in a later hand.

⁴ *of Northumberlond*] Earl of Northumberlond. C.C.C.

⁵ *defended*] kept. C.C.C.

to gyve the Frenschmen a M. marc, that thei schuld A.D. 1377.
not brenn her houses.

In the same zere thei loded in Southsex, fast by
a town cleped Rotyngdene; and ageyn hem went the
Priour of Lews: and there was he take; and with
him to knytes, Ser Jon Fallisle, and Sir Thomas
Cheyne, and a swyere, Jon Brokas.

In the secound zere of Rychard deied Gregori the A.D. 1378.
XI.¹

And for him was chose Urbane the VI., which ^{Urban VI,}
was before bischop of Bare.² And ageyn him³ ros ^{Pope.}
the Cardinal Jubanensis, that procured certeyn cardi-
nales to chese him, notwithstanding that he and al
his party had mad her obediens to this Urbane be-
fore. This cardinal cleped him selve Clement, which
fled oute of Rome with his clientis.

In this zere the King of Navern lete to Kyng ^{Cher-}
Richard Cherborow, in Normandie, for a certeyn pen- ^{burgh is}
sion, to be paid every zere, that he schuld have esy ^{given up to}
londyng into the ground of Frauns. ^{the King.}

In this zere the Kyng of Frauns asked of hem ^{Charles V.}
that dwelle in Lital Bretayn here castellis and her ^{oppresses}
strengthis; and thei that were his⁴ rebelles he killid ^{the Bre-}
vilensly. This was the cause that thei of the lond ^{tons.}
desired gretly that Ser Jon Mountforth schuld com
hom ageyn, as very eyer.

In the third zere of Richard, Ser Hew Calvirle A.D. 1379.
and Ser Thomas Percy were mad amirelis of the se;
and thei tok many schippes, and caused gret plente
of alle maner marchaundise in this lond.

¹ *Gregori the XI.*] Written upon
an erasure. The word 'Papa' is
written in the margin, evidently in
the same hand as the text.

² *Bare*] Bar. C.C.C.

³ *him.*] C.C.C. Added by a late
hand above the line in the MS.
Pub. Lib.

⁴ *his.*] Added in the margin by
a late hand.

A.D. 1379. In this tyme the bischop Cassilensis, a Eriselman, The Pope notifies to Richard that the French King is excommunicate. was sent fro the Pope to the Kyng, doying him to wete¹ that the Kyng of Frauns was acursed, because he ded crye thorw the lond that there schuld no man in Frauns do obediens to Pope Urbane up peyne lesing of² his hed.

General taxation of the nobles and clergy. In this zere was hold a Parlament, where was ordeyned that for this tyme the Comones schuld be spared, and rich men schuld pay a subsidie to the Kyng: every duk X. marc; every archbishop X. marc; every erl VI. marc; and every bischop, and every abbot mitred, VI. marc; notwithstanding that every abbot mitred and polled schuld pay for every monkis hed XLd. There was no religious man, ne woman, justise, schreve, knyht, swyere, person, vicarie, simpil prest, that scaped this tax; but ech of hem payed aftir his degree.

A ship of Fowey is captured by the Flemings.

In this same tyme the fals Flemyngis took a barge of Fowey, wech is in Cornwayle; and the men that were within schip, thei killid, save o boy, that fled to on of the Flemysch shippis, and hid him in the horrok.³ The Flemingis com into Ynglond for to selle the merchaundise wech thei had take: the boy herd Englischmen speke, and cried for help. Anon, as he was pulled up, he told whou⁴ thei took the schip be treson, pretending that thei were oure frendis, and thus killed alle the men, save him. So were the Flemyngis take, and sent to dyvers prisoners.

Dispute at Bury S. Edmunds.

In this same zere Edmund Brounfeld, munk of Bury, entered the place of Bury, be the Popes gift, took upon him to be abbot of the place. Wherfor the Kyng put him in the Toure of London, and alle

¹ wete] know. C.C.C.

² lesing of] of lesing. C.C.C.

³ horrok] hurrok. C.C.C.

⁴ whou.] This word was originally written 'who,' the 'u,' having been added above the line, at a later period.

tho monkes that favoured him. But at the last he was delivered¹ on that condiccion, that he schuld not come at Bury, ne he schuld not passe the se. But he brok his oth, went to Rome, and there was he made lyster of the Paleis, and comensale with the Pope.

In the IIII. zere of Richard the eyer of the emperoure Constantinopolitan, and the Patriark, com, and mad her obediens to Urban the Sexte, of whom he was crowned.

In that same tyme was betwix the bischop of Norwich, Herry Spenser, and Thomas de la Mar, abbot of Seynt Albonne, a ple,² in wech ple the abbot opteyned that there schuld no prioure longyng to Seynt Albonne, in the dyosise of Norwich, be compelled for to gadere the dymes to the King.

In this zere Ser Thomas Wodstok, herl of Bokyngham, the Kyngis unkil, Hugo Caverle, Robert Knollis, Thomas Percy, William Wyndesore, proved knytes, tok the se, to help Ser Jon Mountforth, duke of Bretayn. Thei myte not lond there, for the multitude of galeies, wech the King of Frauns had hired. Therfor thei turned ageyn to Caleis, and riden be lond thorw Frauns, where thei brent and killid, with outeony resistens.

In that same tyme deyed the Kyng of Frauns, and beqwith the crowne to his yonger brothir, duk of Burgon: for wech cause the elder brothir, duke of Angoye, reysid batayle ageyn his brothir,³ profitable to hem that were in Britayn. But yet, be favoure of the lordis, this yonger brothir was crowned, a child but X. zere old. In his begynyng was grete trouble in the lond, for grevous taxes that were reysid of

¹ *delivered.*] Written on an erasure.

a ple.] Added above the line by a later hand.

³ *brothir.*] C.C.C. The word is written by mistake 'bothir' in the MS. Pub. Lib.

A.D. 1379.

A.D. 1380.

The Emp., and Patriarch of Constantinople submit to the Pope.

Dispute Between the Bp. of Norwich and the Abbot of S. Albans.

The English ravage the north of France.

Death of Charles V.

Accession of Charles VI.

A.D. 1380. the puple. The lordis were fayn to fle; and eke the Januensis were killyd, where thei myte be get.¹ For thoo XXV. galeies receyved every day sevene hundred and fifty pound. And this payment lastid fro the beginning of May onto the last end of August. Thus was the mony of the regne consumed.

Parliament
at North-
ampton.

In this zere, at the fest of Seynt Martyn,² was a Parlement at Norhampton, where was reysid a grevous taske,³ wech mad mech troubyl in this lond: for every religious man, and every religious woman was compelled for to pay a nobil. And seculere prestis payed as mech. Eke every man and woman that were weddid payed XII*d.* for her hed.

A.D. 1381.
Wiclif.

In the V. zere of Richard, Jon Wiclef resumed the eld dampned opinion of Berengari, that seide,—Aftir the consecracion of Cristis body bred remayned as it was before. Mani foul errouris multiplied Wiclef more than Berengari:—That Crist was there, as he is in othir places, but sumwhat more specialy; That this bred was no bettir than othir bred, save only for the prestis blessing; and, if Cristis bodi was there, it was possible to a man for breke Cristis nek. He seid eke it was lasse⁴ synne to worchip a tode than the Sacrament; for the tode hath lyf, and the Sacrament non.

Expedition
into Por-
tugal.

In this zere Edmund Langle, erl of Cambriggis, and unkil to the King, with William Beucham, Mathew Gurnay, and many othir expert in bataile, went into Portingale, to help the Kyng ageyn the hethen Spaynardis. And aftir thei had dwelled there too zere the Spaynardis were weri of hem, and were acorded to the Kyng of Portingale; and thei of Portingale were eke wery of hem for ryveling and oppression. Thus cam the erl hom onto Ynglond, with his wyf, the yonger

¹ *get*] *gote*. C.C.C.

² November 11.

³ *tashe*] *tax*. C.C.C.

⁴ *lasse*.] *lesse*. C.C.C.

douter of Kyng Philip¹ Kyng of Castile in Spayn. And A.D. 1381.
a son of his first-begotten in Ynglond was weddid there
to the Kyngis doutir of Portingale.

In this zere, in the month of May, the Comones Beginning
of the re-
bellion of
Wat Tyler.
risen ageyn the Kyng and the lordes; and in her
wodnes thei kyllid the bischop of Cauntirbiry, Simon
Sudbury, Chauncelere, and Ser Robert Hales, Tresorere,
wech was prioure of Seynt Jones. Her duke was
Wat Tyler, a proude knave and malapert. Anothir
capteyn was there fast be Bury, thei cleped Jon Wraw,
a preest. He heded the abbot of Bury; and, fast be
Bury, he killid the principal justise, Jon Caundisch.
There was with him anothir malefactoure, Robert
Westbrom, wech named him self Kyng. There smet
thei of the prioris heed, with othir munkis, and secu-
leris. Fast be Norwich rose anothir wrech, cleped
Jek Lister. He smet of the hed of that nobyl knyte,
Sere Robert Salle. At Hely thei killid a man of Cort,
thei clepid Edmund Galon. For her entent was to
kille alle the men that lerned ony lawe; and in hate
of hem thei brent here place at London, clepid Temple
Barre; eke the duke of Lancastir place, clepid Savey:
and the Hous of Seynt Jones, at Clerken-Welle thei
lete brenne vii dayes. At Seynt Albones mad thei
gret destructioun in housing, brenning dedis and char-
toris; alle clausures of wodis thei distroyed; bokis,
and rolles of cortis, and obligaciones, thei rent and brent.
But, sone aftir, this sedicious man, Wat² Tilere, was
killid at London be the handis of William Walworth,
Meire of London. Thanne was Jon³ Straw taken; and
befor his deth he mad this confession openly:—"Whan
we were on the Blak-Heth, and sent aftir the Kyng,

¹ *Philip.*] This is a mistake. Pedro IV. was King of Castile from 1336 to 1387. The error is corrected in a later mention of this

King, under the year 1386.—Peter. C.C.C.

² *Wat*] What. C.C.C.

³ *Jon*] Jac. C.C.C.

A.D. 1331. if he had come onto us, we schuld a killid alle the lordes and gentilmen that cam with him, and led him with us, to make the puple to suppose that he were auctoure of oure rising: aftir that, to sle the Kyng; and than ech of us schuld have the reule in dyvers places of Ynglond, and make lawes aftir oure owne fantasies."¹

Anne of Bohemia. In this same zere cam into Ynglond the Kyng of Bem sistir, Anne, for to be maried to the King.

A.D. 1382. Marriage of the King. In the sexte zere of Richard was the mariage performed with gret solempnite and justis of pes.

Death of Edm. Earl of March. And in the same zere Edmund Mortimer, erl of March, deied in Yrland, whan he had caused in that lond grete² pes.

Execucion of Wraw. In that same tyme³ Jon Wraw, prest, leder of riseres at Mildvale⁴ was hang and drawe by auctorite of the Parlement at London.

Earth-quake. In the XII. day of June, in the XI. houre, was a grete erdqwave⁵ in Ynglond.

In this zere Urbane the Pope ordeyned, that the Vigile of Nativite of oure Lady⁶ schuld be fastid.

A.D. 1383. Despenser invades France and Flanders. In the sevenet⁷ zere, in the month of March, in the Parlement. at London, Ser Herry Spenser, bischop of Norwich was marked⁸ with the Cros ageyn the seismatikes of Frauns and of Flandres, with grete aucto-rite of Urbane the Sexte. And aboute myd May he went into Flaundres with myty hand, and with a saute he took Gravening; and, aftir that, Dunkirk,

¹ *fantasies.*] fantasy. C.C.C.

² *grete*] full grete. C.C.C.

³ *tyme.*] Added above the line in the MS. Pub. Lib. In the text of C.C.C.

⁴ *at Mildvale.*] om. C.C.C.

⁵ *grete erdqwave.*] Written upon an erasure.

⁶ September 7.

⁷ *sevenet*] VII. C.C.C.

⁸ *marked*] morkyn. C.C.C. This word appears to have been originally written 'marky,' in the MS. Pub. Lib.; but the second and third letters have been altered upon an erasure, and the 'd' added by a later hand.

Neuport, and many othir. And in VIII.¹ Kalende of A.D. 1383. Juli² he faughte³ with XXX. thousand scismatikes; he having but V. thousand: where he killid sevene thousand of Frenschmen, Fleminges, and Britones; and of his hooste were ded but sevene.⁴ Than beseged he the town of Ypris; and there was he deceyved and rebuked be the covetise of too knytes, Ser William Elman, and Ser Thomas Tryvet.

In this tyme the Kyng of Frauns besegid the town of Burburgh, in which were that tyme the lord Be-
mound, Thomas Trivet, William Elman, and William Faringdoune, knytes; and aftir many sawtes, which availed not,⁵ the Kyng profered hem this issew, that thei, with here servauntis and her hors, and swech tresore as thei wold cary oute of the town, schuld passe frely, up condiccion, that thei schuld streight⁶ go to Ynglond: and to this profir thei obeyid, and cam hom to Yngland. In the same forme the Kyng of Frauns acordid with the bischop; and he cam hom fro Gra-venyng: but first he destroyed the town.

In this same tyme was ordeyned by the Kyng of Frauns a grete navy, to lette hem that were sent be the Kyng of Ynglond to help the bischop of Norwich. And thei of Dertemouthe⁷ and Portesmouthe destroyed alle that hoost, save IX. men. Than the vyntage of Ynglond took a othir felauchip, where thei had a thousand tunne wyn and V. hundred.

In the VIII. zere of Richard, the duke of Lancaster sailed into Frauns, and there mad a trews
betwix both londis for half a zere.

¹ in VIII.] In the VIII. C.C.C.

² June 24.

³ faughte.] This word was originally written 'faute,' the letters 'gh' having been added above the line by a later hand.

⁴ sevene] sevene men. C.C.C.

⁵ not] nat. C.C.C.

⁶ streight.] Altered upon an erasure.

⁷ Dertemouthe] Dortesmouth. C.C.C.

Successes
of the
French.

The Eng-
lish de-
stroy their
fleet.

A.D. 1384.
Truce with
France.

A. D. 1384. And in the same zere, befor Lenton, the same duke, Unsucces- with Thomas, erl of Bokyngam, his brothir, and with ful inva- a gret noumbyr, went into Scotlond. That aspied of sion of Scotland. Scottis, thei fled ovir the se, and summe hid hem in forestis. So the Englisch host was fayn to com hom ageyn, compelled for cold and hungir.

Legend. In this zere, in the XX. day of August, in the fest of Seynt Oswyn, the Kyng being¹ at Newcastle upon Tyne, a wright² hew on a tre, wech schuld long to a schip; and at every strook he smet ran oute blood, as it had be of a beste. He bethought³ him of the festful day, and left his werk. His felaw stood beside, having no reverens to this myracle, took the ax⁴ and smet, and anon blod ran owte. He fel for fere, and cryed mercy. And al the town merveylid, and gaf worchip to God. The tre was bore to Tynmouth, in token of⁵ this myracle.

A.D. 1385. In the IX. zere of this Kyng, John Wiclef, the Death of Wichif. orgon of the devel, the enmy of the Chersch, the confusion of men, the ydol of heresie, the meroure⁶ of ypocrisie, the norischer⁷ of scisme, be the rithful dome⁸ of God, was smet with a horibil paralisie thorw oute his body. And this veniauns fell upon him on Seynt Thomas day⁹ in Cristmasse; but he deyed not til Seynt Silvestir day.¹⁰ And worthily was he smet on Seynt Thomas day, ageyn whom he had gretely offendid, letting men of that pilgrymage; and conve-

¹ *being.*] Added above the line in the MS. Pub. Lib. It is not found in C.C.C.

² *wright.*] Written in a later hand upon an erasure.

³ *bethought.*] So also in C.C.C. This was originally written "bethou" in the MS. Pub. Lib. The last three letters have been added at a later period.

⁴ *ax.*] Written in a later hand upon an erasure.

⁵ *in token of*] in worschyp and token of. C.C.C.

⁶ *of heresie, the meroure.*] om. C.C.C.

⁷ *norischer.*] Originally written 'norcher,' but altered by a later hand.

⁸ *dome*] hand. C.C.C.

⁹ December 29.

¹⁰ December 31.

niently deied he in Silvestir fest, ageyn whom he had A.D. 1385.
venomously berkid for dotacion of the Church.

In this zere Pope Urbane degraded these cardinales :—^{Troubles in Italy.}
Ser Adam Eston,¹ monk of Norwich, of the title of Saint Cecile ; and the cardinal of Venice,² cardinal of Jene,³ which were worchipful men, and Professors of Divinity. Othir III. cardinales were men of gret⁴ birth and good condiccion. The VII. was cardinal Reatinensis, a Doctoure of Law, on whom⁵ the Pope put defaute of al the conspiracion that he schuld favour the Kyng of Cicile ageyn the Pope. For the Pope had promised many thingis to this King, and nothing fulfillid. But aftir this the Kyng besegid the Pope in a town thei clepe Lucery,⁶ where the Pope was compelled to make pes with him. And so with grete difficulte he fled.

In this same zere fell a contraversie betwix the Kyng and the duke of Lancastir, in so mech that summe of the Kyngis hous had conspired the dukes deth. That aspied, the duke vitailed the castel of Pountfract, and kept him there ; but aftirward,⁷ be mene of the Kingis modir, there was procured pes betwix hem.

In this same zere, at the feste of Seynt Martyn,⁸ was a Parlemt at London, where Ser Robert Ver, erl of Oxforth, was mad markeis of Dulyne, in Erlond ; and Thomas Wodstok, erl of Bokyngham, was mad duke of Gloucester ; his brothir Edmund, erl of Cambridge, was mad duke of York ; Michael at the Pool, than Chauncelere, was mad erl of Suffolk, and graunted of the Kyngis cophir zerly a thousand mark.⁹

¹ *Eston.*] om. C.C.C.

² *cardinal of Venice*] om. C.C.C.

³ *Jene*] Gene. C.C.C.

⁴ *gret*] good. C.C.C.

⁵ *on whom*] of whom. C.C.C.

⁶ *Lucery*] Lucery or Lucerne. C.C.C.

⁷ *aftirward*] sone after. C.C.C.

⁸ November 11.

⁹ *mark*] pownd. C.C.C.

A.D. 1386. In the ten zere, the Kyng of Armenia cam onto Ynglond to trete of pes betwix Frauns and Ynglond; but it avayled neythir partye, for al the avail turned onto him self. For, beside a thousand pound that the Kyng gave him in a smal schip of gold, he mad him letteris patent to receyve every zere a thousand mark. He was put oute of his lond, as he seide, be the Sarasines; and, undir that pretens, he gadered mech good of Kingis¹ and lordis.

The Duke of Lancaster goes to Spain.

In this same zere the duke of Lancastir took his viage into Spayn, to chalenge his rite that longid onto him because of his wif Constauns, which was elder dowtir and eyir to the King of Spayn, Petir. And, because that the Spaynardis were scismatikes, the Pope Urban graunted every man in that viage plener remission of synne that wold go with the duke, or gyve ony good to his viage. As he went toward Spayn, he took the castel of Brest, in Bretayne, and delyveryd it fro the malice of Frenschmen, which had layd there a sege. Fro thens he sayled into the port of Groyne. Of this viage we wil sey more aftir.

Rebellion in Austria.

In this same zere the duke of Ostrich, enny to the Pope Urbane, troubled wrongfully the pilgrimes that went to Rome, constreynd hem to pay grete tribute, to this entent, that men schuld not desire to go to Rome. And, for his puple ros ageyn him in this cause, allegging that it was gret hurt onto hem, he gadered a strength, and killid many of hem. But thei left not² her rebellion; for thei risen ageyn, and killid the duke, and many othir³ lordis.

The French threaten Calais.

This zere come tydannes that the Kyng of Frauns wold besege Calays. Wherfor the King sent thidir Herry Percy the yonger, whom the Scottis clepid Herry

¹ *he seide . . . Kingis.]* Written on an crasure.

² *not]* nat. C.C.C.

³ *othir.]* om. C.C.C.

Hatspore. Anon as he cam thidir, he had a gret jornay A.D. 1386. upon the Picardis, and brout fro hem a gret pray. So was the Kyng of Frauns purpos lettid for that tyme.

In these dayes¹ was it noysed that the Kyng of Frauns was comyng to distroye Ynglond,² with XV. dukes, XXVI. erlis, C. knytes, a cM. men, schippis a M.CC.³ He lay at Slus⁴ fro the Kalendis of August⁵ to the Vigile of Alle Seyntis,⁶ and nevir had wynd. Than had he wynd tyl he was in the myd se; and thoo turned it contrari, and brak many of his schippis or thei cam to londe. Thus was he frustrat⁷ and Ynglond delyveret fro daunger.⁸ In this mene tym thei of Londonne were so⁹ aferd as thou Frauns¹⁰ had be at her wallis: thei broke down the houses that were ny the wallis, and sette up gunnes;¹¹ and mech aray thei made; and al for nought.¹²

In this ty[me]¹³ Michael at the Pool¹⁴ was accused be the Parlement of certeyn poyntis of treson, and deposed fro his office of Chaunceler: but it plesed not the Kyng; for he restored him aftir that to the same office. An than conspired this Mychael the deth of the duke of Glouceter, and of othir lordis, which schuld a deied at a soper in London, had not thei be warned be Richard Exston, than mehir of London.

In the elevene zere of Richard, the erl of Arundel, Richard, and the erl of Notingham, Thomas, went to

The French threaten to invade England.

Michael de la Pole accused of treason.

A.D. 1387. Naval victory over the French.

¹ *these dayes*] the same tyme. C.C.C.

² *to distroye Ynglond*] to distroye all Ynglond. C.C.C.

³ *a M.CC.*] a CC. C.C.C.

⁴ *Slus.*] The first two letters have been erased and altered in a later hand.

⁵ August 1.

⁶ October 31.

⁷ *frustrat*] frustrat of his entend. C.C.C.

⁸ *daunger*] grete drede. C.C.C.

⁹ *so.*] om. C.C.C.

¹⁰ *Frauns*] the King of Frauns. C.C.C.

¹¹ *gunnes.*] The 's' has been added upon an erasure.

¹² *nought.*] Written upon an erasure.

¹³ *ty[me].*] The word is left unfinished at the end of a line.—tyme. C.C.C.

¹⁴ *at the Pool*] de la Pol. C.C.C.

A.D. 1387. the se, for to seke oute the theves. And in the Vigil¹ of the Annuncacion of oure Lady thei had a grete jorney with a nave² of Frenschmen, Flemyngis, Normannes, and Spaynardis. The victorie felle on oure side; for, in that viage, thei took a hundred schippis, in wech thei had nynteen thousand tunnes of wyn. Than remeved thei the sege of Brest, that was newly layd; and there took thei too castellis of tymbyr, wech the Frenschmen had reysid to destruccion of Breste. The on thei brent; the othir left thei in the castelle with the Englisch dwelleris.³ This grete viage was not comendid in the Kyngis hous; for the duk of Erlond, Robert Ver; and the erl of Suffolk, Michael de la Pool; and Simon Burle, and Richard Sturry, enformed the Kyng that it was grete wrong to robbe so good marchauntis.

Disputes
in the
Church.

In that tyme a Frere Carmelite,⁴ cleped Mayster Dys, wech went with the duke of Lancastir into Spayn for reverens of his lord, procured gret graces of the Cort;⁵ amongst wech graces he had powere for to receyve men that thei schuld be chapuleynis of the Pope, with alle the libertes that long thereto. Many men bouthe these graces, and mysused hem. Amongst wech was a Frere Augustyn, thei clepid Petir Patteshul; for, aftir he had that liberte, he felle in the secte of Wiclefistis, and grew to so gret malice, that he sette letteris on Poules dore slaundering his Order and his bretherin on the moost malicious wise.⁶ At this matere the hodid men had grete joy. Hodid men were cleped thanne thoo Lolardis, that wold nevir avale here hood in presens of the Sacrament, of

¹ March 24.

² nave] navy. C.C.C.

³ Englisch dwelleris] Englisch men that dwellid there. C.C.C.

⁴ Carmelite.] C.C.C. Only a

portion of this word, "Carme," is found in the MS. Pub. Lib.

⁵ Cort] Court. C.C.C.

⁶ wise] manner. C.C.C.

whch at that tyme these were the principales;— A.D 1387. William Nevyle, Lodewic Clifforth, Jon Clambowh, Richard Sturry, Thomas Latymer, and, werst of alle,¹ Jon Mountagu; for he reseyyed the Sacrament in the cherch, and fro his mouth² voyded it to his hand, bare it hom, and ete it with his oystres. Sunne write that Laurens de Sancto Martino ded this ded. And of J. Mountagu thei sei he was a gret distroyer of ymages.

In this zere Robert Ver, whom the Kyng had mad duke of Erland, ros in so grete pride of hert, that, ageyn the lawe of God, he refused his wif, a fayre woman, and good, and eke born of grete blood; for Kyng Edward dowtir was hir modyr. The woman whch he weddid aftir this rejeccion cam oute of Bem, a sadelere dourtir; hir name was Lancecrone. The Kyng gaf favoure to this matere; but the lordes were wroth with it, specialy the duke of Gloucester, uncle to the forseid Ysabel, that thoute sumtyme to set remedy in this mater. This was not onknowe to Robert Ver; and therefore be sotil ymaginacion he thoute for distroye the duk of Glouceter. Now was Pase day³ go, at whch tyme this duke Robert had behestid he schuld a be in Erland. For whch cause, that⁴ the lordes among hem schuld not gruch, the Kyng led him into Wales, fere fro his ennyes, whch were the duke of Glouceter, the erles of Arundel, Warwye, Derby, and Bokyngham,⁵ and othir; for these were the lordis that the Kyng hated moost, at the instigation of Michael at the Pool,⁶ Robert Tresilian, justise, Alisaundre Nevyle, bischop of York, and othir many.⁷

Misconduct of De Ver.

The King espouses his cause.

¹ *werst of alle.*] om. C.C.C.

² *fro his mouth.*] om. C.C.C.

³ Easter day fell on April 7 in the year 1387.

⁴ *that*] and that. C.C.C.

⁵ *Bokyngham*] Notyngham. C.C.C.

⁶ *at the Pool*] de la Pole. C.C.C.

⁷ *and othir many*] this Robert Ver, and othir many. C.C.C.

A.D. 1387. Thus the Kyng taried with the duke¹ and Michael in Walis, tyl, as he supposed, the lordes conjecture was sesed; and than cam he with him² onto the Castel of Notyngnam. Thider cleped he to counce alle swech men which were not weel wyllid to the duke of Glouceter and his felauchip.

A.D. 1388. In the XII. 3ere the Kyng, abyding at Notyngnam, wrot to the scryves³ of Ynglond, that no knytes ne burgeys schuld be sent onto the Parlement but swech as the Kyng wold chese. And to this petition was answerd⁴ scharply⁵ that the usage had be that the comones schuld chese the knytes and these⁶ burgeises; and that it was ful hard to put hem fro her liberte.

The King summons certain Judges, to consider the Commission of regency. Than were these justises cleped before the Kyng: Robert Tresilian, principal justise, and Robert Belknap, cheef for the bench, with his felawes,⁷ Jon of⁸ Holt, Roger Fulthorp, William of Borow, knytis and justises. These were charged befor the Kyng upon her feith and ligauns, to answeere to swech poyntis as schuld

The Judges pronounce it illegal. be layde before hem. The first was,—If it were derogacioune to the regalie, that the duke of Gloucetir, with his felauchip, schuld purchace a commission of the Kyng ageyn the Kyngis wil, as it was seid, to make inquisicioune upon the defautes of Michael de la Pool.⁹ Thei answered alle, that it was derogacioune to the regalie. The secund point was,—What thei were worthi that purchased swech a commission. Thei answered,—Thei were worthi to lese here hedis, but if the King wold gyve hem grace.

¹ *the Kyng taried with the duke*] the duke taried with the Kyng. C.C.C.

² *cam he with him*] cam he home with him. C.C.C.

³ *scryves*] schryves. C.C.C.

⁴ *answerd.*] This word is written

on an erasure in the MS. Pub. Lib.

⁵ *scharply*] full scharply. C.C.C.

⁶ *these*] the. C.C.C.

⁷ *with his felawes.*] om. C.C.C.

⁸ *of.*] om. C.C.C.

⁹ *de la Pool*] de la Pole. C.C.C.

The third was answered,—That alle thei that stered the Kyng to that conclusion were worthi that same peyne. Many othir articles were purposed there, upon which the duke of Glouceter, and othir lordis were endited. And the forseid justises seled al this with her seles; and Jon Lokton, serjaunt; Alexaunder of York, Robert of¹ Dulyng, Archbischoffis;² bischop of Dorham; bischop of Chestir; Robert Ver, duke of Erlond; Michael de la Pool,³ erl of Suffolk; Jon Ripon, clerk; Jon Blake, swyere. And aftir this endyment⁴ the Kyng sent unto the most powere of the lond, that thei schuld strength him in his right.⁵

The tydingis of this endytmnt cam to the knowlech of the duke of Glouceter; and he clepid to him the bischop of London, and many othir lordes, and there, befor the bischop, he swore on the Holy Gospel, that it was nevyr his purpos, ne his wil, for to purpos no thing ageyn the welfare of the Kyng, save that he coude not loke meryly on the duke of Yrland, which had so horribly disparaged a lady that was ny cosyng to the Kyng and to him.

And whan the bischop had mad this report to the King, and his hert, in maner, was stered⁶ to benevolens to his uncel, and the othir lordis, Michael de la Pool,³ that stod beside, dreding that, if the duke were reconciled onto the Kyng, it wold bring him onto grete schame, anon he began to reprove the grete rebellion of the duke, and the sotil ymaginaciones ageyn the Kyngis servauntis. To him the bischop

Opposition
of the Duke
of Gloucester.

The Bishop
of London
reproves
De la Pole
before the
King.

¹ *of.*] om. C.C.C.

² *Archbischoffis*] Archbishop.

C.C.C.

³ *de la Pool*] de la Pole. C.C.C.

⁴ *endyment*] endytmnt. C.C.C.

⁵ *strength him in his right.*] These words have been added upon an

erasure, and are apparently written in a later hand.

⁶ *in maner, was stered*] was stered, in manner. C.C.C. The word "stered" has been added above the line in the MS. Pub. Lib.

A.D. 1383. answerd:—"Hold thi pees, thou Michael. It becometh the rite evel to sey swech wordis; thou that art dampned for thi falshed,¹ booth be the lordes and be the Parlement." At this word the Kyng was so wroth, that he comaunded the bischop to voyd fro his presens.

The Duke of Gloucester takes up arms. The bischop told alle this to the duke of Glouceter, and he told it to his felawes; and sone thei alle were gadered with her powere in a wood fast by London, cleped Harnasey.²

The Duke of Ireland gathers forces in the North. Whanne the Kyng wyst that thei were there, he dred mech that gaderyng, and with his Councel took avisament what myte best be do in this mater. Than sent he the duke of Erlond into Lancastir schere,³ and Chestir schere,⁴ to gadir him puple, with wech puple he myte⁵ make resistens ageyn these lordes. That cam onto the lordis eres; and thei, with anothis puple, rood up to Oxenforth. There met thei with this duke of Erlond, and in fayre maner turned al the puple home ageyn to her cuntre. Robert Ver fled anon as he saw these lordes. This puple, or thei went, submitted hem to the duke of Glouceter, and delyveryd him King Richard baner, wech Robert Ver broute hem.

He is defeated in Oxfordshire.

The Duke of Gloucester marches upon London. Than cam these V. lordis with her host⁶ to Londonne, and leid hem aboute London, lich as schuld besege it. The Kyng lay thann in the Toure. And thei of London sent the keyis of the cite to these lordes, seyng that thei were wolkom.

He confers with the King in the Tower. Than sent the Kyng for hem into the Toure, that thei schuld come and telle the cause why thei had

¹ *falshed*] falshod. C.C.C.

² *Harnasey*.] This word is written upon an erasure in the MS. Pub. Lib. In C.C.C. the reading is "Haryngey Park."

³ *schere*] schyr. C.C.C.

⁴ *and Chestir schere*.] om. C.C.C.

⁵ *myte*.] This word has been altered, by the insertion above the line of the letters 'gh,' into 'myghte,' but evidently by a comparatively late hand.

⁶ *with her lost*.] om. C.C.C.

rered swech a powere. The duke of Gloucetir had the wordis :—"Sovereign Lord, ye schal undirstand that we be, and schul be, onto you as trew ligemen as ony be in youre lond. But the cause of oure commoyon is, that certeyn malefactoris, which be evyr hid undir your proteccioune, be not correcte aftir the desire of youre Lordis and youre Comounes." A.D. 1388.

Than the Kyng graunted hem to set a Parlement, in which alle these thingis schuld be correcte. Whanne this was graunted, Michael de la Pool¹ took a schip in Humbir, and sailed into Frauns, and there he deyed. Robert Ver sailed into Midelborow, and cam nevir hom. Alexaundir Nevyle deied at Dunbar, in Scotlond. Parliament is summoned.

At the Parlement these men were condempned to dyvers prisonis :—Simon Burle, William Helman, Nicholas Dagworth, Jon Golofir, knytis of the Kingis hous : Jon Clifforth, prest ; Nicholas Slake, clerk, were condempned to the Castelle of Notingam. Jon Beauchamp, steward of the Kingis hous ; Thomas Tryvet, Jon Salesbury, knytis ; Jon Lincolnne, clerk, were assined to Dovyre. James Beverles,² knyte, Richard Mutforth, clerk, onto Bristow. Some of the Judges, and others, are condemned to imprisonment.

Alle these folowing were swore that thei schuld not com in the Kingis hous tyl thei had leve be the Parlement,—Jon Fordham, bischop of Doram ; frere Thomas Russoc, of the Dominices, bischop of Chestir, and Confessoure to the Kyng ; the Lordis Souch, Lovel, Burnel, Beauchamp, Camuse, and Clifforth.³ And these ladies,—the lady Moyne, the lady Pownynges, the lady Molenys. Others are forbidden to approach the King.

¹ *de la Pool*] de la Pole. C.C.C.

² *Beverles*] Beverle. C.C.C.

³ *The Lordis Souch, Lovel, Burnel, Beauchamp, Camuse, and Clifforth*.

forth] These Lordis,—Lord Souch, Lord Lovel, Lord Burnell, Lord Beauchamp, Lord Camuse, and Lord Clifforth. C.C.C.

A.D. 1388.
The Bishop
of Chester
is exiled
into Ire-
land.

This Thomas Russok was sent to no prison, but cleped before the juges, and condempned gilty to these evel lederis of the Kyng in his yong age; and because he was a bischop, and men had not herd that ony bischop schuld be in prison, therfor the Court voyded, and he sood stille at the barre. Sone aftir cam a knyte, and bad the bischop go to his in. For aftir that he was exiled into Yrlond.

The King
renews his
oath.

In this Parlement the lordes desired of the Kyng to make his sacramental oth byfore the puple, be cause the oth whsch he had mad before was in his childhod. And so ded the Kyng, and all the lordis and states of the Parlement mad here new othis to be trewe ligemen to her Kyng.

Naval suc-
cesses of
the Earl of
Arundel.

Aftir the feste of Pentecost,¹ the erl of Arundel, Richard, was mad amyrel of the se; and IIII. score schippis of oure ennyes he took, or brent; and fewe men were left o lyve that were in hem. Thanne took he these yles, Bas,² Us,³ Re,⁴ Lemustre,⁵ Rochel,⁶ Olin, and Olorum,⁷ where the lawes of the se were mad.

Parliament
at Cam-
bridge;
at which
certain
Statutes
are ap-
pointed.

Aftir the fest of Nativite of oure Lady⁸ was a Parlement at Cambrigge, in which Parlement were mad many⁹ statutes,—Of servauntis heres;¹⁰ Of open beggeris, that thei schuld not begge, but in the townes where thei dwelle; Of bering of armoure, not with- outen grete cause; Of playes unlawful,¹¹ that non schuld be used but schotyng: and the stapil schuld

¹ Whit Sunday fell on May 17 in the year 1388.

² *Bas*] the yle of Bas. C.C.C.

³ *Us*] the yle of Us. C.C.C.

⁴ *Re.*] om. C.C.C.

⁵ *Lemustre*] the yle of Le Mustre. C.C.C.

⁶ *Rochel.*] om. C.C.C.

⁷ *Olin, and Olorum*] the yles Olin and Olorum. C.C.C.

⁸ September 8.

⁹ *many*] om. C.C.C.

¹⁰ *heres*] hyr. C.C.C.

¹¹ *unlawful.*] This word has been added above the line, and in a later hand.

be remeved fro Mydilborow to Caleys: and that no prest schuld purchace no benefice at Rome withoute leve of the Kyng.¹ In this tyme Ser Thomas Tryvet in the Kyngis presens, betwix Bernwelle and Cambridge, with a falle fro his hors, brake his bowelis and deyid.

In the XIII. zere of this King, the Kyng sodeynly cleped his houshold togidir, and inquired of hem what age he was of. And sum saide XX.; sum saide XXII. Than saide the Kyng:—"Sith I am of sufficient age, it is not wel that my condicione schuld be worse than othir that dwelle in my lond. I am, as² ze sey, of sufficient age to governe my lordis, and my puple. Before this tyme I have lyved undir governaunce: now will I take the governauns upon me."

And anon he comanded the chauncelere to resigne the sel. And forth anon he took the sel to Sere William Wikkam, bischop of Wynchester; and mad alle newe officeres. The duke of Glouceter, and the erl of Warwyk he remeved fro his Councelle, and pulled in othir that plesed bettir his yze.

In this same tyme flatereris³ that were aboute the King told the Kyng that the duke of Glouceter had gadered a gret hoost to destruccione of the Kyng, and his frendis. The Kyng sent aftir the duke, and there was provyd fals al that evir was seyde. And whan the duke began to declare his innocens, to confusion and schame of hem that stood in the Kyngis presens, the Kyng prayed the duke, for al the love that was betwix hem, that he schuld hold his pes.

In this same zere, at the fest of Seynt Jon Baptiste,⁴ was take a trews betwix Frauns and Ynglond; and both Kyngis swore that it schuld be kept III. zere.

A.D. 1388.

A.D. 1389.
The King claims the liberties of the throne.

He makes William of Wykham his Chancellor.

The Duke of Gloucester is falsely accused to the King.

A three years' truce concluded with France.

¹ and the stapil of the Kyng.] om. C.C.C.

² as.] om. C.C.C.

³ flatereris] flateris. C.C.C.

⁴ June 24.

A.D. 1389. In this tyme were many miracules do at Hely, and
 Miracles at Ely and elsewhere. Bridlington; and fast by Wymundam, at a crosse
 which thei clepe Westwade.

Death of Michael de la Pole. This zere deyed Mychael at the Pool,¹ in the
 cyte of Paris.

The Pope alters the calculation of the year of Jubilee. The followers of Wiclif increase. And this same zere Urbane, the Pope, ordeyned
 that the Jubile schuld be broute fro L. zere onto
 XXXIII., aftir Cristis age.

In this tyme the disciples of Wicief grew in so
 grete erreure, that her prestis took upon hem for to
 sacre prestis. Thei saide that every prest hath as
 grete powere as the Pope. Alle² this erreure began
 first in the diocyse of Salesbury. Thei prechid openly
 ageyn pilgrimage, and specialy Walsingham, and the
 rode of Northdore.³ The bischoppis of this lond saide
 right nowt to this mater, but kepte hem in here
 houses, and opened no mouth to berk ageyn these
 erroneouse doggis.

Death of Pope Urban. In this zere deyid Pope Urbane.

Boniface IX., Pope. Return of the Duke of Lancaster. And aftir him was intronized Bonifacius the IX.

In the beginning of Novembir, this zere, Ser Jon,
 Duke of Lancastir, that had be in Gyan and Spayn
 III. zere, cam hom, saved fro many pereles. For
 many of his men in Spayn, for hungir, and cold, and
 poverte, fled fro him onto the Frensch party, which
 were hired into Spayn, to help his enmy the Kyng of
 Castille. And the Frensch men receyved hem as her
 bretherin, and refreschid hem in al goodly maner.
 The duke, whan he had aspied the miseri of his
 hoost, with wepyng teres he cried to God, praying
 Him of His counfort. And oure Lord, That nevir forsakith⁴
 hem that be desolat, sent him redy counfort.
 For his adversarie, the Kyng of Castile, towchid only

¹ *at the Pool*] at the Pole. C.C.C. | ³ *Northdore*] Nordor.

² *Alle*] and. C.C.C.

⁴ *forsakith*] forsok. C.C.C.

be oure Lord, sent onto him embassiatouris for to A. D. 1389.
 trete for¹ pes. Than were thei thus acordid, that the
 son of the Kyng of Castile schuld wedde the doutir
 of the duke and dame Custauns,² which Cunstauns
 was doutir to King Petir of Spayn. And the childirn
 of hem II. schuld be eyeres of Spayn. And if there
 come no frute of hem too, than schuld the heritage
 remayne to the duke son of York, which duke was
 brothir to the duke of Lancastir, and had³ weddid
 the yonger doutir of that same⁴ Petir, Kyng of Spayne.
 These covauntis were confermed with writing, and
 a grete summe of gold geven⁵ to the duke, and let-
 teris mad for to receyve, his lyve and his duchesse
 lyve, eviry zere, xM. pound.

In this same zere, Jon Hasting, erl of Penbrok, Accidental death of the Earl of Pembroke.
 in justing in the presens of the Kyng, was wounded
 to the deth. He that smet him hite Ser Jon Seint
 Jon. It was seid of that kynrod, that fro that tyme
 of Eymere of Valauns, which was on of the juges
 that sat on the deth of Thomas of Lancaster, onto
 this Jon, that there was nevir erl of Penbrok that
 saw his fader.

And this same zere was Thomas of Lancastir ca- Canonization of Thomas Earl of Lancaster.
 nonized: for it was seid comounly that he schuld
 nevir be canonzied onto the tyme that alle the juges
 that sat upon him were ded, and al her issew.

In the XIII. zere⁶ Bonifacius the IX. ordeyned that A. D. 1390.
 the fest of the Visitacioune of oure Lady⁷ schuld be
 saide of alle Cristen men.

¹ *for.*] om. C.C.C.

² *Custauns*] Constauns. C.C.C.

³ *had.*] om. C.C.C.

⁴ *same.*] om. C.C.C.

⁵ *geven*] gove. C.C.C. This word has apparently also been "gove" in the MS. Pub. Lib. The second letter, in the latter MS., has been altered by an erasure, and the con-

traction for 'n' at the end of the word has been evidently added at a later period.

⁶ *zere*] zere of Richard. C.C.C. The words "the XIII. zere" are written on an erasure in the MS. Pub. Lib., the last word having been added above the line.

⁷ July 2.

A.D. 1390. In this 3ere fel gret distauns betwix the Kyng and the cite of London; for thei wold not lend him a thousand pound. And the Kyng prived hem of her libertes, and ordeyned that thei schuld no meyhir have, but a wardeyne, wech was first Edmund Dalyngrig; and aftir him, Baldewyn Radyngton.¹ Than payed thei grete good to have her liberte ageyn.

Disputes between the King and the citizens of London.

Madness of the King of France. This 3ere the Kyng of Frauns fel in a frenesi; and the cause was, as it is saide, for an ontrewre bataile wech he rered ageyn the duke of Bretayn. And alle his lyf, as long as the wedir was hote, his seknes cesed nevyr: in wynter, and in cold, it greved not mech.

Death of Sir Rob. de Vere. In this same 3ere deyed Robert Ver in Lovayn, sumtyme duke of Erlond, now desolat and pore.

And in this 3ere, Ser Adam, munk of Norwich, and cardinal, that was deposed be Urbane the Pope, now was restored be Bonifas, his successoure. It is seid comounly that this Urbane was a very tiraunt; and this cardinal lettid him mech of his wrong desire; and for this cause, and non othir, he deposed this Adam, and put him in prison; for this was his open confession, whan he schuld deye. At instauns of this cardinal Adam, the Pope Bonifas² mad a declaracion upon the plenar remission that is graunted men be certeyn indulgens, that this remission is not verily had, though a man be schryve, in many pereles, til his last ende at his deth.

Expedition of the Earl of Derby into Prussia. In this 3ere Ser Herry, erl of Derby, sailed into Prus, where, with help of the Marchale of Prus, and of a Kyng that hite Witot, he ovyream the Kyng of Lettow, and mad him for to fle. Thre of his dukes he took, and foure dukes he killid, with many lordes and knytis, and swieris mo than thre hundred.

¹ *Radyngton*] Dadyngton. C.C.C. | ² *Bonifas*.] om. C.C.C.

In this zere the Kyng of Frauns sent worchipful men into Ynglond to have a perpetual pes; and that it schuld be the more ferme and stabil, it was desired that the Kyngis schuld speke togider in sum place ny be Caleys. This was graunted, and therefor King Richard sent to alle the abbeyes of this lond to purvey him grete hors, and to lend him mony, to this jornay. Thei that were messengeris saide it was convenient that religious men, with her goodis, schuld help to swech tretis of pes. The hors that were asked of abeyes schuld be in pris XX libr. The lone was asked no lesse than¹ L. mark.

A.D. 1390.
Arrangements made for renewing the truce with France.

In these dayes was proclamacion, be consent of the Kyng, that everi benefised man that was in the Cort of Rome schuld be at hom in the fest of Seynt Nicholace.² This cry stoynd gretly the Court, and caused that the Pope sent an abbot to the Kyng brynging swech message. First, he commendid the Kyng of his feith³ and treuth, that he held evir with the Cherech ageyn the Antipope, wech Antipope was gretly supported be the Kyngis of Frauns and of Spayne. Than saide he, that the Pope merveyled mech⁴ of certeyn statutes wech were mad in this lond ageyn the liberte of the Cherech; and for the Pope supposed that it was not the Kyngis wil, therefor he sent his messagere to stere the Kyng that swech statutes schuld be abrogat wech be ageyn the liberte of Holy Cherech, specially these two, "*Quare impedit*," and "*Premunire facias*." Also, he notified onto the Kyng that the Antipope and the Kyng of Frauns be thus accordid, that the seid Kyng of Frauns, with help of the duke of Burgony, and othir, schul set

The King recalls English benefised clergy from the Court of Rome.

The Pope's message to the King.

¹ *The lone was asked no lesse than*] The lone that was asked was no lesse than. C.C.C.

² December 6.

³ *of his feith*] of feith. C.C.C.

⁴ *mech*] sor. C.C.C.

A.D. 1390, the Antipope in the sete at Rome; and the same Antipope schal make the Kyng of Frauns emperoure; and othir dukes he schal endewe¹ in the lordchippis of Itaile. Also, he enformed the King what perel schuld falle if the Antipope and the Kyng² were thus acorded, and the Kyng of Frauns emperoure,—he schuld be that wey challenge the dominion of Ynglond. Therfor the Pope counceleth the King, that he schal make no pes with the Kyng of Frauns but on this condicion, that the King of Frauns schal favoure the opinion of the trewe Pope, and suffir non of his puple to fite ageyn him. These and many othir thingis were put in delay til the next Parlement, which was at Halowmesse.³ And as for promociiones of hem that dwelled at Rome, it wold not be graunted; but, for favoure of the Pope, thei graunted him his provysiones til the nexte Parlement. Othir materes were put in avisament.

A.D. 1391.
A truce
concluded
with France
for one
year.

In the XV. 3ere of this Kyng, the duke of Lancastir sailed into Frauns, to trete with the King of Frauns of this final pes. And he and the bischop of Dorham were led fro Caleys onto the cite Ambianensis with a thousand hors of Englischmen, at the costis of the Kyng of Frauns. Whan the treti was do thei cam hom ageyn, and browt with hem treus for o 3ere, that in this tyme men myte be avysed whethir it was more necessary to have werr or pes. And for this mater was gadered a Councel at Staunforth, where was no more do, but that thei consented to this truse.

The truce
ratified at
Stamford.

The Duke
of Glou-
cester is
sent into
Ireland.

In this 3ere was the duke of Glouceter sent into Erlond, for reformacion of the cuntre, of which cuntre

¹ *he schal endewe, &c.*] he schal mak gret lordes, and endewe, &c. C.C.C.

² *and the Kyng.*] om. C.C.C.

³ November 1.

the King had mad him duke. And anon as he was absent, his enmyes in the Kyngis hous cried on the Kyng to clepe him ageyn. It was perel, as thei seide,¹ for making of rebelles in that wilde lond. A.D. 1391.

In the XVI. zere of this Kyng was a Parlement at Wynchester, sone aftir Cristmasse, where was graunted a gret summe of good for the expensis of the dukes Lancaster and Glouceter, that schuld go into Frauns. A.D. 1392.
Parliament
at Win-
chester.

In that same zere the Kyng of Frauns daused in his halle with IIII. knites, and was arayed lich a wodwous, having a streyt cote, dippid in rosyn and pich. And sodeynly, with touching of a torch, the cote was on fire, and he had brent, had not a lady rysen, and pulled him oute of the dauns. It was seide that this was the ymaginacion of his brothir, wech desired to be Kyng. The King
of France
narrowly
escapes
being burnt
to death.

In this zere the Bank and the Chauncehy was translated fro London to York; summe sayd for hate that lordes had to London; summe said for favoure of York, for the archbischop of that se was Chauncelere. But this novelte lastid not longe, for it went sone to London ageyn. The citi-
zens of
London are
deprived of
their char-
ters, but
only for a
short time.

In this same zere Ser Alfrede Ver² was mad erl of Oxenforth. Sir Aubrey
de Vere.

In this zere Ser William Scrop bouthe the ylde of Eubony, with the crowne, of Ser William Mountagw, erl of Salesbury: for he that is lord of this yle may were a crowne. This yle stant betwix Ynglond and Yrlond. The name is now the Ile of Man. Sir Wil-
liam Scrope
buys the
lordship of
the Isle of
Man.

In this zere the town of Cherborgh³ turned ageyn to the Kyng of Navern; for it⁴ was laid to wedde for certeyn zesis to Kyng Richard for iiM. pound. Loss of
Cherbourg.

¹ as thei seide,] as thei seide, that he schuld go. C.C.C.

² Ser Alfrede Ver] Ser Albred

Ver. C.C.C.

³ Cherlorgh] Cherborow. C.C.C.

⁴ for ii] whech. C.C.C.

A.D. 1393. In the XVII. zere,¹ in the Octave of Seynt Hil-
 The Duke of Lancas- lari,² was a Parlement at London, where fel a gret
 ter accuses the Earl of Arundel of rebellion. strif betwix the duke of Lancastir and the erl of Arundel. He bare the erl on hand that he ros with a gret meny ageyn the pes in Chestir schere, in his castel cleped Holt, to meynten also certeyn rebelles. The erl said "Nay" herto. And so be³ menes was had pes.

A four years' truce with France.

Aboute the fest of Seynt Jon Baptiste⁴ the same⁵ duke of Lancastir cam ageyn fro Frauns, bringing with him trews for foure zere, and consent of the Frensch Kyng, that alle Scottis, where evyr⁶ thei dwelt, schuld be browt onto the obediens of the King of Ynglond, as thei owe⁷ of rite.

Death of the Duchess of Lancaster;

In the same tyme that the duke was in Frauns, deyed his wif dam Constauns, doutir to Petir, Kyng of Spayn, a woman ful blessed and devoute.⁸

Mary Countess of Derby; Queen Anne, of Bohemia, and Isabel Duchess of York.

Soon aftir deied Mari, cuntesse of Derby.

And sone aftir that deied qwen Anne, buried at Westminster.

Death of Sir John Hakewood. Irish settlers in England required to return to their own land.

Eke this zere⁹ deyed dame¹⁰ Ysabelle, duchesse of York, doutir to Kyng Petir of Spayn.

And Ser Jon Hakwod,¹¹ the nobil knyte, moost named in manhod and werre.

In the month of Auguste was it proclamed thorowoute Ynglond, that alle Erischmen be at hom, in her owne lond, in the fest of Nativite of oure Lady,¹² in peyne of lesing of her¹³ hed. It was proved be expe-

¹ zere] zere of Richard. C.C.C.

² January 20.

³ And so be, &c.] Aftir mech strif wer found menes of pes. C.C.C.

⁴ June 24.

⁵ same.] om. C.C.C.

⁶ where evyr] where so evyr. C.C.C.

⁷ owe] awzete. C.C.C.

⁸ and devoute] and full devoute. C.C.C.

⁹ this zere] in the same zere. C.C.C.

¹⁰ dame.] om. C.C.C.

¹¹ Hakwod] Haukwod. C.C.C.

¹² September 8.

¹³ of lesing of her.] These words are written on an erasure in the MS. Pub. Lib.

riens that there were com to Ynglond so many Erisch- A.D. 1393.
men that the Erisch cuntre, wech longeth to the
King of Ynglond, was so voyded fro his dwelleris
that the wilde Erisch were com in, and had domina-
nacioune of al that cuntre. And, more ovyr, it was
noted, that in Kyng Edward tyme the Thirde, whan
he had set there his bank, his juges, and his chekyr,
he received eviry zere xxxM. pound: and now the
Kyng Richard was fayn to paye zeryly to defens of
the same cuntre xxxM. mark.

In this zere,¹ in the XXI. day of Aprile, was that Birth of
Frere bore wech mad these Annotaciones. Capgrave.

And in the same zere Kyng Richard went into The King
Erland, with the duke of Glouceter, and erles March, goes into
Notingham, and Ruthland. Many of the Erisch lordis Ireland at
wold ha² lettid his comyng; but her power was ovyr Lady Day.
weyk. Ther was he fro the Nativite of oure Lady³
onto Esterne.⁴ And in that tyme were sent onto
him, be the clergi of this lond, the archbishop of
York and the bischop of London, praying him that he
wold come hom ageyn to oppresse the malice of
Lollardis. For thei laboured sore to take away alle
the possessiones of the Cherch, and affir to distroye
alle the lawes that were mad to favoure of the
Cherch. Whan the Kyng herd this, he hastid him in
al goodly maner to com hom ageyn.

In the XVIII. zere the Kyng held his Parlement A.D. 1394.
at Dulyn,⁵ and thidir com alle the lordes that had Parliament
mad subjeccion onto him. held at
Dublin.

¹ *In this zere, &c.*] Here, in the margin, again occurs the private mark of the Author of the present Chronicle, of which we have given a facsimile at the end of the Dedication, page 4. In this, however,

and some other instances, it wants the lower part.

² *wold ha*] would a. C.C.C.

³ September 8.

⁴ Easter Day fell on April 19 in the year 1394.

⁵ *Dulyn*] Dublyn. C.C.C.

A.D. 1394. And in that same tyme, Edmund, duke of York, The Duke of York holds a Parliament in London. Keper of Ynglond, held a Parlement at London; to which Parlement cam the duke of Gloucetir fro Yrlond, expressing the Kyngis costis in Yrlond: and his legacion was so acceptabil, that the clergy graunted him a dyme, and the lay fe¹ a fiftene.

The Lolards. In this tyme the Lolardis set up scrowis at Westminster and at Poules, with abhominable accusaciones of hem that long to the Cherch, which sounded in destruccioune of the Sacramentis, and of statutes of the Cherch.² The meyteyneris of the puple that were so infect were these:—Richard Story, Lodewik Clifforth, Thomas Latymer, Jon Mountagw.³ Thei were principal instructouris of heretikes. The Kyng, whan he had conceyved the malice of these men, he cleped hem to his presens, and snybbed hem; forbad hem eke thei schuld no more meynnten no swech materes. Of Richard Story he took a hooth;⁴ for he swore on a book that⁵ he schuld nevyr meynnten no swech opionies. And aftir this hooth⁶ the Kyng saide,—“And I swere here onto the, If evyr thou breke thin ooth, thou schal deye a foul deth.” Thei that were gilty in this mater withdrow gretly her oterauns of malys.

Legend. In this zere a ymage upon a crosse appered in the eyir above the stepil cleped Laudunensis, in Frauns. And this apparicion lastid half a houre, that alle men mite se it.

Troubles at Rhodes. And in the same zere, a hethen prince, cleped Morettus, with his cursed puple, III. hundred thousand and L. thousand, faut ageyn the Maistir of Rodis; and, thorw the myte of oure Lord, he lost of his puple

¹ *lay fe*] lay fee. C.C.C.

² *which sounded the Cherch.*] om. C.C.C.

³ *Mountagw*] Mountagew. C.C.C.

⁴ *hooth*] oth. C.C.C.

⁵ *on a book that*] on a booke an oth that. C.C.C.

⁶ *hcoth*] hoth. C.C.C.

a hundred thousand. Than asayed he to fite in schippis; and there eke was he put to grete rebuke. And in the same tyme the emperoure of Constantinople killid a gret part of his host, which had be-segid the same cyte. A.D. 1394.

In this zere, William, bischop¹ of Cauntirbury, havynge no consideracion what cost the cherchis in his province had bore, paying² a subsidi to the Kyng eviry zere, yet³ gat he bulles fro the Court to have IIIId. of the pound, both of exempt and not exempt. Many that loved pes payed. And summe mad apeel in this matere. But the ende of al this strif was, the deth of William, which folowed sone.

Grievous
taxation of
the clergy.

In this zere, in the month of Novembir, Kyng Richard sent aftir the body of Robert Ver, and beried it at Coln. And there was he, and the archbisshop of Cauntirbury.

The body
of Robert
de Vere is
buried at
Cologne.

In the XIX. zere, the duke of Lancastir, whom the Kyng had mad duke of Gyan, cam hom to Ynglond, compelled be the King, no consideracion had at the costis which he mad there to gete him pees and frendchip. He cam hom at the fest of Cristis Nativite, onto the King haldyng that fest at Langle. He was receyved in chere outward, as a frend; but not in hert, as he supposed. Wherfor he took leve of the Kyng, and rood onto Lyncolnne, where Katerine Swynforth dwelled that tyme. And sone aftir he weddid the same woman, ageyn the opinion of many men. Of this woman cam many childirn, which were aftir legitimat; so semeth it that thei were bore befor this mariage.

Recall of
the Duke
of Lancas-
ter.

Catherine
Swinford.

In this zere the Pope wrote speciali to the Kyng for these Lolardis, tretouris to God and to the Kyng.

The Pope
prays the
King to
punish the
Lollards.

¹ *bischop*] archbishop. C.C.C.

² *paying.*] om. C.C.C.

³ *yet*] ;it. C.C.C.

A.D. 1395. In his letteris he prayed the Kyng that he schuld be redy to punche al thoo whom the bischoppis declared for heretikes. Othir bullis sent he, in wech was conteyned that alle maner religious men that dwelt fro her Ordir, undir pretens of swech graces as thei clepe Capellains honoris, that thei schuld be compelled to kepe her religion. This plesed wel the IIII. Ordres of Mendinauntis; for thei pulled hom many a man that was of¹ ful evel reule.²

Conference
between
the Kings
of England
and France.

In this tyme the Kyngis of Frauns and of Ynglond mette togidir fast by Caleys, and there picchid here tentis. And, before ony treti, both Kyngis were swore for hem and alle her frendis that VIII. dayes befor this treti, and VIII. dayes aftir, there schuld no man o neithir side harme othir be no manere, ne no weye.

The truce
is renewed.

In the XVI. day of Octobir the Kyng of Ynglond rood fro Caleys onto Gynes,³ and with him the duke of Barry, that was sent to Kaleys to receive the Kingis oth.

In the morow the Kyngis met in the feld. And these Frensch lordes rood with the Kyng of Ynglond, the duke of Barry, the duke of Burgonie, the duke of Auriensis, the duke of Borboune, the erl Sancer, Vicount de Meleyn, the bischop of Velaniensis,⁴ and the lord Bussi. And on the othir part, with the Kyng of Frauns, rood the duke of Lancastir, the duke of Gloucetir, the erl of Derby, erl of Ruthland, erl of Notingham, and erl of Northumbirlond. In this feld these to Kyngis had her treti; and in that place where thei tretid thei were acorded that a chapel schuld be mad at the costis of hem both, and it schuld be clepid Nostre Domine de Pace. In the

¹ *of.*] om. C.C.C.

² *reule*] reuled. C.C.C.

³ *ont*] *Gynes.*] om. C.C.C.

⁴ *Velaniensis*] *Relaniensis.* C.C.C.

fest of Simund and Jude¹ thei were swore to kepe cer- A.D. 1304.
teyn articulles which were purposed and wrytin.

And aftir that the Kyng of Yngland praid the King of Frauns to dyner the next² day. Helia-
nore, the doutir to the King of Frauns, was browt to Kyng Richard tent, and there hir fadir gave hir
to the same Kyng. He thankid hir fadir, and kissid the mayde, and comendid hir to the duchesses
of Lancastir and Gloucetir, and cuntesses of Huntyng- don and Stafforth, and othir ladies, for to lede hir
to Kaleys. Sche was ful scarsly VIII. zere of age, but sche broute oute of Frauns XII. chares ful
of ladies and domicelles. Thus went the Kyngis to mete. The Kyng of Frauns sat on the rite hand; and alle
the corses of mete were servid aftir the gise of his cuntre, al in o disch. The Kyng of Ynglond was
served in many dischis, aftir his use. Aftir mete the Kyng of Ynglond led the Kyng of Frauns on his
weye, kissid him, and toke leve.³ In this receyving Richard spent iiiC.M. mark.⁴

This zere deyed Maistir William Courtue.

And in his stede Thomas Arundel was bischop of Cauntirbury.

In the XX. zere of Richard was a Parlemt at London, where the duke of Lancastir purchased a
legittimacion for the childyrn that he had begoten of dame Katerine Swynforth. And in this Parlemt
Ser Thomas Beuforth, on of thoo childirn, was mad erl of Somirsete.

In this same tyme, the Kyng, ageyn alle the othis that he had mad, cleped ageyn oute of Yrlond thoo
Justises which were exiled be the Parlemt, and be his consent.

Thomas Arundel is made Abp. of Canter-
bury.

A.D. 1396.
Legitimiza-
tion of the
children of
the Duke of
Lancaster.

The exiled
Judges are
recalled by
the King.

¹ October 29.

² *the next*] in the next. C.C.C.

³ *toke leve*] toke his leve. C.C.C.

⁴ *In this . . . mark.*] om. C.C.C.

A.D. 1396. Rumour that the King was elected to be Emperor.

In this tyme eke risen tydingis in this lond that the Kyng was chose emperoure, for whечh cause the Kyng mad no gaderingis and no taliages than evir he ded before. There was no cyte, no town, no prelate, lord, knyte, or marchaunt, but thei mote lende the Kyng mony.

Arrest of the Duke of Gloucester,

In this same zere, whan men supposed alle pes and rest to be had, soдеynly the Kyng brak oute with privy malice, whечh he had long born, and ded his officeres arestin at Plasche, in Essex,¹ his unцeil the duke of Gloucetir, and streite sent him to Caleys. The erl of Warwik, the same day that he had dynd with the Kyng, and the Kyng had hite him his "good Lordchip," was arestid and put in prison. The erl of Arundel was arested and sent to the Ilde of Wite. And, that there schuld be no grucching in the puple for this maner doying, he ded proclame thorow the rem, that it was not for eld treson, but for newe.

and the Earls of Warwick,

and Arundel.

And sone aftir, at Notingham, alle these lordes were endited.

The names of their accusers.

These were the lordis assined be the Kyng, that schuld accuse hem in the next Parlement:—Ser Edward, erl of Ruthland; Ser Thomas Mounbray, erl Marchale; Ser Thomas Holland, erl of Kent; Ser Jon Holland, erl of Huntingdon; Ser Thomas Beuforth, erl of Somirsete; Ser Jon Mountagew, erl of Salesbury; Thomas, lord Spenser, and William Scrop, Chaumbyrleyn.

The King anticipates danger.

In this tyme the Kyng, because he dred conspiracion of puple, sent into Chestirschire for baretores and riseris, that thei schuld com and have the keeping of his² body.

¹ in *Esscx.*] om. C.C.C.

| ² *his*] the Kynges. C.C.C.

At the Nativite of oure Lady¹ was a Parlement A.D. 1396. Parliament in London. Cancelling of all pardons granted in the matter of the commission of regency. at London, and thidir cam many lordis with gret aray. In that Parlement the grettest spekeris were thre proud² coveytous men,—Jon Bussy, William Bagot, and Thomas Grene. These thre with grete clamour cried that swech chartouris of pardon which were graunted before schuld be revoked. And to this mater both the clergy and the lay fe³ consented, havynge no consideracion whi it was don. The archbischop Thomas took leve to be absent o day, praying the Kyng that there schuld no thing be concluded in his absens. And notwithstanding that the Kyng hite him Banishment of the Abp. of Canterbury. this, he was exiled the next day that, up peyn of his hed, he schuld not abide in the lond lenger than VIII. wekis. And in this mene tyme the King sent privily to the Court, that Roger Walden, Treserere, schuld obteyne the benefice. But within a litil tyme he was accused of certeyn crym, and refused.

In the day of Seint Mathew⁴ was Richard Arundel The Earl of Arundel is beheaded. condemned to be ded as a tretoure, save the Kyng pardoned him of alle othir circumstauns, save lesing of his hed. He myte not be excused be his chartour that was graunted him. Whan he cam to the place there he schuld deye he chaunged no chere, but took the swerd fro him that schuld smyte, and felt if it were scharp, and seyde, "It is scharp inow; do thi dede.⁵ I forgive the my deth." With o strok his hed went of. And a Frere Augustin,⁶ cleped Fekenham,⁷ bare it hom in his lap. His othir bretherin bare hom the body onto the Covent.

¹ September 8.

² *proud.*] om. C.C.C.

³ *lay fe*] lay fee. C.C.C.

⁴ September 21.

⁵ *do thi dede.*] om. C.C.C.

⁶ *Augustin*] Austin. C.C.C.

⁷ *Fekenham.*] The MS. C.C.C. here adds:—"Mayster of Divinite."

A.D. 1396.
Remorse
of the
King.

Aftir his deth the King was tormented with dredful dremes, that he myte not slepe. Eke he thoute evyr that a schadow of a man walkid before him. More ovyr this grevid him, that the comoun puple talked that he was a martir, and that his hed was growe ageyn to his bodi. For these causes, in the tent day aftir his sepulture, at the X. houre at even, the Kyng sent certeyn dukes and erles to delve up the body, and make a frere for to go betwix the hed and the body. And with this dede the Kyng was more qwiet. But for al this, he comaunded the wax aboute his grave and clothis and othir aray to be take away, and to leve the grave desolate.

Arrest and
exile of the
Earl of
Warwick.

Aftyr his deth was the erl of Warwik arested. And gwanne thei inqwired¹ of him what was his entent for to gadere so mech puple to ride with the duke of Gloucetir, the man, seing who Arundel was ded, and he endited of treson, was a knowe, as thei seid. For wech confession the King gave him lif, and exiled him to prison in the Ylde of Man.

The Duke
of Gloucester
secretly
murdered
at Calais.

Aftir this, because men thoute it was not the Kyngis worchip that his uneil schuld be slayn openly, for favoure of the puple, wech loved him; for this cause the Kyng comaunded the erl Marchale that he schuld be privyly slayn. So be that mannes servauntis he was slayn at Caleys, oppressed betwix to fedir bedis. Than mad the King to crye, that this Parlement schuld be joined tyl aftir Cristmasse, and thanne² ended at Schrouesbury.

A.D. 1397.
The King
obtains
certain
privileges
of the Par-
liament.

In the XXI. zere of Richard, in that same Parlement, the Kyng procured ful sotilly that, be the consent of alle the statis of the Parlement, that the praiere of certeyn peticionis wech were porrect in the Parlement,

¹ *thei inqwired.*] These words
have been added in the margin of
the MS. Pub. Lib. They form part
of the text of C.C.C.
² *thanne.*] om. C.C.C.

nite be determined be certeyn persones, VII. or VIII. A.D. 1397. aftir the Parlement was do.

This graunted, the Kyng put in his stile "Prince of Chestir." And thanne mad he certeyn dukes;—the erl of Derby, duk of Herforth; erl Marchale, duke of¹ Norfolk; erl Rutland, duke of Albemarle; erl of Kent,² duke of Suthrey; erl of Huntingdon, duke of Excetir; the cuntesse of Norfolk, duchesse of the same;³ the erl of Somirsete, markeis of Northfolk; the lord Spenser, erl of Gloucetir; the lord Nevile, erl of Westmorlond; Ser William Scrop, erl of Wiltshere; Ser Thomas Percy, erl of Wicetir. And to these lordes gave he mech of the lifod of the duke of Gloucetir, erl of Warwik, and erl of Arundel.

He makes the County of Chester a Principality, and grants higher titles to several of the Nobles.

He purchased eke bullis of the Pope, whеч confirmed al that was do in the Parlement; and grete censuris were there ageyn alle that schuld breke hem.

The Acts of this Parliament are confirmed by the Pope.

In this zere the Kyng exiled the duke of Norfolk, and set grete peynes, that no man schuld pray for him. And this was do that same day twelvemonth, in whеч first day the duke of Gloucetir was suffocat at Caleys.

Exile of the Duke of Norfolk.

In this zere the Kyng translate Jon, bischop of Lincolnne,⁴ onto the chereh of Chestir. And the Chereh of Lincolnne gave he to Herry Beuforth, on of the childirn of the duke of Lancastir and Katerine Swynforth. Jon, that was bischop of Lincolnne, wold not admit this translacion, but went to Cauntirbyry, to Crist Chereh, and there deied amongst the munkis.

Changes in the Sees of Lincoln and Chester.

¹ of:] om. C.C.C.

² duke of Albemarle; erl of Kent.] om. C.C.C.

³ the cuntesse . . . same:] om. C.C.C.

⁴ of Lincolnne.] These words have been added in the margin in the MS. Pub. Lib. They form part of the text of C.C.C.

A.D. 1398. In this tyme cam a messenger fro the Pope, Petrus de Bosco, bischop Aquitensis, for to pray the King that he schuld suffir his lige men to have provisiones of the Popes hand, and to distroye that writ, "*Quare impedit.*" But because the patrones wold not consent thereto, therefor the King honoured him with grete giftis, and sent him hom ageyn.

Discovery of great treasure at Rome. In this tyme was founde a grete summe of mony at Rome in a rotin wal, which was the tresoure of Helyn, Constantyn modir; for in the serkil was writin hir name. And eviry pes thereof was worth XXs. With this mony the Pope ded renewe the capitol, and¹ the Castell Aungel.²

A.D. 1398. Drying up of a river in Bedfordshire. In the XXII. zere, in the fest of Circumcision,³ a depe watir in Bedforthschire, that rennyth betwix Snelleston and Harleswoode, sodeynly stood stille, and departed him onto othir place; and the ryver, that was wete before, stood drye thre myle o length, that men myte go ovyr. This merveyle betokned, men seide, gret divysion that schuld falle in the puple.⁴

Roger Mortimer slain by the Irish. The King goes into Ireland. In that tyme Roger Mortimere, erl of March, was deceyved be the Erischmen, and slayn. Whan the Kyng knew it, he purposed for to venge his deth, and make a jorney into Yrlond. Upon which he purveyed mech thing of his ligis, and payed rite not; so that ny alle men hated him.

A.D. 1399. Death of the Duke of Lancaster. In this tyme deied Jon, duke of Lancastir, and was byried at Seyn Poules, in London. Aftir his deth, the Kyng, that had exiled Herry, his son, for X. zere, now he exiled him for evyr; forbedyng alle his receyvoiris that thei schal gader no mony to profite of here lord, notwithstanding he had graunted hem

¹ *the capitol, and.] om. C.C.C.*

² *Castell Aungel]* Castelle of Aungel. C.C.C.

³ January 1.

⁴ *This merveyle . . . puple.] om. C.C.C.*

patentis befor, that thei schuld gader a certeyn A.D. 1399.
summe for her lordis redempeion, that he mite with
his good purchase the Kyngis grace.

In this same tyme the Kyng borowid more good The King
extorts
much
money
from the
people.
of dyvers men, and bond him be patent letteris to pay
hem at certeyn dayes; which he nevyr payed. Than
sent he to alle the schreves, that thei schuld make
the puple to swere newly ageyn, that thei schuld be
trewe to the Kyng. And tho men that were counted
rich were bore on hand that thei had consented to
the tretouris that were ded; and so were thei com-
pelled to pay grete summes. Every person, of what
degre he was, if thei were accused thei had seid ony
word in derogacion of the Kyng, there was no mercy,
but payment or prison. And this mad the puple to
hate the Kyng, and caused gret murmour in the puple.

About the fest of Pentecost¹ the Kyng went into The King
visits Ire-
land.
Yrland, with his Chestirveris,² and with the dukes
Awlmarre and Excetir, the eyeris³ eke⁴ of Gloucetir
and Herforth, certeyn bischoppis, and the abbot of
Westminster, that he myte make a Parlement whan
he wold.

In this tyme, whil he was in Yrlond, the duke of The young
Duke of
Lancaster
returns to
England.
Lancastir, Herry, beryng hevily his exile, and eke
privacion of his heritage; and considering who evel-
beloved the Kyng was of his lychmen, thinking that
now was tyme for to entir, cam into the se, with
Thomas, bishop of Cauntyrbury, and the son and eyer
of the erl of Herforth, which had with him at that
tyme but XV. speres. Thus Herry kept him in the
se, appering now in o cost, now in a othir, loking evir

¹ *Pentecost.*] C.C.C. The word
is written 'Pentecost' in MS. Pub.
Lib.—Whit-Sunday fell on May 26
in the year 1398.

² *Chestirveris*] Chestirreves.
C.C.C.

³ *the eyeris*] and eyres. C.C.C.

⁴ *eke.*] om. C.C.C.

A.D. 1399. if ony resistens schuld be mad to let him of his londing.

The Duke
of York
holds a
council on
this matter.

Whanne Ser Edmund, duke of York, herd these tydingis, that duke Herry was in the se ; because he was the Kyngis uncil, and eke keper of the rem in the Kyngis absens, he cleped onto him Ser Edmund Stafford, bischop of Chestir, and Chauncelere¹ at that tyme ; and the Tresorere, William Scrop, erl of Wiltshire ; and these knytes of the Kyngis Council :— Jon Bussy, William Bagot, Thomas Grene, and Jon Russel. They thus gadered, he asked councele what was best to do in this mater, and what resistens mite be had ageyn duke Herry. They seyde it was best go to Seynt Albonis, and gader the cuntre, and with that strength mete with the duke. But her council was nowt, for whan the puple was gadered, thei seide thei knew nowt of duke Herry but as of a good lord and a trewe, and a man which had suffered mech wrong ; wherfore thei wold not let him to come, and receyve his dew heritage. Than the Tresorere and these IIII. knytes lefte the duke of York, and fled to the Castelle of Bristow.

The Duke
of Lancas-
ter lands
at Raven-
spur.
He is
joined by
many
Nobles,

And the duke of Lancastir londid at Ravensporne, fast by Grymisby, in the Translacion of Seynt Martyn,² no man makyng resistens. To him cam anon Herry, erl of Northumbirlond, and Herry Percy, his son, and Raf Nevile, erl of Westmorland ; and so many mo that within fewe dayes the noubir of fytyng men cam onto LX. thousand. Than was her comon council at the first to destroye Kyng Richardis evel Council. So cam thei to Bristow, and took³ alle that were there, and smet⁴ of here hedis, save⁵ William

marches
upon Bris-
tol, and
takes it.

¹ *Chauncclere.*] This word is written on an erasure in the MS. Pub. Lib.

² July 4.

³ *took.*] om. C.C.C.

⁴ *and smet*] they smet. C.C.C.

⁵ *save*] save of. C.C.C.

Bagot, for er thei cam he was fled to Chestir, and so A.D. 1399. sailed¹ into Erland.

Whan Kyng Richard herd in Erlond of the coming of Herry, anon he took the se, with the dukes of Awmarle, Excetir, and Sotheray, and bischoppis London, Lincolnne, and Carlil, that he schuld mete the duke with strong hand or he had gadered ony power. Whan he was com to Ynglond, and herd telle what power duke Herry had with him, and undirstood who many hevvy hertis he² had in the puple, he left³ alle his puple,⁴ and soute pryvy places, where he myte best dwelle. For the duke of Lancastir evyr folowid him. At the last he was founde in the Castelle of Conweye; and there desired he to speke with Thomas Arundel, bischop⁵ of Cauntirbiri, and the erl of Northumbirland. To hem seid he,—That he wold resigne his regaly, and alle that long thereto, save the carectis of his soule; so that his lif schuld be graunted him, and sufficient liflod to him and VIII. persones. Thei graunted his peticioune, and broute him forth to the Castel of Flynt, where the duke and he had but a smal talkyng; and than rydyn to the Castelle of Chestir.

In the XX. day of August, the XLVII.⁶ fro the tyme that the duke entered into Ynglond, the Kyng zald him to the duke; and alle his tresore, his ornamentis, his hors, cam to the dukes hand. The lordis and alle the host that cam with the Kyng, were robbid be Northmen and Walschmen, withoute mercy. Fro that place was the Kyng led to London, to the Toure.

And in this tyme were sent writtis thorow oute the lond, that the Parlement schuld be at London at

The King
returns in
haste,

but is
obliged to
resign the
crown.

He gives
himself
up to the
Duke of
Lancaster.

Parliament
meets at
London.

¹ sailed.] om. C.C.C.

² he] himself. C.C.C.

³ he left.] C.C.C.—In the MS. Pub. Lib. the word “he” has been omitted by mistake.

⁴ alle his puple] as hys retenew. C.C.C.

⁵ bischop] archbischof. C.C.C.

⁶ the XLVII.] the XLVII. day. C.C.C.

A.D. 1399. Myhlmesse, to wech Parlement alle men were cited wech of custom schuld be there. And these writtis were sent undir the name of Kyng Richard.

The King
formally
resigns the
crown.

Whan this tyme was come, evene on Mihelmesse day, the Kyng in the Toure, with good wil, as it semed, and mery chere, red the Act of his Cessacion before these lordis and other men present:—Archbishop of Cauntirbury, Thomas Arundel;¹ the othir of York,² Richard Scrop;³ Jon, bischop of Herforth; Herry, duke of Lancastir; Herry, erl of Northumbirland; Raf, erl of Westmorland; Hew, lord Burnel; Thomas, lord Berkle; Abbot of Westminster; Prioure of Cauntirbyry; lordis Ros, Wilbey, and Bergeveny; William Thirnyng and Jon Markam, justises; Thomas Stoke and Jon Burbage, Doctouris of Canon; Thomas Erpyngham and Thomas Grey, knites; William Ferby and Dionyse Lopham, notaries. Before alle these red he his resignacion, and assoyled alle his ligemen fro the treuth of the oth wech thei had mad to him. And this renunciacion⁴ was openly red in Westminster Halle; and every state singularly inqwyred, who thei likid this. And thei saide alle thei consented thertoo.

Anno 6597—6599. 1399—1401.

Anno Mundi viM.DC. [Christi 1402.]

Henry IV. Anno 6601—6610. 1403—1412. — In the zere of oure Lord 1399, in the fest of Seynt Jerom,⁵ aftir this renunciacion, the⁶ Kyngis sete tho voyde, the forseid Herry duke of Lancastir ros in the Parlement, and stood up,⁷ that men myte se him,

¹ *Archbischof of Cauntirbury, Thomas Arundel*] Thomas Arundel, Archbischof of Caunterbury. C.C.C.

² *the othir of York.*] om. C.C.C.

³ *Richard Scrop*] Richard Scrop, Archbischof of York. C.C.C.

⁴ *renunciacion*] resignacion. C.C.C.

⁵ September 30.

⁶ *the*] on the. C.C.C.

⁷ *and stood up.*] om. C.C.C.

blessed him with the merk of the Crosse, and saide A.D. 1399. swech wordes:—

“In Dei Nomine, Amen.—I, Herry Lancastir, cha-
 lenge the Crown, with al the membris that long
 thereto, as for descensus of the real blod of Kyng
 Herry, be wech rite God hath graunted me for to
 entir with help of my kynred.”

And whan alle the states of the Parlement had
 consented to his chaleng, the archbishop of Cauntir-
 biry took him be the rite hand, and sette him in the
 Kyngis se.¹

Than was it proclamed, that a newe Parlement
 schuld begynne the next Munday aftir; and on Seint
 Edward day² folowing schuld the King be corowned;
 and this³ was fulfilled in dede.

This Herry had that tyme sex childyrn be dam
 Mary, doutir to the erl of Herforth. The eldest son
 hite Herry; the secunde, Thomas; the thirde, Jon;
 the fourte, Humfrey: to douteris had he eke; one of
 hem was weddid into Denemare.

Thus was he crowned on Seynt Edward day, and
 anoynted with that holy oyle that was take to Seynt
 Thomas of Cauntirbury by oure Lady; and he left it in
 Frauns. This oyle was closed in a egel⁴ of gold, and
 that egil⁴ put in a crowet of ston; and be revelacion
 Herry, the first duke of Lancastir, fond it, and brout
 it hom to Ynglond, and gave it to the Prince Edward,
 to this effect, that, aftir his faderes deces,⁵ he schuld
 be anoynted with the same. And aftir the Prince's
 deth it was left in the Kyugis tresory; and nevir
 man tok kep thereto til, a litil before that the King

The Duke
of Lancas-
ter claims
the throne.

He is
acknow-
ledged
King by
the Abp.
of Canter-
bury.

Proclama-
tion of the
assembling
of Parlia-
ment.

The King's
children.

His coro-
nation.

¹ *se*] sette. C.C.C.

² *Seint Edward day.*] That is, the Translation of S. Edward the Confessor, October 13.

³ *and this*] and all this. C.C.C.

⁴ *egel—egil*] egyl—egyll. C.C.C.

⁵ *decis*] death. C.C.C.

A.D. 1399. exiled the bishop Thomas, this relik was found, and certeyn writing thereon, as Thomas of Cauntirbury¹ left it. Than was Kyng Richard glad, and desired of the bischop to be anoynted new; but he wold not. But for al that the Kyng bare it with him into Yrland; and, whanne he was take in his coming ageyn, he dylyvered it to Thomas Arundel. And soo was Herry crowned² with the same.

The King's son is made Prince of Wales, &c. In this Parlement the Kyng, with consent of alle the Hous,³ mad his son Herri⁴ Prince of Walis and duke of Corwaile, and eke⁵ erl of Chestir, and affir that duke of Gian.

The Isle of Man is granted to the Earl of Northumberland; and Richmond to the Earl of Westmoreland. Those who had condemned the Duke of Gloucester are deprived of their higher titles. In that Parlement the Kyng gave to the erl of Northumbirlond the Yle of Man, with this addicion,—that he schuld bere before the Kyng the same swerd with which he cam to Ingland.

He gave eke to the erl of Westmorland the erldam of Richmund.

And ageyn him that appeled, and accused the duke of Gloucetir, this sentens was pronounsed:—"The lordis of this present Parlement decerne and deme, That the duke Awmarle and⁶ duke of Suthrey, and eke of Excetir, schul lese her names, her honoure, and her dignite. And the markeis of Dorcete, and the erl of Gloucetir, schul lese the same for hem and her eyeris. And alle the castelle and maneris which were the dukes of Gloucetir, thei schul lese withoute ony grace. And alle the godes that thei had sith that tyme that he was arested, thei schuld forgo. Tho that thei had

¹ of *Cauntirbury*.] These words have been added in the margin in the MS. Pub. Lib. They are found in the text of C.C.C.

² was *Herry crowned*] was King Herry anoynted. C.C.C.

³ *Hous*] Lords. C.C.C.

⁴ *mad his son Herri*.] These words have been added in the margin in the MS. Pub. Lib. They are in the text of C.C.C.

⁵ *and eke*.] om. C.C.C.

⁶ *duke Awmarle and*.] om. C.C.C.

befor that tyme, thei schuld have stille: but thei schuld gyve no lyveries, as othir lordis doo. And if evyr it may be knowe that thei make ony gadering in counfort of Richard, sumtyme Kyng, thei to be punchid as tretouris. A.D. 1399.

In the secund zere of this Kyng the erlis of Kent, Salesbury, and Huntingdon, onkende onto the Kyng, risin ageyn hem. Unkynde were thei, for the puple wold have hem ded, and the Kyng spared hem. These men, thus gadered, purposed to falle on the Kyng sodeynly at Wyndesore, undir the coloure of mummeris in Cristmasse tyme. The Kyng was warned of this, and fled to London. These men knew not that, but cam to Wyndesore with IIII. hundred armed men, purposing to kille the King and his progenie, and restore Richard ageyn onto the crowne. Whan thei cam to Wyndesore, and thus were deceyved, thei fled to a town where the qween lay, fast by Radyngis,¹ and there, before the qwenes houshold, he blessed him this erl of Kent. "O Benedicite,"² he seide,³ "who may this bee that Herri of Lancastir fled fro my presens, he that is so worthi man⁴ of armes. Therfor, frendis, know this, that Herri of Lancastir hath take the Toure at London, and oure very Kyng Richard hath brokyn prison, and hath⁵ gadered a hundred thousand fytyng men." So gladed he the qween with lyes, and rod forth to Walyngforth, and fro Walingforth to Abyngdon; warnyng alle men be the weye that thei schuld make hem redy to help Kyng Richard. Thus cam he to Cicetir late at even. The men of the town had suspencion to hem that her A.D. 1400.
Conspiracy
of the Earls
of Kent,
Salisbury,
and Hunt-
ingdon.

The King
escapes,

and the
Earl of
Kent, hav-
ing de-
ceived the
ex-Queen
with false
hopes,

proceeds to
Abingdon.

He is op-
posed at
Cirences-
ter.

¹ *Radyngis*] Radyng. C.C.C.

² "O *Benedicite*"] and said 'O Benedicite.' C.C.C.

³ *he seide.*] These words have been added in the margin in the MS.

Pub. Lib. They are omitted in C.C.C.

⁴ *worthi man*] manly a man. C.C.C.

⁵ *hath.*] om. C.C.C.

A.D. 1400. tydngis were lyes, (as it was in dede,) risen, and kept the entres of the innes, that non of hem mite passe. There faute thei in the town fro midnyte onto IX. of clok in the morow.¹ But the town drow hem oute of the Abbey, and smet² of many of her hedis. The erl of Salesbury was ded there; and worthi, for he was a gret favorere of the Lollardis, a despiser of sacramentis, for he wold not be confessed when he schuld deie.

The Earl of Huntingdon is beheaded at Pleshy.

The erl of Huntingdon herd of this, and fled into Essex. And as often as he assaied to take the se, so often was he bore of with the wynde. Than was he take be the comones, and led to Chelmissforth, and than to Plasche, and his hed smet of in the same place where he arestid the duke of Gloucetir.

The Earl of Gloucester is beheaded at Bristol. Death of Richard II.

In the same tyme Ser Thomas Spencer, which was cleped erle of Gloucetir, was take and hedded at Bristow; and many othir wer so ded be the comownes.

This cam to Kyng Richardis ere in the castel of Pounfreit,³ and, as⁴ sun men sey, he peyned⁵ himself, and deyed for hungir. Summe othir seide that he was kept fro mete and drink whil a knyte rode to London and cam ageyn. His body aftir his deth was caried to London, and at Seynt Paules had his "Dyryge" and his Masse, the Kyng there present. Than was the body sent fro London onto Langle, to be beried among the Frere Prechouris. At the byriyng was the bischop of Chestir, the abbot of Seynt Albones, and the abbot of Waltham, and fewe othir.

Capture of Scotch shipping

In that same zere the schippis of Lennes,⁶ which fischid at Aberden, took certeyn schippis of Scotlond,

¹ *morow*] morninge. C.C.C.

² *smet*] smite. C.C.C.

³ *Pounfreit*] Pounfracte. C.C.C.

⁴ *as.*] This word has been added

above the line in the MS. Pub. Lib.

It is in the text of C.C.C.

⁵ *peyned*] payned. C.C.C.

⁶ *Lennes*] Lynne. C.C.C.

with her amyrel, Ser Robert Logon, knyte, and broute hem to Lennes.¹

A.D. 1400.
by Lynn
fishermen.

In this zere began the rebellion of Walis ageyn the Kyng, undir a capteyn cleped Howeyn Glendore; whsch Howeyn was first a prentise at Cort, and than a swyere of the Kingis hous. But for a discord that fel betwix him and Ser Reynald Grey Riffyn for certeyn lond, first he faute with the tenauntis of the same lord: and, because the Kyng pursewid him for brekyng of the pes, he fled into Walis. And whan the² Kyng folowid him thidir, he fled into the hillis of Snowdon; and the Kyngis laboure was frustrate.

The Welsh
rebel under
Owen
Glyndwr.

In this same zere cam the Emperoure of Constantinople into Ingland, for to have sum socoure ageyn the Turkis. The Kyng Herri met him on the Blak Heth, on Seint Thomas Day the Apostil,³ and led him to London; and there had he good hostel at the Kyngis cost; and aftir went he ageyn with large giftis.⁴

The Em-
perer of
Constanti-
nople visits
England.

In the third zere of this Herry was a Parlement at London, wher was mad a statute ageyn Lollardis, that wher evyr thei were founde preching her evel doctrine, thei schuld be take, and presentid to the bischop; and if thei meynten here opiniones, thei schuld be committed to seculere hand, and thei schuld brenne hem and her bokes. This statute was practized in a prest, that sone aftir was Brent at Smythfeld.

A.D. 1401.
Statute
against the
Lollardis.

In this zere the Kyng of Lettow killid Bassan, the son of the gret Soudan Baltazar Dan. And because he had so grete victori, ageyn the opinion of many men, therefore he was cristened, and LX. thousand with him of his secte. This herd the emperoure of Constantinople, that was yet in Yngland, and with mery hert he went hom ageyn.

William
Sautre
burnt at
Smithfield.
Defeat of
Bajazet I.
at the
battle of
Anjora.

¹ *to Lennes*] hom to Lynn. C.C.C.

² *the.*] C.C.C.—The MS. Pub. Lib. has "thei."

³ December 21.

⁴ *large giftis*] grete giftis and large. C.C.C.

A.D. 1401. In this zere qween Ysabelle was sent hom¹ onto
Queen Isabe- hir fader into Frauns, not fully XII. zere of age.

back to France. In this same zere, Howeyn Glendore² ded mech
Owen harm upon the borderes of Ynglond.

Glyndwr And in the same tyme was layd in the Kyngis
ravages the bed a hirun with thre braunchis mad so scharp that
border. where evyr the Kyng had turned him, it schuld sle
Conspiracy against the him. But, as God wold, it was aspied; and so he
King frustrated. schaped that perel.

Appear- In this same zere of this man appered a sterre,
ance of a wech thei clepe comata, betwix the west and the
comet. north, in the monthe of March, with a hie bem,
wech bem bowed into the north. It betokened, as
men seid, the blod that schuld be spilt at Schrouisbyry.

Rumours of Aboute the fest of Pentecost,³ that same zere, certeyn
Richard II. men wech had conspired the Kyngis deth noised in
being alive. the puple that Kyng Richard was o lyve, and schuld
sone come and reward hem gretly that held with his
part. But this langage sesid mech aftir tyme that a
prest, on of the first noyseres, was take at Ware.
This prest had mad a rolle aftir his owne conscite,
and writen in certeyn mennes names, wech he knew
nevyr; making the puple believe that alle these wold
rise to help Kyng Richard. And whan the men were
broute before,⁴ and he knew not many of hem, and
officeres inquired whi he was so bold for to bille;⁵
he answered, because thei were mad rich be King
Richard, he supposed verily thei schuld meytayne his
cause. The prest for his labour was hang⁶ and
drawe. So was a chanon prioure o⁷ Lawne, wech
mite ha lyved⁸ but for his tunge. So were certeyn

The conspirators are convicted of treason, and put to death.

¹ hom] hom ageyne. C.C.C.

² Howeyn Glendore] Hewen Glendore. C.C.C.

³ Whit Sunday fell on May 22 in the year 1401.

⁴ before] before hyme. C.C.C.

⁵ to bille] to byll hem. C.C.C.

⁶ hang] hangyn. C.C.C.

⁷ o] of. C.C.C.

⁸ ha lyved] a lyved. C.C.C.

religious men, and specialy of the Menouris order, A.D. 1401. ended of treson and hanged.

In this same tyme Howeyn Glendor, with a multitude of Walschmen, entered into Herforthscire, kylling and brenyng, as he was used. And ageyn him rod Edmund Mortimere, with alle the strength of the cuntre: but be treson Edmund was take, and his part ovirthrowe. And aftir the batayle ful schamefully the Walsch women cutte of mennes membris, and put hem in her mouthis, that were ded;¹ and many othir² inconvenientis ded thei that tyme.

In this zere the Kingis doutir was led to Coleyn, and there³ the emperoure son weddid hir.

Sone aftir Assumpcion of oure Lady,⁴ the Kyng rod into Walis, for to venge him on his enyme Glendor; and there, for diversite of reyn, and cold and snow, his host was ny lost. In the vigile of Nativite of oure Lady,⁵ the Kyng had picchid his tent in a fayre pleyne; there⁶ blew sodeynly so mech wynd, and so impetuous, with a gret reyn, that the Kyngis tent was felled,⁷ and a spere cast so violently, that, and the King had not be armed, he had be ded of the strok. There were many supposed⁸ that this was⁹ do be nigromancy, and be¹⁰ compellyng of spirites.

In this tyme deyed Ser Edmund Langle, and was byried at Langle, be his wif, doutir onto Kyng Petir of Spayn.

Glyndwr enters Herefordshire,

and defeats, and takes prisoner Sir Edmund Mortimer.

Marriage of Blanche, the King's daughter.

Henry enters Wales, but is unsuccessful.

Death of Sir Edmund Langley.

¹ *And aftir . . . ded.*] Opposite this passage the word 'fy' is written in the margin in red, in an old hand, apparently that of the writer of the MS.

² *othir*] mo. C.C.C.

³ *doutir . . . there.*] These words are written on an erasure in the MS. Pub. Lib.

⁴ August 15.

⁵ September 7.

⁶ *there*] but there. C.C.C.

⁷ *was felled.*] These words have been written in the margin in the MS. Pub. Lib. They form part of the text of C.C.C.

⁸ *many supposed*] many men supposed. C.C.C.

⁹ *was.*] om. C.C.C.

¹⁰ *be.*] om. C.C.C.

A.D. 1401. In this ȝere was a gret batail at Humeldon¹ Hill, Battle of Homildon Hill. betwix Englischmen and Scottis, wher the erl Duglas was capteyn, and wounded there, and taken; and of Defeat of the Scots. lordis and knytes foure score taken and slayn.

The Lol- lards pro- mulgate their opi- nions. In that same tyme the Lolardis set up schamful conclusiones:—That the VII. Sacraments are ded toknes in that forme wech the Chereh useth. That may- denhod and prestod be not apprevved of God, but the state of wedlok is the most perfitt degre. Ne there schal no man ne woman be saved but if he be weddid, or ellis be in wil to be weddid; for thei distroye the holy sed, of wech schuld grow the secund Trinite. Item, If a man and a woman desire to be weddid, that desire is veri matrimonie. The Chereh is the sinagog of Sathanas. The Sacrament of the auter is the toure of Anticrist. Item, Childirn nede not be baptized.² These conclusiones, and many mo, Lodewik Clifford broute to the archbischof; wech saide that he had susteyned these of simplinesse, and not of malice. He brout him also names of certeyn men wech susteyned the same conclusiones.

A.D. 1402. In the fourt ȝere of this King was Parlement at London, to no othir entent³ but for⁴ to have silvir The Par- liament assembles, and levies taxes. both of the clergi and eke of the lay fe.⁵

The year of Scotch invasion doubtful. In that same tyme the Scottis, supposing that alle the lordis had be into Walis with the Kyng, come in- to Ynglond,⁶ as is seid before; for⁷ sum sey it was this ȝere.

Marriage of the King to Joan of Navarre. In this same ȝere the embassiatouris come oute of Bretayn, and broute hom the new qwen onto Wyn-

¹ *Humeldon*] Humeldown. C.C.C.

² *Item baptized.*] Item; that childerne newly bor ned no baptem. C.C.C.

³ *entent.*] C.C.C. In the MS. Pub. Lib. onc half of the word, 'en,' is written at the end of a line, and

the Scribe has forgotten to write the remainder.

⁴ *for.*] om. C.C.C.

⁵ *lay fe*] lay fee. C.C.C.

⁶ *Ynglond*] this lond. C.C.C.

⁷ *for.*] om. C.C.C.

chester, whidir the Kyng rod with lordis and ladies. A.D. 1402. And there was the mariage mad the VII. day of Februari: and in the XXVI. day of the same was sche crowned at London. Sche was before weddid to Ser Jon Mountforth, duke of Bretayn, be whom sche bare childirn.

In this tyme cam oute a bulle fro the Court, which revokid alle the graces that had be graunted many zeres before; of which¹ ros mech slaundir and obliqui ageyn the Chereh; for thei seide pleylny that it was no more trost to the Pope writing than to a dogge tail;² for as ofte as he wold gader mony, so oftyn wold he anullen eld³ graces, and graunt newe.

Unpopular
measures
of the Pope.

In this somyr, eke,⁴ fast by the townes of Bed-
forth and Bikillswade,⁵ appered certeyn men of dyvers
colouris, renning oute of wodes, and fytyn horibily.
This was seyne on morownyngis and at mydday: and
whan men folowid to loke what it was, thei coude
se rite nawt.

Legend.

In that same tyme Ser Herry Percy the yonger
began to rebelle ageyn the King. And to him drew
Ser Thomas Percy, erl of Wycetir, unkyll⁶ onto the
same Herry. This man had the Prince in governauns,
which sodeynly lefte the Princes hous, and drow to
his neve. And, that her rebellion schuld be more
excusabil, thei writyn to the cuntre aboute, that
thei wold not withdrawe here legauuns fro the King.
But the cause whi thei strengthid hem thus, for
thei wold go to the King for to enforme him that
bettir governauns schuld be had in the rem; and

Rebellion
of the
Percies.

¹ of *wech*] of wech bull. C.C.C.

² to a *dogge tail*] to a dogge's tail
waggyng. C.C.C.

eld] old. C.C.C.

eke] even. C.C.C.

Bikillswade] Bikiltiswade. C.C.C.

⁶ *unhyll*] C.C.C.—The word in
the MS. Pub. Lib. appears to be
“*uncik*,” which is an obvious error
of the Scribe. The MS. C.C.C. ha
“and unkyll.”

A.D. 1402. thei durst not go withoute strong hand. For, as thei seid, the taskes that were gadered of the pupel, to here grete hurt, were spent neythir to worchip of God, ne profite of the lond. Whan the Kyng had this relacion, he wrote and seide he had ful grete wondir that thei wold noyse him so; for he knew no cause why but that thei mite come to his presens as safly as evyr thei ded. Eke he wrote that mech of the good that was gadered, was sent to here handis for tucyon of the Marches. But al this meved hem nowt; for with her hoost thei remeved streith onto Schreuisbury, abyding there the help of Howeyn Glendor oute of Wales.

They join
Owen
Glyndwr.

The King
hastens
against
them.

Whan the Kyng undirstod her malys, in al haste he thoute to mete with hem er thei wer fully gadered. For the erl of Northumbirlond was not zet come onto hem. Thei that were with Herri Percy noysed thorw the cuntre that the Kyng Richard was zet o lyve, and amongst hem; and for his rite thei were thus gaderid. The Kyng rod to Schrouysbury, where this Herry Percy had besegid the town. But whan he sey the Kyngis standard, he left the sege, and turned sodenly ageyn the Kyng. In the ost of Herry Percy were, as is wrytyn, XIII. thousand men. The Kyng, whan he sey the feld so disposed, seide onto his men wordis of gret coumfort, and mad hem hardi in his quarel. Than sent the Kyng the abbot of Schrouisbury, with the privy sel, onto Herry Percy, desiring that he schuld com and ask grace, and spare that there be no blod spilt. Herri was sumwhat meved with this message, and sent to the King his unkil, Thomas Percy. And whan the King, witz grete meknesse had promised the forseid Herri his good lordchip, this Thomas told his neve al the revers. Thanne the Kyng comaunded thei schuld bring him his swerd, in which he trostid mech. And thei seide it was left in a toum be side, whech thei cleped

Berwik. Whan the Kyng herd "Berwik," he was A.D. 1402. gretly astoynd, and seide,—“Forsoth it hath be oftyn told me that in Berwik I schuld be in gret perel. But fite mote we nede.” So faute thei to grete harm of this nacion. And Herri Percy, aftir the propirte of his name,¹ percid, or presed, in so fer that he was ded, and no man vist of whom. Thei fled that myte fle. The erl of Duglas was take there; the erl of Wissetir, cause of al the sorow; Ser Richard Vernon;² the barne of Kynderton, and many othir. On that side were ded the most part of knytes and swieres of Chestirsehire onto the noubir of to hundred; and mech of the puple of which we have now no noubir. This batail was on a Saturday, in the vigil of Mari Magdelen.³

They are defeated near Shrewsbury.

The next Munday folowand were heded at Schrouisburi the erl of Wissetir, the barn of Kyndirton, and Ser Richard Vernon. And sone aftir the erl of Northumbirland cam with myty hand to help Herry his son, havying no knowyng⁴ of his deth. Ther met with him the erl of Westmorland and Robert Watirton. and mad him turn ageyn, and took a castelle of his, and kept it.

The Earl of Worcester and others are behcaded.

Whan the Kyng had mad al pes at Schrouesbury, he rod streyte to York, and, be letteris, sent aftir the erl, in which he hite him he mite and schuld com harmles. He cam to the Kyng with fewe men the next day aftir Seynt Laurens.⁵ He was not gretly rebuked, but assigned to certeyn places of his as for a tyme.

The King proceeds to York.

Fro the North the King proposed to ride into Walis; but his letting was, that he failed mony; and

He proposes to enter Wales.

¹ name.] C.C.C. This word has been added above the line in the MS. Pub. Lib. It forms part of the text in C.C.C.

² the erl . . . Vernon.] om. C.C.C.

³ July 21.

⁴ knowyng] knowlech. C.C.C.

⁵ August 11.

A.D. 1402. therfor certeyn knytes counceled the Kyng that the bischoppis which were aboute him schuld be pryved of hors, and harneys, and tresoure; and this schuld be gove to hem that laboured with the Kyng. This herd the bishop¹ of Cauntirbury, and seide,—“Trewly there is no knyte with the Kyng that beginne ones² for to spoile ony brothir of myn, but he schal for his spoilyng³ have as good knockkis as evyr had⁴ Englischman.”

A.D. 1403. In the fifte zere of this Kyng, the Frenschmen, with the Britons,⁵ come to the town of Plummouthe, brent it, and robbed it. The capteyn of hem was a Briton; thei called him Lord of Castel. And whan thei cam hom to Britayn,⁵ a elde man of the same lond met with hem, and seyde onto hem, “Be ware of the taylor. Trost verily the Englischmen wil not leve this mater thus.” And sone aftir Bretayn repented here dede. For a worthie sweire, cleped William Wilforth, gadered a navy, and went into Bretayn, and took there XL. schippis, grete and smale, where thei fond yrun, oyle, talow, and a thousand tunnes of wyn de Rochel. The good thei took; the schippis brent thei. Than loded thei at Pennarech, and brent sex myle aboute; and Seint Mathew town, and III. myle aboute.⁶

The English take speedy revenge.

Story of some pilgrims.

In these dayes certeyn pilgrymes of Ynglond cam fro⁷ Jerusalem, but erred⁸ in her wey, and lay in a forest, be nyte, above in trees, for fer of bestis. In the

¹ *bishop*] archbishop. C.C.C.

² *ones*] onys. C.C.C.

³ *for his spoilyng.*] om. C.C.C.

⁴ *had*] had ony. C.C.C.

⁵ *Britons—Britayn.*] In the MS. Pub. Lib. an ‘e’ is written above the line, over the letter ‘i,’ the latter not being erased.

⁶ *and Seint Mathew . . . aboute.*] om. C.C.C.

⁷ *cam fro.*] These words are written on an erasure in the MS. Pub. Lib.

⁸ *Jerusalem, but erred.*] These words have been added in the margin in the MS. Pub. Lib. They are in the text of C.C.C.

morow thei cam to a hermites hous, wech man re- A.D. 1403.
 frecchid hem, and bad hem thank God not only for
 thei had scaped the perel of bestis, but for thei were
 were not at hom at the bataile of Schrouisbury, wech
 schuld falle in hast, as he saide.

Aftir the Octave of Ephiphanie¹ was a Parlement at Restoration
 London, and there was the erl of Northumbirlond of the Earl
 restored to his londis. of North-
 umberland.

Ther eke was graunted swech a task as had nevyr Heavy
 be herd, upon condicion that there should no memo- taxes im-
 rial wryting be left of it. posed on
 the people.

In this same tyme the Frenschmen cam to the Ylde The French
 of Wite, askyng tribute of the dwelleres to the suste- demand a
 nauns of qwen Ysabelle. And thei of Wyte answered mainten-
 that Kyng Richard was ded, and the qwen pesabely ance for
 sent hom; wherfor thei wold non pay: if thei cam for Queen
 to fite, thei schuld be welkom, and thei schuld gyve Isabelle.
 hem leve to entyr the lond, and² rest hem III. dayes
 befor the batayle. The Frenschmen herd this an-
 swere, and sayled fro that cuntre.

In that zere, a Bryton, cleped Lord of Castel, loded The French
 at Dortmund with grete pride: and of hem of whom attack Dart-
 he had ful gret indignacion, that is to sey, the rural mouth, and
 puple, was he slayn. In that jornay, wech was the are re-
 XV. day of April, were takyn thre lordis, XX^{ti}. pulsed.
 knytes.³

In this zere was the translacion of Seynt Jon, Translation
 prioure of Bridlyngton.⁴ of S. John
 of Brid-
 lington.

In this tyme the cuntesse of Oxenforth, the moder The Coun-
 of Robert Ver, wech was exiled, and ded in Lovan, tess of
 made hir servauntis to noyse in the cuntre that Kyng Oxford
 Richard lyved, and schuld sone come with myty hand spreads a
 report that
 Richard II.
 is alive.

¹ *Ephiphanie*] Epiphanie. C.C.C. | ³ XX^{ti} *knytes*] and X. knytes.
 — January 13. | C.C.C.
entyr and.] om. C.C.C. | ⁴ May 11.

A.D. 1403. for to regne ageyn. Eke sche ded make hertis of silvyr, and gave hem aboute, and drow many hertis to hir conclusion.¹ Many men were illuded to these tydyngis, specialy the abbot of Colchestir, and the abbot of Seynt Osithes. The cuntesse was put in prison, and alle her godes acheted. The clerk that wrot these billis² was³ hanged and drawn.

She is taken and imprisoned.

The Earl of Northumberland and Sir William Clifford are reconciled to the King.

Trial of Serle: discovery of the plot.

Aftir, in the fest of Seynt Jon Baptist,⁴ the erl of Northumbirland cam to Pounfreit, to the Kyng, with alle his alye. And there was qwenchid mech suspicioune; for men dempt thei wold be riseris ageyn the Kyng. And with him cam Ser William Clifforth, knyte, with whom the Kyng was offendid, because he had kept Berwik ageyn the Kyngis plesauns. But he purchased the Kyngis grace because he browt with him on Serle, that was privy with Kyng Richard. Whan that Serle was com, al men desired to knowe in what maner the duke of Gloucetir was ded. He confessed verily al the maner, and seid he was worthi to dey, for he was on of the principal tormentouris of the duke of Gloucetir. And whan men inqwyred of him, why he noysed in the puple that Kyng Richard was lyvand, he seide he ded it in despite of King Herry, for to drawe mennes hertis fro him. He seide eke that, whan he was in the Kyngis house of Frauns,⁵ ful wel at ese, and herd seid that Kyng Richard lyved in Scotlond, he went thidir to prove the treuth, and fond veryly it was not soth. Than came he onto Berwik, onto William Clifford, for to seke socoure; and thus was he led to the Kyng.

¹ *Eke sche . . . conclusion.*] om. C.C.C.

² *billis*] bylles. C.C.C.

³ *was.*] This word has been added above the line in the MS. Pub. Lib. It occurs in the text of C.C.C.

⁴ June 24.

⁵ *of Frauns.*] These words have been added in the margin in the MS. Pub. Lib. They form part of the text of C.C.C.

Than was he condempned to be drawe thorow oute the good townes of Ynglond, and aftir to be hangen and quartered at London. A.D. 1403.

In this zere was a gret Parlement at Coventre, in wech the Kyng asked a grete summe of the puple. And the Speker of the Parlement answered that swech summes myte not be rered so ofte in the puple, but if the Cherch shuld be put fro her temporaltes. This answer was gov be Ser Jon Chene, knyte, Speker of the Parlement. And no wondir though he was enemy to the Cherch; for he had befor take the Ordre of subdiacoune, and withoute dispensacioune aspired to the order of wedlak, and eke the degree of knythod. The archbischof ros, and seide,—“Now se I weel whidir thi malice walkith. Thou renegade, and apostata¹ of thyn Ordre, woldist put the Cherch al undirfote. But whil this hed stant on this body, thou schal nevyr have thi entent. Remembir the wel that at eviry task, the Cherch have payed as mech as the lay fe. And alle your businesse is for to gadere to make your selve rich. But know this for a treuth,—that lond schal nevir endure in prosperite that despiseth Holy Cherch.” And than ros² the archbischof, and³ kneled before the Kyng, and prayed him he wold remembir him of the oth that he mad in his coronacion, that he schuld meynnten the Cherch, and alle the ministeres thereof, in al her libertees. Than the Kyng commaunded the archbischof to take his sete, behesting him that he schuld leve the Cherch in as good astate as he fond it. Than said the archbischof to the knytes:—“Ye have stered the Kyng to enchete alle the temporaltes that longyng to the Frensch monkis in al the lond; and though the va-

Parliament
assembled at
Coventry.

Dispute be-
tween the
Speaker
and the
Abp. of
Canter-
bury.

The King
yields to
the Arch-
bishop,

who re-
proaches
the
Knights.

¹ and apostata] and thou postata. | ² than ros.] om. C.C.C.
C.C.C. | ³ and.] om. C.C.C.

A.D. 1403. lew of hem com to many thousandis, the Kyng is not amendid thereby half a mark be zere: For ye amongst you have it, and dispende it youre pleasauns. And moreovyr, I sey you, myn hed schal rather bowe onto the swerd, than Holy Cherschuld lese ony part of his¹ rite." Thus sesed the fals chalenge of the ennyes to the Chersch.

Many persons refuse to do reverence to the Host.

In the same Parlement, the archbisshop, as he went in the strete, happed to mete the prest beryng the Sacrament to a seke man; for there was grete pestilens in the town at that tyme. The archbisshop and othir many ded reverens to the Sacrament, as it² was her deute. Many of the puple in the strete turned her bakkes, and avaled not her hodes, ne ded no maner reverens. This was told onto the Kyng, and he ded in this mater dew correccion, for many of hem were of his hous.

Great inundation of the sea on the coast of Kent.

In this zere, the se ros so hye betwix Caleys and Kent that it drenchid many townys in Kent and Flaundris, Hollond, and Selond.

Death of William of Wykeham.

This zere deyed William Wikam, bisshop of Wynchestir, that foundid to nobil Collegis, on at Wynchestir, a othir at Oxenforth.

Death of Boniface IX.

And in the first day of Octobir deyed Pope Boniface the IX.

Innocent VII., Pope.

And in his stede was chosen the bisshop of Bononie, cleped Innocent the VII.

A.D. 1404. The relations of the Earl of March escape from Windsor,

In the sext zere of this Kyng, in the fest of Cristis Nativite, certeyn men let make keyis of many dores in the castelle of Wyndesore. There entered thei be nyte, and took the eyres of March, and led hem owte. Summe sey her purpos was to lede hem into Wales, that, be the power of Glendor, thei myte rejoyse the

¹ *his.*] So written in both MSS. : | ² *it.*] om. C.C.C.
it is probably a mistake for "hir." |

crowne, as the rite eyeres of Ynglond. But thei were
 pursewed, and summe were slayn, and summe fled.
 The smyth that mad the keyes lost his hed.

A.D. 1404
 but are
 shortly
 captured.

In this zere, Thomas Mounbray, erl Marchale,
 cam onto Maistir Richard Scrop, arbischop¹ of
 York, and mad confederacion that thei schuld help
 to amende the insolens in the reme. Eke Thomas
 lord Bardolf went onto the erl of Northumbirlond for
 the same cause. Thei cleped onto hem the cite
 of York, and mech of the cuntre, and set up certeyn
 articles in cherch dores, expressing what was her en-
 tent. First, thei desired that the puple of the reme
 schuld have fre elleccion of knytes of the Parlement,
 aftir the eld forme. The secunde, that there schuld be
 a remedie ageyns fals suggestiones, by wech many
 men were disherid of her londis. The thirde, that there
 schuld be ordeyned a remedye ageyn these grevous
 taskes, and ageyn the grete extorciones, and eke op-
 pressing of marchauntis. Whanne the puple had red
 these articules, thei drow fast onto the bischop.

Conspiracy
 of the Earl
 of Notting-
 ham and
 others.

This herd, the erl of Westmorland,—that was at
 that tyme with lord Jon, the Kingis third son, in the
 cuntre fast by,—gadered a grete felauchip, entending
 for to distroye the arbischoppis¹ powere. But whan
 he aspied the archbischoppis party strenger than his,
 he sent onto him, and inqwyled why this puple was
 gadered. And the archbischop answered ageyn, for
 non othir entent, but for thei wold purpos certeyn
 materes to the Kyng, to whom thei durst not go
 withoute grete puple. Tho sent he him the articules
 before rebersid. And whan the Kingis son and the
 erl had red hem, thai praised hem, and desired that

They are
 frustrated
 by the
 treachery
 of the Earl
 of West-
 moreland.

¹ *arbischop—arbischoppis.*] This word has been originally written "bishop," the abbreviation "ar" having been inserted at a later period. In the MS. C.C.C. the word 'archbishop' is written in full.

A.D. 1404. thei schul com speke togidir with fewer folk. The archbischof cam onto hem, and there had the erl of Westmoreland these wordis :—“Ser Bischof, it is best, sithle youre desire and oure is al on, that the puple undirstande it,¹ that thei nede not thus to laboure. Werfor we desire that sun special man schal be sent, in youre name, to comaunde eviry man go hom to his laboure, save thei that schul wayte upon you.” This was do in dede; and as the bishoppis² men voided, the othir party encrested. The good prest, bischof³ of York, undirstod nevir the deceyte onto the tyme that the seid erle arested him. And the erl Marchale was arested eke in the same place, and behote hem thei schuld be saved harmles: but this behest was not kept.

Of this fals behest not kept prophecied Bridlington,⁴ undir these vers:⁵—

“Pacem tractabunt, set fraudem subter arabant:
Pro nulla marca salvabitur ille⁶ Ierarcha.”⁷

This is the sentens:—

“Pes schul thei tretyn,
Gile under that schul thei betyn:
For no maner mark
Schal be saved that blessed Ierark.”

The King
returns
from Wales.

In this same tyme was the Kyng in the March of Walis, with many thousand, for to fite with Glendor. But whan he herd of this mater anon he cam to York, and thei of the cite com oute with ropes aboute her nek, barefoot, crying “Mercy.”

¹ *it.*] This word has been added above the line in MS. Pub. Lib. It occurs in the text of C.C.C.

² *bischoppis*] archbishops. C.C.C.

³ *bischof*] archbishops. C.C.C.

⁴ *Bridlington*] Jon Bridlington. C.C.C.

⁵ *vers*] verses. C.C.C.

⁶ *ille.*] In both MSS. Ipsc. MS. Digby.

⁷ “*Pacem Ierarcha.*” See MS. Bodl. Digby, 168. The former line occurs in page 11, and the latter in page 6.

On the Moneday in Pentecost-weke,¹ whil the arch-
 bischop of Cauntirburi was at dyner with the Kyng,
 and long taried in talkyng,² the erl of Arundel, and
 Ser Thomas Beuforth, and William Gascoyne, justise,
 be a commission condempned the bischop³ and the
 erl⁴ to the deth. And, that there schuld no prayer
 be mad for hem, led anon forth into the feld, and
 there were her hedis smet of. In the place where
 the bischop deied were many myracles, and mech pil-
 grimage, tyl the tyme that the Kyng forbade it up⁵
 peyne of deth.

A.D. 1404.
 The Arch-
 bishop of
 York and
 the Earl of
 Notting-
 ham are be-
 headed.

The Kyng aftir that tyme lost the beute of his
 face. For, as the comoune opinion went, fro that tyme
 onto his deth he was a lepir, and evyr fowlere⁶ and
 fowlere. For in his deth, as thei recorded that sey
 him, he was so contracte, that his body was scarse a
 cubite of length.

Sickness of
 the King.

Whan the Archbishop of Cauntirbury herd of this
 dede, he took swеч hevynesse that he fel in a terciar,
 that continued many dayes, and therfor in al hast he
 was caried hom.

The Arch-
 bishop re-
 turns to
 London.

Aftir this, whan the Kyng had punchid the cyte
 of York to the utterest, he rod for to pursewe the erl
 of Northumbirlond and Ser Thomas Bardolf. And thei
 fled to⁷ Berwik, and aftirward into Scotlond. The
 Kyng pursewid hem, and took Berwik fro the keperis,
 and many othir casteles that longid to the erle.

The King
 pursues the
 Earl of
 Northum-
 berland.

Aftir, he went into Wales, and there lost he al his
 labour.

Unsuccess-
 ful expedi-
 tion into
 Wales.

¹ May 19.—Whit Sunday fell on
 May 18 in the year 1404.

² *in talkyng*] in her talkyng.
 C.C.C.

³ *bischop*] archbishop. C.C.C.

⁴ *the erl*] the erle Marchale.
 C.C.C.

⁵ *up.*] This word has been added

above the line in the MS. Pub. Lib
 It is in the text of C.C.C.

⁶ *fowlere.*] This word is written
 on an erasure in the MS. Pub. Lib.

⁷ *to.*] This word has been added
 above the line in the MS. Pub. Lib.
 In the text of C.C.C.

A.D. 1404.
The King
attempts
to raise
money.

Tho called he a Councel at Wycetir, to se what purvyauns myte be mad for mony to the Kyng. And the archbisshop of Cauntirbiry asked in this matere deliberacioune; for the lond was so pillid, that eviry man was very.

Eric IX.
of Den-
mark mar-
ries the
King's
daughter.

In this zere were sent embassiatouris fro the Kyng of Denmark for to have the Kyngis doutir Philip to be joyned in wedlok to her Kyng. The Kyng¹ broute hir to Lenne, for to take schip there. And in that towne he lay nyne daies, the too qwenes, thre sones of the Kyng, Herri, Thomas and Umfrey; and many othir lordes and ladies.

The French
send aid to
Glyndwr.

In this tyme a hundred schippis and XL. sailed oute of Frauns into Wales, for to help Howen Glendor. Thei cam into Mylforth Have.² But al her hors were ded or thei cam there, for defaute of fresch watir. Eke the lord Berkle and Herry Pay brent XV. of hem in the same Havene. And at a nothir jorney the lord Berkle, and Ser Thomas Swynborn, and Herry Pay took XIII. schippis of hem, in whech thei took the Steward of Frauns, with othir VII. capteynes.

The Abbot
of Ramsay
and others
are falsly
accused of
favoring
Glyndwr.

In this same tyme a strong theef and loksmyth, whan he was juged to the deth be William Cokayn, he seide he schuld availe the Kyng mech god if he myte lyve a day or too. Than appeled he certeyn worthi men, and specialy abbotes, of treson; amongst whech the abbot of Ramsey was principal. A certeyn day was set at Huntyngdon, where thei appered alle. But first cam³ in the abbot of Ramsey, and befor him on of his monkis, he folowyng as a secondary. The juge saide to the thef, "What man is this?" of

Failure of
the plot.

¹ *The Kyng*] They. C.C.C.
Have] havene. C.C.C.

³ *first cam.*] These words are

partly written upon an erasure in
the MS. Pub. Lib.

the monk that went first. The thef saide,—“This is A.D. 1404. the abbot of Ramsey: ful often hath he sent me with gold into Wales, to meyn ten that tretoure Glendore in his rebellion ageyn the King.” Tho seid the juge onto him that thei schuld lede him to his deth as a fals thef, and a fals accusere. Thus was the abbot excused, and many othir worthi men at¹ the noubir of fifty.

This zere the erl of Arundel weddid the Kyngis Marriage of the Earl of Arundel. doutir of Portingale with grete solempnite.

In the VII. zere of this Kyng deied on Roger Walden, evir infortunat. For fro grete poverte Kyng Richard mad him first tresorere, and than bischop² of Cauntirburi, lyvyng Thomas Arundel; and fro that honoure was he put; and than was he bischop of London; and put fro that within o zere.

In this tyme³ the Pope cursed openly alle thoo that consented to the deth of Richard Scrop,⁴ archbischop of York. The Pope curses those who condemned the Abp. of York.

In this zere eke⁵ was the puple gretly⁶ oppresid with taskes, and knites mete, and mech othir thing. Eke prestis annueleris payed nobles to the King, and alle religious, if thei had swech annuelles. Grievous taxation of the people.

In this zere the Scottis ledde the Kyngis son of Scotlond into Frauns to lerne that tonge, and eke curtesie. And men of Cley, in Northfolk, took the schip in wech was this child, with a bischop, and the erl of Orkeney, and led hem to London to the Kyng. James of Scotland captured on his way to France.

In this zere deied Innocent the VII. And the cardinales swore solempne othis, if any of hem were Death of Innocent VII.

¹ *at.*] This word is written on an crasure in the MS. Pub. Lib.

² *bishop*] archbishop. C.C.C.

³ *this tyme*] this same time. C.C.C.

⁴ *of Richard Scrop*] of Mayster Richard Scrop. C.C.C.

⁵ *eke.*] om. C.C.C.

⁶ *gretly*] full gretly. C.C.C.

A.D. 1405. chosen, he schuld frely resine his dignite upon this condicion, that the Antipope schuld resigne; and than, be the auctorite of both colleges, swech on schuld be chose be whom unite schuld be had in the Chersch.

Gregory XII., Pope.

Than, in the XXX. day¹ of Novembir, thei chosen on cleped Aungel: and him named thei Gregorius XII., and mad him for swere, and write that he schuld kepe this ordinauns.

Death of Despencer, Bishop of Norwich.

In this zere eke² deied Herri Spencer, bischop of Norwich; and in his place was chose Alisaundre³ Totyngton, prioure of the same place.

A.D. 1406. Troubles at Rome.

In the VIII. zere of this Kyng, the Pope Gregory, whan he was rydy⁴ to ride onto the cite, there the unite schuld be had; sodeynly, be sterig of the devele, the Kyng of Naples cam, and leid sege at Seint Laurens Gate. The Pope, with the cardinales, fled into Castelle Aungel, and prayed Paule of the Urcines, that he schuld help in this nede. Than was there on Nicholas of the Columpnes, be whos consent the Kyng of Naples brak the wal, and entered the cite. And than this Paule of the Urcines faute with his host, and of hem killid⁵ and took into VII. thousand. Tho⁶ fled the Kyng into Naples. And be this mene was the unite of the Chersch lettid.

Death of Sir Robert Knollys.

In this zere, at the fest of the⁷ Assumpcion of oure Lady,⁸ deied Ser Robert Knollis, which man was ful victorious in many batailes, and gretly famed in Frauns, and⁹ Spayn, and Bretayn, and many othir

¹ XXX. day.] The word "day" s written above the line in the MS. Pub. Lib. It forms part of the text in C.C.C.

² eke.] om. C.C.C.

³ Alisaundre.] om. C.C.C.

⁴ rydy] reddy. C.C.C.

⁵ killid.] This word is written a

second time, evidently by mistake, in the MS. Pub. Lib.,—"killid of hem killid and took ;"—but it is not repeated in C.C.C.

⁶ Tho] Than. C.C.C.

⁷ the fest of the.] om. C.C.C.

⁸ August 15.

⁹ and.] om. C.C.C.

cuntrees. He mad eke¹ the brigge ovyr the watir of A.D. 1406. Medewey,² fast by Rouchestir, and ded gret cost at the Carmelites of Londonne, where he is biried; and mad a Colege at Pountfract.

In this zere the Prince leide a sege to the castelle of Abrust within Wales, and streytid hem so that were in the castel, that thei promised him to zelde the castel at a certeyn day. But it avayled not; for Glendor cam, and put new men in the Castelle, and avoided al hem that consented be ony menis onto³ the Prince.

In the IX. zere of this Kyng was a gret wyntir, that dured both Decembir, Januari, Februari, and March, that the most part of smale birdis were ded.

A.D. 1407.
Remarkable severity of the weather.

And that same zere, in the Parlement tyme at London, the erl of Northumbirlond and Ser Thomas Bardolf⁴ cam oute of Scotlond ageyn to Ynglond; and whan thei cam ny the town of Thrisk there met thei the schryve of Evirwik, Ser Thomas Rokby, Alexander⁵ Lownde, Petir de la Hay, and Robert Helys, with many othir. There faute thei; and the erles side had the betir part first; but finaly the erl was killid, and the lord hurt, and affir ded; and her hedis affir that born aboute London. The bischop of Bangor was take there; but, because he was not armed, he had his lyf.

The Earl of Northumberland takes up arms,

but is defeated by Sir Thomas Rokby.

Than was there mech accusacion in the North of hem that favoured these lordis; for wech cause the Kyng rod to York, and ded gret execucion in this mater, both in mennis deth, and enchetyng of her godis.

The King visits the North, and quells the rebellion.

¹ *eke.*] om. C.C.C.

² *Medewey*] Mydweye. C.C.C.

³ *onto*] to. C.C.C.

⁴ *Bardolf*] Bardalf. C.C.C.

⁵ *Alexander*] and Alexaander. C.C.C.

A.D. 1407. In this ȝere, the nest¹ day aftir Mari Magdalen,² Council at London. was a gret Council at London of alle prelatis, exempt and not exempt, for to withdrawe her obediens fro the Pope Gregori, for he wold not kepe his promisse and his oth. And upon this thei stered the Kyng to write letteris to the Pope, that he schuld kepe his promisse.³ A cardinal of Bordews eke cam into this lond, to excite the Kyng and the prelatis, that thei schuld withdrawe her obediens fro the Pope, which was perjure. And to this conclusioun consentid the King of Frauns, wrytyng to princes and lordis, that thei schuld help to this unite. For it was schame, he seid, to the Cristen Feith,⁴ that for the pride of to prestis so mech blod schuld be spilt.⁵ It was eke determined, as he wrote, be the Universites of Parise, Bononie, Aurelianensis, Aounte, Pesulane, and Tholosaane, that no Kyng, ne prince, myte obeye any of these too, but if he were a fautoure of scisme and of heresie. Sextene cardinales eke were fled fro the Popes, and held the same opinion.

The Bp. of Salisbury and others are sent to the Council of Pisa. Upon this, sone aftir the Ephiphanie,⁶ was⁷ gadered a Council at Paules, at London, and there were chosen certeyn prelatis, for⁸ to go to the Council of Pise, of wech Maystir Robert⁹ Alum, bischop of Salisbury, was principal.

A.D. 1409. In the XI. ȝere of this Kyng began the Councelle of Council of Pisa. Pise. For ther were the Cardinales of both collegis,

¹ nest] next. C.C.C.

² July 23.

³ his promisse] his promise and his oth. C.C.C.

⁴ Feith.] This word has been inserted in the margin in the MS. Pub. Lib. It forms part of the text of C.C.C.

⁵ so mech blod schuld be spilt]

schuld be spilt so mech blood. C.C.C.

⁶ Ephiphanie] Epiphanie. C.C.C. —January 6.

⁷ was.] This word has been inserted in the margin in the MS. Pub. Lib., but found in the text of C.C.C.

⁸ for.] om. C.C.C.

⁹ Robert.] om. C.C.C.

both of Gregori and Benedict, and a gret noumbyr of A.D. 1409. prelatys, alle sette on this holy conclusion to reforme unite in Holy Cherch.

Aftir thei had cleped the Holy Goost, thei consentid alle, and chosen o¹ person, which thei clepid Alisaunder the Fift. Gregorie and Benet were not there; but grucchid ful sore ageyn this² eleccion.

This Alisaundre graunted to the Priour; of Seynt Bartholome in Smythfeld plener remission³ in the first day of his creacion to alle thoo that visited this place⁴ on Maunde Thursday, Good Friday, Satirday followand, and the⁵ Annunciacionne of oure Lady.

In this zere was a Parlement at London in tyme of Lenton, where a smyth was appechid for heresie. He held this conclusion, that the Sacrament of the Auter is not Cristes Body, but a thing withoute soule, wers than a tode, or a creyne, which have lyf. And whan he wold not renouns his opinion, he was take to the seculere hand, for to be spered in a tunne⁶ in Smythfeld, and to be brent. The Prince Herry had pite⁷ on the man, and counceled him to forsake this fals opinion; but he wold not. Wherfor he was put in the tunne;⁸ and whan the fer⁹ brent, he cried horribly. The Prince comaunded to withdrawe the fire, cam to him,¹⁰ and behite him¹¹ grete:¹² but it wold not be. Wherfor he suffered him to be brent into ashes.

¹ o] oo. C.C.C.

² this] the. C.C.C.

³ plener remission.] These words are transposed in the MS. C.C.C., and inserted after the word 'creacion.'

⁴ place.] This word has been added above the line in the MS. Pub. Lib., but it forms part of the text in C.C.C.

⁵ and the] and in the. C.C.C.

⁶ tunne] toun. C.C.C.

⁷ pite] peti. C.C.C.

⁸ tunne] toun. C.C.C.

⁹ fer] fyf. C.C.C.

¹⁰ to him.] om. C.C.C.

¹¹ him.] om. C.C.C.

¹² grete] grete thyngs to him. C.C.C.

Alexander V., Pope.

The Pope grants certain privileges to S. Bartholomew's, Smithfield.

A smith is burnt in London.

A.D. 1409. In this zere eke was brent the town of Seynt Omeris, with the Abbey. For the Duke of Burgoyne had leyed there alle his apparament, with which he thoute to besege Caleys; amongis which was a horrible ordinauns,—smale barellis fild ful of serpentis and venemous bestes, which he thoute for to throw into Caleys be engynes, that, whan the barrelles broke, the corrupt venym schuld infecte hem of the town. Alle this gere was brent¹ be a zong man that bewreyid it to the soudyours of Caleys; and thei gave him grete good to sette this town o fire.

Alisaundir, the Pope new chose, deied in the Councelle of Pise.

John
XXIII.,
Pope.

And aftir him was chose Balthasar, bischop of Bonony, with consent of alle the Cardinales.

A.D. 1410.
Conversion
of the King
of Poland
to Chris-
tianity.

In the XII. zere of this Kyng, the Kyng of Crakow, touchid with the Holy Gost, was baptized in the name of the Trinite. Alle thei that were Sarasines laboured eythir to perverte him, or elles to distroye him; therfor he disposed him to gete help of Cristen men, and supposed that the heres of Pruse schuld best help. Thei, seing that his frendis were turned fro him, set upon him² on the othir side, only to distroye him. Behold what zelatouris thei were of oure Feith! Her religion was ordeyned to defende the Feith; and now covetise stereth hem to distroye it. The Kyng that was newly Cristis child thoute it was best first to fite ageyn these religious renegatis. He faute with hem, and put hem to flite, and³ conquered al the cuntre, suffering hem to use her eld⁴ lawes and customes.

Sir John
Prender-
gast.

In this tyme Jon Prendergest, knyght, and William Longe, kepte the se so weel, that no Englischman had

¹ *brent.*] Inserted in the margin in the MS. Pub. Lib., but found in the text of C.C.C.

² *set upon him.*] om. C.C.C.

³ *and.*] om. C.C.C.

⁴ *eld*] old. C.C.C.

harm. But many of the Kyngis hous had envye with him, that he was compelled to take Westminster; and there so streytid, that he dwelled in the porch of the Cherch both nyte and day. William Longe kept stille the se, onto the¹ Chaunceler sent for him, and hite him he schuld no harm have; but whan² he had him³ he sent him to the Toure.

In this zere the archbishop of Cantirbury wold visite the Universite of Oxenforth; but thei wold not obey it.

In this zere began a gret debate betwix the duke of Burgundy⁴ and the duke Aurelianensis, for because that the first had killid the fader of the secunde. With the duke Aurelianensis was the Kyng of Naverne⁵ and Aragone, dukes of Berry and Brittany, with⁶ al Gascon and Gyan,⁷ the erles of Huys⁸ and Armanak, with many othir. With the duke of Burgeyn⁹ was the Kyng of Frauns: and for he sey his party was not strong, he sent embassatouris to the Kyng of Ynglond, that he schuld help, promitting him his doutir to be weddid to the Princee, and¹⁰ mech gold and tresore with hire. This¹¹ Kyng of Ynglond gave hem this answare:¹²—He thoute the titil of this bataile not leful, because the yong man was stered of nature to venge his fader deth; and it was a febil cause to fite in swech degre there morder schuld be meynteyned. Wherfor he counceled thei schuld¹³ plese the yong man

Dispute
between
the Abp.
and the
University
of Oxford.

Dispute
between
the Dukes
of Bur-
gundy and
Orleans.

¹ onto the] onto the tyme that the. C.C.C.

² whan.] This word is written in the margin of the MS. Pub. Lib.

³ and hite had him.] om. C.C.C.

⁴ Burgundy] Burgoyne. C.C.C.

⁵ of Naverne.] These words are written in the margin of the MS. Pub. Lib., but form part of the text of C.C.C.

⁶ with] and. C.C.C.

⁷ Gascon Gyan.] These words are transposed in C.C.C.

⁸ Huys] Hews. C.C.C.

⁹ Burgeyn] Burgoyne. C.C.C.

¹⁰ and.] om. C.C.C.

¹¹ This] The. C.C.C.

¹² answare] answer. C.C.C.

¹³ he counceled thei schuld] thei counceled that thei schuld. C.C.C.

A.D. 1410. with swete letteris and fayre behestis, and offer onto him amendment aftir her power. If he wold not be plesed so, withdrawe hem onto more sikir place, where he might not noye hem. And if thei ded al this, and offered these leful menes, and it availed not, than had the Kyng of Ynglond sum coloure for to fite, and to help his frendis.

Henry sends succours to the Duke of Burgundy.

And sone aftir the Kyng sent this meny to him, with lordis, the erl of Arundel; the erl of Kym; the lord Cobham, Sir Jon Oldecastel; with many men¹ of armes and archeris. Thei were receyved by the duke of Burgundi ful worchipfully, and waged sufficiently.

They are victorious at St. Cloud.

But whan thei had taried longe in Parys, vitaille began to wax dere, and specialy flesch. Wherfor thei seid thei wold go gete sun vitaille among her ennies. This duke Aurelianensis lay in a strong place fast be a town thei clepe Seynclo. This perceyvedoure Englishmen, and wold ha take the town; but the brigge was broken. Ther bikird thei; and on the Frensch side, which was with duke Aurelianensis, many were dronchin, and killid a M.CCC. Many were taken, and broute to Paris; and there began a strif betwix hem of Paris and Englishmen; for thei of Paris wold have hem ded, as tretouris; and the othir parti had graunted hem lyf, so that thei payed raunson. Than thei of Paris payed her raunson, and than killid hem.

A.D. 1411. The Duke of Orleans negotiates with the King of England. His letter.

In the XIII. ȝere of this King, this duke Aurelianensis seing this fray² mad be Englishmen had astoynd al his host, wrot onto the Kyng of Ynglond, both he and his frendis, in this manere:—

“Jon, the son of the Kyng of Frauns, duke of Biturie and Alverne.

¹ many men] many other men. | ² seing this fray] perceyvyng this grete affray. C.C.C.

“Charlis, duke Aurelianensis and Valens, Blesens, and A.D. 1411. Bellemount, and lord Concionat.

“Jon, duke Burbon, erl of Claremount and of Forestis, lord of Belleioey.

“Jon erle Alenconye, Armenak and de Pertica and Filgeriarum.¹

“We notifie to alle men, that we send oure special legates to trete and to acord with that worchipfulle Prince Herry, be the grace of God King of Ynglond, and with alle his sones, of the restitution, and the real induccioune of the duchy of Gian, which longith to him of heritage, as it is seide: wech restitution schal be mad be us.”

Whan this procuracie was come to the Kyng, these articles were offered of the lordis:— Articles proposed by his Lords.

“First, That her bodies and her goodes schuld be redy to his serveyes.

“Secunde, That her chylidym schuld be maried be his disposicioune.

“The Third, That her castellis, townes, and tresoris, schuld be his.

“The Fourt, That alle her frendys in the clergy or the lay fe schul be his frendis.

“The Fift, That alle the londis in Gyan and Gascon, that long to him be heritage, schul be delyvired him, and eke thoo that thei have in possession, and more ovyr tho that be in othir handis thei schul help to gete hem.”

These be the Articles wech thei profered.

These articles folowand desired thei of the Kyng:— They seek the alliance of the King of England.

“That the Kyng and his successouris schul help the duke Aurelianensis ageyn the duke of Burgeyn.

“The Secund, That thei schuld recure alle the harmes wech were do to hem be the same duke.

¹ *Filgeriarum*] *Filgenarum*. C.C.C.

A.D. 1411. "The Thirde, Of restitucion to her frendis and her servauntis.

"The Fourt, That he schal gyve assistens that pes may be betwix the remes, Ynglond and Frauns."

Henry
joins the
Duke of
Orleans.

Sone aftir, in the fest of Assumpcion of oure Lady,¹ sent the Kyng² his son Thomas, duke of Clarens, and Edward, duke of York, Thomas, erl of Dorcet, with mech strength onto the duke Aurelianensis ageyn the duke of Burgundy; and zet was not the erl of Arundel and his retenew com hom. And of this sodeyn chaunge men had mech mervceyle, that in so schort tyme the Kyng schuld favoure to contraries. Thei that were sent londyd in Normandy; and there abiden long tyme. For the duke Aurelianensis cam not, as covenant was. Wherfor thei brent townes, and took castelles, and ded mech harm. Sone aftir thei cam, and spak togidir, the duke Aurelianensis and Clarensis; and, be her councele, the English host went into Gian, and dwelt there all the wyntir.

A.D. 1412.
Death of
King
Henry IV.

In the XIII. zere, this Kyng deied, the XX. day of March, whan he had regned XIII. zere and a half. At his deth, as was reported of ful sad men, certeyn lordes stered his confessoure, frere Jon Tille,³ Doctoure of Divinite, that he schuld induce the Kyng to repent him, and do penauns, in special for thre thingis. On, for the deth on⁴ Kyng Richard. The othir, for the deth of the archbishop Scrop. The thir, for the wrong titil of the crowne. And his answeere was this:—"For the to⁵ first poyntis, I wrote onto the Pope the veri treuth of my consciens; and he sent me a bulle, with absolucion, and penauns assigned, whch I have fulfilled.⁶ And

¹ August 15.

² *the Kyng.*] These words are written in the margin in the MS. Pub. Lib., but they form part of the text in C.C.C.

³ *Tille*] Till. C.C.C.

⁴ *on*] of. C.C.C.

⁵ *to.*] Om. C.C.C.

⁶ *fulfillid*] do. C.C.C.

as for the third poynt, it is hard to sette remedy; A.D. 1412. for my childirn will not suffir that the regalie go oute of oure lynage."

In the zere of the world 6611,¹ and of oure Lord Jesu 1413, was Herry the V. coronwed at Westminster on Passion Sunday.² And aftir his coronacion he was evene turned onto anothis man, and alle his mociones inclined to vertu.

Anno 6612. 1414.—In the zere folowand he held a Parlement at London; in whech Parliment he asked no subsidy of no man. And that was grete pleasauns to the puple: for there was no Parlement many day but sum subsidie was graunted.

In this same zere a grete part of Norwich was brent, and a fayre convent of the Prechouris Ordre.

Eke in this zere, Thomas, duke of Clarens, cam hom fro Gian. And the King held a solempne tere-ment for his fader at Cauntirbury.

In a Councelle at London this zere was ordeyned that the festes of Seynt George³ and Seynt Dunstan⁴ schul be dobbil festes.

Alexaundir, bischop of Norwich deied this zere. And aftir him was Maistir Richard Courtnei bishop; a ful able man to that degre.

In this same tyme, the Lollardis, that condempned the preching of the Prophetis, the Gospel,⁵ and the Aposteles, set up billis⁶ on the cherech dores, in which billis⁶ was conteyned, that a hundred thousand were redy for to rise, and destroye alle hem that wold not consent to her secte and her opiniones. Thei

¹ *the zere of the world 6611.*] The column of dates is not continued after the reign of Henry IV., the history of the five remaining years having their own dates assigned to each year separately.

² *Passion Sunday.*] Commonly

called Palm Sunday. This day fell on April 16 in the year 1413.

³ April 23.

⁴ September 7.

⁵ *the Gospel*] of the Gospel. C.C.C.

⁶ *billis*] bullis. C.C.C.

A.D. 1414. trusted mech on the witte and on the power of a certeyn knyte thei cleped Ser Jon Oldcastelle. He was cleped Cobham, for he had weddid a woman ny of the lordis kyn. A strong man in bataile he was, but a grete heretik, and a gret ennye to the Chereh. For his cause the archbishop gadered a Councel at London; for he sent oute prestis for to preche, which were not admitted be non Ordinarie; and he was present at her sermones; and alle thei that seide ageyn his prestis was he redy to smite with his swerd.

Oldeastle is summoned to appear before the Archbishop.

For these causes and many mo,¹ because he was a knyte of the Kyngis household,² the archbishop compleyned of him to the Kyng. Aftir mech laboure to his amendement, the Kyng wrot to the archbishop, that he schuld somoune him to appere and answeere. The knyte lay that time in his castelle, cleped Coulyng. The messenger that was sent was warned that he schuld not entir his castelle but if he had leve. Than enter onto the castelle on Jon Butlere, that was Uscher of the Kyngis Chambir; and he asked the knite whethir the somnoure schuld come to him, or he schuld sende him the lettere. The knyte refused both. Than was the somownes sent on the Monasteri dores in Rouchestir, but III. mile fro him. And at day³ assined the archbishop, in the castelle of Ledis, cursed him for⁴ contunacie, and grete fautoure of heretikes.

He appears before the Bishop at S. Paul's.

Aftir this, on a Satirday, aftyr⁵ the fest of Seint Matheu, Apostil and Evangelist, the Archbishop sat

¹ *mo.*] oder. C.C.C.

² *houshold*] house. C.C.C.

³ *at day*] at a day. C.C.C.

⁴ *cursed him for*] denounced him acursed for. C.C.C.

⁵ *a Satirday, aftyr, &c.*] S. Mat-

thew's Day is September 21. It appears that this synod began to sit on November 20, and sat till December 4. Capgrave does not say, "the Saturday after the Feast of S. Matthew."

in Paules Chapetir Hous; and with him Herry of A.D. 1414. Wynchestir, and Richard of London, bischoppis. And Ser Robert Morle,—at comaundment of the Kyng,—than Keper of the Towre, broute this knyte Old-castelle onto the presens of these bischoppis.

There the bischop rehersed that for contumacie he stood acursed: and if he wold mekely submitte him to the Cherch, he wold asoile him. Oldecastel stood, and wold non aske;¹ but took out of his bosom a bille² endented; and whan he had red it, took it to the bischoppis. Than seid the archbischop,—“Lo, Ser Jon, here be many good thingis in your bille: but ye must answeere to othir thingis that be put on you, touching the Sacrament of the Auter, and the powere of the Cherch, and mech othir thing.” He seide to this, that he wold gyve no othir answeere than was writin in his bille. Thanne the archbischop took him certeyn Articules in a bille, to whech he assigned him that he schuld answeere on the³ Moneday folowand. And whan⁴ the day was come, the archbischop inqwired of him, if he wold be assoiled aftir the forme of the Cherch. He seid,—nay; he loked aftir no absolucion but of God. And of the Sacrament of the Auter he seid thus:—“Evene as Crist whil He went here was God and Man; the Manhod mite men se, but not the Godhed; so in this Sacrament is Cristis bodi and bred: the bred may men se, but not Cristis bodi.” He seid more,—“That the determinacion of the Cherch and the Doctouris, that

The accusation,
and the defence.

¹ *wold non aske*] wold not aske it. C.C.C. The word “it” has evidently been inserted above the line in the MS. Pub. Lib., and afterwards erased.

² *bille*] bulle. C.C.C.

³ *the*.] Added above the line in

MS. Pub. Lib., but forming part of the text in C.C.C.

⁴ *whan*.] This word has been added in the margin in the MS. Pub. Lib., but it forms part of the text of C.C.C.

A.D. 1414. sei the revers, ar pleynty ageyn Holy Scripture." For the Sacrament of Penauns, he seide,¹--"That what man is in grevous synne, and coude not rise fro his synne, it is ful necessarie that he have a wise preest to telle him the maner of his amendment. But that a man schuld be schrive to his propir prest, or to a othir preest, it is no nede; for contricion withoute confessionne purgith al synne." For worchipyng of the Crosse, he seide:—"That Body That hing on the Crosse schuld be worchiped, and nothing but He." And whan thei asked him, what worchipe he wold do to the ymage on the Crosse, he seide he wold wipe it, and kepe it clene. Than thei asked him what he seid of the Pope. He seid, "The Pope is Antecrist;² bischoppis be his membris and freres be his tayl."

Oldcastle is
is con-
demned as
a heretic,
and is im-
prisoned,

but soon
effects his
escape.

He con-
spires to
kill the
King,

The archbishop sey no othir amendment in this man, condempned him for a heretik, and left him to the seculere hand. And than³ went he⁴ to the Kyng, and told him al the processe, praying the Kyng to graunt him lif XL. dayes, that he mite do penauns. But this indulgens turned onto gret mischefe; for within thoo XL. dayes he brak oute of the Toure, and sent letteris onto his secte.

For al that tyme fro his evasion about Myhilmesse onto the Ephiphanie⁵ he mad him strong to distroye the Kyng and many othir. And thei that were gadered to go with him, if thei mad question to what entent thei schuld rise, this answeere had thei:—"It skil you not, so ye have good waxis, and treuly payed." The King kept Cristmasse at Eltham; and

¹ *he seide*] he seide thus. C.C.C.

² *Antecrist.*] This word is thus written in both MSS.

³ *than.*] om. C.C.C.

⁴ *he.*] om. C.C.C.

⁵ *Ephiphanie*] Epiphanie. C.C.C. —January 6.

Cobham, with his retenew, had thoute to fulfille his A.D. 1414. entent.

The Kyng was warned of this mater be certeyn men that hed consciens, and were of counce^l with Cobham; and sodeynly the Kyng remeved onto Westminster. The Lolardis were warned that thei schuld gader in Seint Gilis feld; for there schuld come to hem, oute of London, L. thousand, as was belite hem. But the King was ware of al this, and comaunded London Gatis to be sperd and kept. He sent owte eke men of armes be dyvers weyes, whечh apposed hem that cam rennyng in hast, whedir thei schuld? And thei seide, "To Cobham." Thus were take and slayn thousandis. The Kyng was in the feld sone aftir mydnyte. This aspied Cobham: he fled; and many with him. Many of his were take, and hang, and drawe, and Brent. On was there of Dunstable, a special scolere of this secte, thei cleped him William Morle. Oldecastelle had behote him that he schuld be a knyte. And in prove of that beheste thei fond with him too stedis, and gilt sporis in his bosoum.

In this zere the Kyng foundid thre houses of religion, fast be his place whечh thei clepe Schene,— on of the monkis of Chartir-hous; ano^{thir} cleped Celestines. Thei kepe¹ Seint Benet reule *ad literam*, as thei sey: thei are constreyned for to be recluses for evyr. The thirde is of Seynt Bride Ordир; thei have Seynt Austyn reule; with certeyn additamentis. And thei clepe it now the reule of oure² Savioure. Thei have no thing propir, peny, ne halfpeny, ne touche no mony. The noumbir of hem is, sistires LX., prestis XIII., dekenes IIII., lewed men VIII., whечh acordith to the noumbir of XIII. Aposteles,

but is foiled
in his at-
tempt.

The Kyng
founds
three re-
ligious
houses.

¹ kepe] kept. C.C.C.

[² oure.] Seynt. C.C.C.

A.D. 1414. and LXXII. disciples. Thei were no lynand, but wolland. Thei have o cherch: the women above; the men be the ground. Aftir her profession no man may license hem but the Pope. This religion must have sufficient dotacion. Before the fest of Al Seintis¹ thei must count that thei have sufficiently for the nest² zere; and al the remanent thei schal gyve in chnesse. On of the XIII. prestis schul thei chese to her confessoure, and to him schal thei alle obeye. Ne secular man ne woman schal entyr the nunnes cleystir.³

A.D. 1415. In the third zere of this Kyng were chosen worchipful men to go to the Councelle at Constauns; these bischoppis, — Salesburi, Herforth, and Bathe, the abbot of Westminster, and the prioure of Wirectir, with othir clerkis. With hem eke went the erl of Warwik. Ther were gadered the Collegis of Gregori and Petir de Luna. Gregori resined his rite up condicion Petir schuld do the same. He was in Aragony. Jon, that was at Rome mad, was loth to resine; but be the emperoure he was induct that he schuld do it. Mech joye was mad, every man supposing that this mater schuld have good ende.

Resignation of the rival Popes.

John XXIII. long resists.

But this Jon, be nyte, fled with the duke of Ostrich⁴ into a cite of his, and sent letteris to the emperoure, he fled for no othir⁵ cause but for the eyer at Constaunce was not heilsome⁶ to him. And whan he was sent for to com to the Council, he disgised him, and fled with the duke. That sey the emperoure, and rood into Ostrich, and took the duke with him eke.

¹ November 1.

² nest] next. C.C.C.

³ cleystir] cloyster. C.C.C.

⁴ of Ostrich.] These words have been added in the margin in the

MS. Pub. Lib. They are part of the text of C.C.C.

⁵ no othir] non othir. C.C.C.

⁶ heilsome] holsom. C.C.C.

Jon was¹ broute to the Councelle in the same aray A.D. 1415.
 thei toke him, in schort clothis, lich a Malandryn.
 There was he robbed of mech good wech he had
 gadered. This was noysed in Ynglond, and a gret
 summe of money wech was gadered for him in a
 hucch at Poules was take oute, and spent in bettir
 use.

In this tyme, aftir many tretis betwix this lond
 and Frauns, and nothing that thei profered was
 according to reson, the Kyng mad redy his schippis at
 Southampton to spede him to his conquest.

The King
sails from
Southamp-
ton to
invade
France.

And there were thre notabille men that had con-
 spired his deth. On was Herry Scrop, on whom the
 Kyng trostid moost, and be whos councele al thing
 was doo. Sobir was the man in word and chere; and
 undir that ypocrisie had he a ful venemous hert. He
 had a felawe consentyng onto him, Richard, erl of
 Cambrig, and Thomas Grey, a knyte of the North.
 But ere² thei broute aboute her conclusion, thei were
 detecte, condempned be her peres, and ded.

Conspiracy
against the
King.

In this tyme the Lolardis risin ageyn, wenyng
 verily that eithir the Kyng was ded, or sailed ovyr
 the se. Thei counforted hem ech to othir, and seide,—
 “Now is the prince of prestis goo and our uttir
 enmy.” Her leder, wech had hid him longe tyme fast
 by Malverne, ros fro his den, and sent letteris to the
 lord Bergeveni that he wold be wrechid first upon
 him. And he, as a wise man, sent aftir his frendis
 and his tenauntis, and³ mad a host of a sex thousand
 men. That aspied Oldecastelle and fled; no man coude
 cacch him. Ther took he a preest of the secte, and
 othir servauntis of his, whom the lord Bergeveni
 stretyed so, that thei told wher Oldecastelle was hid.

The con-
spirators
are be-
headed.

The Lol-
lards rise
under Old-
castle.

¹ and . . . him eke. Jon was]
 and . . . him. Eke Jon was.]
 C.C.C.

² ere] or. C.C.C.

³ and.] om. C.C.C.

A.D. 1415. There founde thei his armour, and his mony. Thei fond there¹ a banere costfully depeynted with² a Host and a chalis. Thei fond eke baneris depeynted with³ Crist ful of woundis, the spere, and the nayles. Al these thingis wer mad for to make simplifolk to suppose that he was a trew zelator of the Feith.

The King
lands in
the Pays
du Caux,

besieges
and takes
Harfleur.

The Kyng, with his nave, took the se, and londid at Kidkaus, with a thousand schippis and five hundred. He entered the lond on a Wednesday, wech was the vigil of Assumpcioune of oure Lady;⁴ and on the Saturday aftir⁵ he leyde sege to the town of Hareflw, he be lond, the schippis be the watir. And this sege lested til the Sundy befor Myhilmesse.⁶ In the Tewisday befor that Sunday,⁷ the lordes that were keperes of the town, sent oute a man onto the duke of Clarence, praying him enterly that thei myte trete with the Kyng, and that he schuld⁸ make his gunneres to sese, for it was to hem intollerabil. The names of hem were these:—the lord Gauncort, the lord Stutevyle, the lord Botevyle,⁹ and the lord Clare. The duke of Clarens spak for hem to the Kyng; and the Kyng sent to hem the erle of Dorset and Ser Thomas Erpingham, to knowe her desire. Thei prayed the Kyng mekely that he schuld ses of his schot onto Sunday; and if¹⁰ the Kyng of Frauns cam not be that tyme, thei schuld delyver him the town. Thei profered him eke that if he wold gyve hem leve and save-conduct to ride to the Kyng of Frauns, thei schuld ley pleggis XXII. knytes with the best of the

¹ *Thei fond there*] There found thei. C.C.C.

² *with.*] Added in the margin in the MS. Pub. Lib. It is found in the text of C.C.C.

³ *a Host depeynted with.*] om. C.C.C.

⁴ August 14.

⁵ *aftr*] folowyng. C.C.C.

⁶ September 22.

⁷ September 17.

⁸ *trete with he schuld.*] om. C.C.C.

⁹ *the lord Botevyle.*] om. C.C.C.

¹⁰ *if.*] om. C.C.C.

town. So the lord Hakevile and XII. persones had leve to ride thorw the host. And on the Wednesday,¹ erly, cam oute of the town the lordes, XXII. knytes, swires, and burgeys of the town.² And ageyn hem the Kyng sent a solempne procession of prelatis and prestis, and the Sacrament; and aftir folowand lordis, knytes, and the puple. Whan thei had mad a solempne oth, thei went to mete into the Kyngis tent, but thei sey not the Kyng. Aftir mete thei were comaunded for to go with certeyn lordes that schuld kepe hem. On the Sunday com the messageres ageyn withoute ony help of Kyng or of Daufyn. Therfor thei that were in the town submitted hem onto the Kyng; and thei that were with the Kyng, sent be the Frensch Kyng to keping of the town, remayned as prisoneres.

The Kyng mad capteyn of the town his unele, Ser Thomas,³ erle of Dorset. In this sege many men deied of cold in nytes, and frute etyng; eke of stynk of careynes. He deied there, Maistir Richard Courtney, bischop of Norwich; in whos place the monkes chosen Jon Wakeryng. Ther deyed Mychael at the Pool,⁴ The duke of Clarenis, the erle of March, the erle Arundel, and the erle Marchale, took gret seknes there.

The Kyng, aftir this⁵ conquest, purposed to go to Caleys, with foot-men for the most part. For al his hoost was not acoundid passing VIII. thousand; so many were left seek at Harflew. Merveile it was that he with so fewe durst go thorw alle the thik wodis in that cuntre. For the Frensch parti in al this tyme had mad an hoost of an hundred thousand and forty thousand. Vitales were kept fro hem, that

A.D. 1415.

Thomas Beaufort is made Governor of Harfleur.

Death of the Bp. of Norwich, and Michael de la Pole.

The King marches on Calais.

¹ September 13. | ³ his unele, Ser Thomas] Sir Tho-
² swires, and burgeys of the town] and the best of the town. C.C.C. | mas his unele. C.C.C.
⁴ at the Pool] de la Pol. C.C.C.;
⁵ this] the. C.C.C.

A.D. 1415. XVIII. dayes thei had walnotes for bred; and flech had thei sum: but her drynk was watir.

Battle of Agincourt.

So in the XXIII. day of Octobir the hostis met not a myle asundir. The Kyng coumforted gretly his men, that thei schuld trost in God, for her cause was rithful. The Frensch part stod on the hille, and we in the vale. Betwix hem was a lond new heried, where was evel fotyng. Schort for to sey, the feld fel onto the Kyng, and the Frensch party lost it, for al her noumyr and her pride. Ther were ded the duke of Lauson, the duke of Braban, the duke of Baver, V. erles, the Constable eke of Frauns, and a hundred lordes; knytes, and swiris, IIII. thousand, sexti, and IX.: the comon puple was not nnumbered. These were take,¹—the duke of Aurelianensis, the duke of Burbon, the erles of Ew and Vendone, Arthure, the duke's brothir of Bretayn, wech cleymeth to be erl of Richemund, and a knyte thei cleped Brucegald, Marchale of Frauns, and othir were take there, of cote armoure, into a VII hundred. On oure side were ded Edward, duke of York, the erle of Suthfolk, IIII. knytes, a swiere, Davy Gamme; of the comones XXVIII. In the tyme of the bataile the brigauntis of the Frensch side took the Kyngis cariage, and led it away, in wech thei fonde the Kyngis crowne. Thei mad the bellis to ryng and men for to sing,—“Te Deum laudamus,” telling verily that the Kyng was ded. But within a fewe houres aftir her joye was chaunged. The Kyng rood to Caleis, and ovir the se to Dover, and in the XXIII. day of Novembir cam to² London, and there was³ receyved in the best maner.

¹ *These were take.*] These words have been transposed, and occur after the word ‘Burbon,’ in the MS. C.C.C.

² *Caleis cam to.*] om. C.C.C.

³ *and there was*] where he was. C.C.C.

Anno 6614. 1416.—In his IIII. ȝere was a gret batail betwix the erl of Dorcet and the erl of Armenak,¹ in wech batayle there perehid many on both sides; for this Armenak felle upon hem soydenly, and thei were not avised. In the tyme of the batail al her cariage was stole be the Frenschmen. So mote² thei nedis go hom on fote. Thei laboured al the Thursday; and on Friday in the morownyng thei sey the Frenschmen on the hillis comyng downward. Than sent to the erl of Dorcet this message the erl Armenak,—“Now art thou so streytid, that the se is on thin o side, and we on the othir. Therfor, be my counnelle, ȝeld the; for ellis schalt thou deye.” The erl of Dorcet sent this answeere ageyn,—“It was nevyr the maner of Englischmen to ȝelde hem, whan thei myte fite. And thouȝ the Englisch host had no mo men but³ XV. hundred, ȝet had thei bettir⁴ of XV. thousand, God and good prayeris hem helpyng.”

A.D. 1416.
The Earl of
Dorset
invades
France.

In this tyme was it defendid that galey halfpenies schuld not used; for thre of hem were ful scarsly worth a peny.

In this ȝere, in the sevene day of May, cam the emperoure Sigemund to London, and was loggid in the Kyngis paleys at Westminster; the Kyng lay at Lamb-hithe. The emperoure offered a ymage of Seint George at Wyndesore, mad of pure gold. Ther,⁵ on Seynt Georges day, was he mad brothir of knites⁶ of the gartere; and there⁷ receyved the Kyngis lyveri, wech he wered on solempne daies al his lyve.

The Empe-
ror Sigis-
mund is
received
at London.

At the fest of Ascencion⁸ cam the duke of Holland, with gret aray of schippis and vitaile, to speke with

The Duke
of Holland
visits Eng-
land.

¹ *Dorcet . . . Armenak*] Armenak
. . . Dorcet. C.C.C.

² *mote*] must. C.C.C.

³ *thouȝ the Englisch host had no
mo men but*] thouȝ the Englischmen
had no mo but. C.C.C.

⁴ *bettir*] the bettir. C.C.C.

⁵ *Ther*] And there. C.C.C.

⁶ *of knites.*] om. C.C.C.

⁷ *there.*] om. C.C.C.

⁸ This feast fell on May 28 in the
year 1416.

A.D. 1416. the emperoure and the Kyng.¹ His doutir² was weddid to the zonger son of the Kyng of Frauns, which was now eyer aftir the Daufyn was ded.

Violent
thunder
storms.

In the XVIII. kalend of Julii³ were the moost horribil thunderes and litynnyngis that evyr ony man herd.

The Duke
of Bedford
relieves
Harflour.

Al this somyr men supposed that the emperoure schuld a sette pes betwix Ingland and Frauns. But the Frensch Kyng and his Councelle was evyr founde dobil. For whil this trefy was in hand the Frenschmen had gadered a gret navy, with karikis and galeyes, for to take Harflaw. And for that cause⁴ the Kyng sent his brothir, Jon, duke of Bedford, with certeyn men of Ser Herry Percy, which Herry the Kyng had bout⁵ oute of prison fro Scotlond; and with this help thei took and distroyed the most part of that navy.

The Empe-
ror leaves
England.

Sone aftir that⁶ the emperoure went oute of Ynglond, and in his goyng he mad his servauntis for to throwe billis be the wey, in which was writyn swech sentens :—

“Farewel, with glorious victory,
Blessid Ingland, ful of melody;
Thou may be cleped of Angel nature;
Thou servist God so with⁷ bysy cure.
We leve with the this praising,
Which we schul evir sey and sing.”

Many convenciones were mad betwix the emperoure and the Kyng, and al her succession dyvyded in XII. Articles, which were ageyn the ordinauns of oure Book; for we think that it myte be

¹ and the Kyng.] om. C.C.C.

² His doutir.] And the Duke's
doutir. C.C.C.

³ June 14.

⁴ for that cause] therefore. C.C.C.

⁵ bout] bou;tl. C.C.C.

⁶ that] this. C.C.C.

⁷ so with] with so. C.C.C.

eleped rather "Abbreviacion¹ of Cronicles," than a A.D. 1416. book.

The Kyng, that men schuld knowe wel that he was redy to have pes with the Kyng of Frauns,² saylid ovyr the se with the emperoure to Caleys. There aspied the emperoure that the proferes on the French side were but fraude and sotilte; therfor he left hem as thei were.

The Kyng accom-
panies the
Emperor
as far as
Calais.

Than mad the Kyng a unyte betwix the duke of Burgayn and the emperoure.³ The cause of her debate was this. The duke of Burgayne long before, the same tyme his fadir Philip lyvand, was take prisoner be the Turkes, and the emperoure bouthe him ageyn for a grete summe; wech summe he swore treuly to pay to the emperoure, wech was than but Kyng of Hungari. In this mater the Kyng mad the duke to take dayes, and be bound; and forthwith the duke ded homage to the emperoure. The emperoure fro Caleys went to Dordraute, and with him went⁴ the duke of Gloucetir and othir,⁵ where thei took leve of the emperoure, and cam hom ageyn.

He effects
a recon-
ciliation
between
the latter
and the
Duke of
Burgundy.

¹ In the margin, opposite the words "Abbreviacion of Cronicles," occurs Capgrave's private mark, corresponding nearly with the device of which a facsimile has been given at the end of the dedication at page 4, but wanting the lower part, as does also that in the margin opposite the date of his birth, and one or two other instances. This curious mark, sometimes with, sometimes without the lower member, occurs also in different portions of the other extant works of Capgrave generally used it would seem to distinguish events relating to the Author's personal history, or remarks and statements resting only on his own authority:

e.g. in the "Liber super Actus Apostolorum," and the "Liber de Symbolis," both of which are preserved in the Library of Balliol College, Oxford. See the list of the works of Capgrave given in the Introduction.

² *with the Kyng of Frauns.*] om. C.C.C.

³ *the duke of Burgayn and the emperoure*] the emperoure and the duke of Burgayn. C.C.C.

⁴ *went.*] om. C.C.C.

⁵ *and othir.*] These words have been added above the line in the MS. Pub. Lib. They form part of the text of C.C.C.

A.D. 1416. In this tyme on Benedict Wolleman, a citeceyn of One Wolman, a Lollard, which had set up billes of grete errouris, was takyn, hanged, and drawe, on Myhilmesse day.

put to death in London. Thomas Beaufort made duke of Exeter. Death of the King of Arragon. Aftir that, in the Parlement which was hold at London on Seint Luce day,¹ Thomas Beuforth,² erle of Dorcete, was mad duke of Exetir.

This zere deied the Kyng of Aragoyné, which was a gret letter of the union of Holy Cherch, meyn-
teynnyng the Antepope,³ Petir de Luna. And notwithstanding the emperoure in his owne persone exhorted him to this unite, and he hite the emperoure that he schuld withdrawe his obediens fro that same Petir, al availed not; for he deied sone aftir; and his sone meyteyned⁴ the same erreure. Eke that same Petir, obdurat in malice, charged alle his cardinales that aftir his deth thei schuld chese a newe Pope of here owne college.

Children stolen by beggars at Lynn. In the same zere III. beggeres stole III. childyr at Lenne,⁵ and of on thei put oute his eyne, the othir⁶ thei broke his bak, and the thirde⁷ thei cut of his⁸ handis and his⁸ feet, that men schuld of pite gyve hem good. Long aftir, the fadir of on of hem, wech was a marchaund, cam to London, and the child knew him, and cryed loude, "This is my fadir." The fadir tok his child fro the beggeris, and mad hem to be arested. The childirn told alie the processe, and the beggeris were hangen, ful⁹ wel worthy.

¹ December 13.

² *Beuforth*] Beforthe. C.C.C.

³ *Antepope.*] Thus written in both MSS.

⁴ *meyteyned*] meynteyned. C.C.C.

⁵ *Lenne*] Lenn. C.C.C.

⁶ *the othir*] of the othir. C.C.C.

⁷ *and the thirde*] and of the third. C.C.C.

⁸ *his.*] om. C.C.C.

⁹ *ful.*] This word has been added above the line in the MS. Pub. Lib.; but it forms part of the text in C.C.C.

In the V. zere of this Kyng he held his Cristmasse at Kenelworth, where was leyd gret awayte,¹ on the Kyng to his destruccion be a swiere of that Old-castelle: and in every in of Seint Albone, in Red-
 ing, and in² Norhampton, were founde billes of gret malyce ageyn God and³ the Kyng.

A.D. 1417.
 Conspiracy
 against the
 King at
 Kenil-
 worth.

In this tyme was the Councelle gadered at Basili;⁴ where was determined in her first Act, That he that were chose in that Council schuld be preferred for Fadir of alle the Cherch. Ferthermore, That of every nacion schuld be chosen sex prelatys, wech schuld be in the Conclave with the cardinales, and have voys in the same eleccion.⁵

Council of
 Basle.

¹ *awayte*] a great way;t. C.C.C.

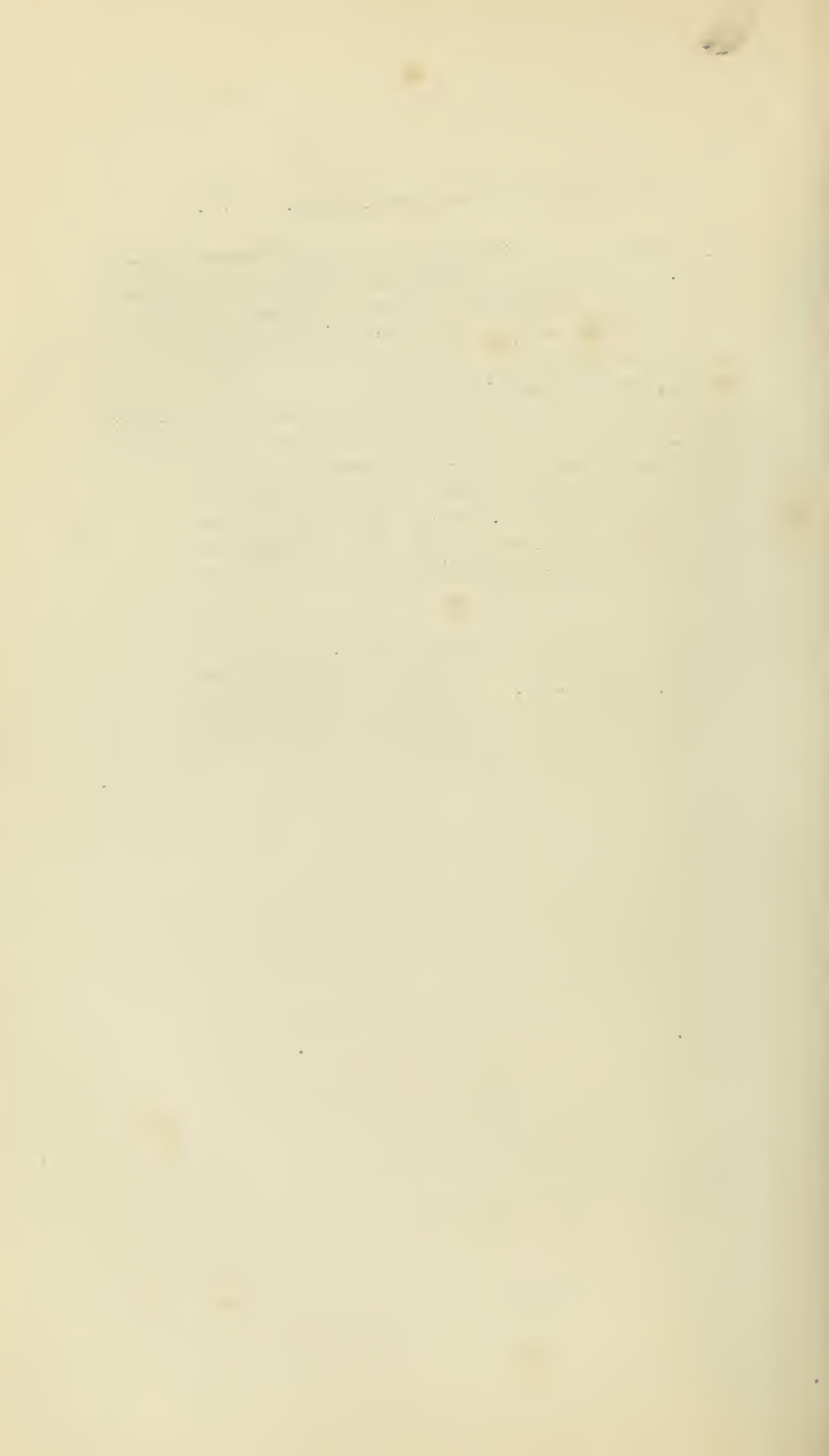
² *in.*] om. C.C.C.

³ *and*] and agayne. C.C.C.

⁴ *Basili*] Basyle. C.C.C.

⁵ The date, "Anno 1418," has been written in the margin at the

end of the MS., but in a later writing than that of the text of the Chronicle. The MS. ends thus abruptly in the middle of a column. See the account of this MS. given in Introduction.



APPENDICES TO THE INTRODUCTION.

APPENDIX I.

NOTICES OF THE LIFE AND WRITINGS OF CAPGRAVE,

FROM

BALE, LELAND, AND OTHERS.

THE accounts of Capgrave given by Bale and Leland are the most full and satisfactory which we possess. Short notices of his Life and Writings occur in the Biographical Works of Pits,¹ Pamphilus,² Vos-sius,³ Phil. Labbe,⁴ Elssius,⁵ Eisengrein,⁶ Thomas

¹ See page 671 of the Relation. Histor. Angl.; Paris, 1619. Pits has copied and added nothing to Bale's account. He has borrowed from Pamphilus the erroneous statement that Capgrave died in the year 1484, improving upon the blunder by adding "Ricardo Tertio, Usurpatore, per summum scelus Angliæ regnum invadente."

² See fol. 82 b. of the "Chronica Ordinis Fratrum Eremitarum Sancti Augustini, Fratris Josepho Pamphilo, Episcopo Signino, Auctore; Romæ 1581." Pits borrowed from Pamphilus, and there is nothing in his account which is not to be found in that given by Bale.

³ A very brief notice. See Lib. iii. page 569, of "Ger. Joan Vossii De Historicis Latinis Libri

tres," published in 1627. This writer spells the name "Caprave;" but adds,—"vel Capgrave."

⁴ "Joannes Capgravius, Anglus, de illustribus viris Augustiniorum dicitur scripsisse, teste Joanne Pitseo, ad annum 1484." See the "Bibliotheca Bibliothecarum" of Phil. Labbe.

⁵ See page 336 of the "Encomias-ticon Augustinianum," published at Brussels in 1654. This account does not differ materially from those of Bale and Pits. He calls Capgrave "B." *i. e.* "Beatus," in allusion to the wish of Henry VII. that he should be canonized. He says also that he was "S. T. D. Oxoniensis," and "Alter Lyra nuncupatus."

⁶ Joannes Capgrave, Anglus, Ordinis Fratrum Eremitarum S. Augusti-

Gratian,¹ Anton. Gandolf,² and also in the Preface to the Second Volume of Wharton's "Anglia Sacra,"³ Anthony à Wood's "Hist. Antiq. Oxon.,"⁴ the "Biblio-

teni, Sacræ Paginæ Doctor, vir eruditione et eloquentia clarus, Poeta gravis, Theologus profundus, nec ulli Sacrarum literarum scientia secundus. Quatuor Libros Sententiarum Lombardi exposuit. Utrumque fere Testamentum Commentariis illustravit doctissimis. Vitas præterea Sanctorum Angliæ elegantissimis voluminibus absolvit." See "Catalogus Testium Veritatis. Guilielmo Eysengrein de Nemeto Spirensi Authore. A.D. 1565." See also p. 418 of the Edition by Frisius of the Bibliotheca of Gesnerus.

¹ In the "Anastasis Augustiniana in qua Scriptores Ordinis Eremitarum S. Augustini: Opera Rdi. Patris F. Thomæ Gratiani, ejusdem Ordinis in Provincia Coloniensi Prioris Provincialis," published at Antwerp in 1613, there is (at page 108,) a short notice of Capgrave and a list of his works. This account does not differ materially from those which have been already given. He mentions specially the place of Capgrave's burial:—"Linnæ tandem, Nordovoliæ oppido, decessit, die 12 Augusti, anno Salutis Humanæ 1464, et ibidem in templo nostro est sepultus." Leland and Bale merely state that he was buried "inter Augustinianos." It most not, however, be forgotten that Bale mentions the place of Capgrave's burial in the first 4to. Edition of his book, even specifying the particular part of the church, viz., the choir. He omits this in his last Edition without assigning any reason for his doing so.

² See page 203 of "Dissertatio Historica de Duecentis Celeberrimis Augustinianis Scriptoribus, Auctore Antonio Gandolfo." Rome 1704. This account corresponds more or less with that of Bale. He says that Capgrave was "Cantuariensis Monasterii filius; anno 1423, S. T. Doctor Cantabrigiensi creatus." He makes mention of his having been Provincial of the Province of England in the year 1453, and also in 1445. In reference to his personal character, we have the following:—"Eisdem ingenii dotibus adjunxit candorem singularem, mansuetudinem, benignitatem, affabilitatem, animi moderationem, prudentiam, dexteritatem, ac vitæ integritatem."

³ Published in 1691. See the Preface, page xix. He gives an account of the contents of the MS. Cotton. Tib. A., viii.; and concludes as follows:—

"Opus integrum, epistola præmissa admodum prolixa, Henrico VI, Angliæ Regi, dicatur. In ejusdem vita Johannes dicit se illo anno quo natus est iste, (viz. 1422,) quartum vel quintum sacerdotii sui annum egisse, et apud Londinum studiis tunc incubuisse. Obiit apud Lynnam in Norfolkia, 1464, 12 Augusti, auctore Baleo, anno 1484 juxta Pitsium. Mihi potior est Balei autoritas. Multa alia Capgravius scripsit, a Baleo recensita. Ex his opus præcipuum de Vitis Sanctorum Angliæ, titulo 'Legendæ Novæ Sanctorum Angliæ,' tacito Authoris nomine, prodit Londini 1516."

⁴ See Lib. i., page 118.

theca Augustiniana,"¹ and the Chronicles of Holinshed.²

I. FROM THE "SCRIPTORES ILLUSTRÉS" OF BALE.³

"JOANNES CAPGRAVE, in Cantiorum⁴ comitatu natus,⁵ et Augustinianorum omnium doctissimus, quam-

¹ The list of the Works of Capgrave given in the "Bibliotheca" differs in no material respect from that of Bale. The writer mentions, however, the existence of a MS. of the "Nova Legenda Angliæ" in the Cottonian Collection, which was unfortunately burnt to a crust in the fire.

² See page 662 *b.* 20.—"John Capgrave, borne in Kent, an Augustine Frier, proceeded Doctor of Divinitie in Oxenford, was admitted Provinciall of his Order, and proved (without controversie) the best learned of anie of that order of Friers here in England, as John Bale affirmeth. He wrote manie notable volumes, and finallie departed this life at Lin in Norfolk, the twelfth of August, in the yere 1464, which was in the fourth yere of King Edward the Fourth."

³ See the folio edition of Bale's "Scriptores Majoris Britannicæ," page 582. This has been collated with the original 4to edition, Ipswich, 1548, which contains a few variations of more or less interest and value.

At page 160 of this same Edition he gives a list of his lost books,— "Veterum et Recentiorum quorundam Librorum Catalogum, in tuam ac Sociorum gratiam, Gesnere vir optime, his addidi; quos pulcherrime scriptos, et non typis excusos, quod sciam, Papistarum violentiis coactus, in hoc altero meo exilio, in Hybernia reliqui, ut ex eorum titulis

scires qui et quales sint, ac mihi condoleres eorum jacturam et interitum, nisi Deus illos servaverit:—

"*Chronica et Historia Brytannicorum Scriptorum.*"

Among these are mentioned:—

"Joannes Capgravius De Nobilibus Henricis.

"Idem De Sequacibus Divi Augustini.

"Catalogus Sanctorum Angliæ, eodem Authore."

The first of these MSS. is undoubtedly the same as that now preserved in the Library of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, as that MS. contains Bale's handwriting. He not unfrequently quotes the "Nova Legenda Angliæ," and once the "De Sequacibus Divi Augustini."

Local circumstances were likely to make Bale interested in Capgrave. He was a native of Suffolk, and educated by the Carmelites at Norwich. His own account of himself (see page 702 of vol. i. of the folio edition of his *Scriptores*.) is as follows:—

"Joannes Baleus, patria Sudovolgus, in Covi pago, tribus a Sutholdio milliariis, quinque a Dunvico, parentibus Henrico et Margarita natus, . . . duodecim annorum puer in Carmelitani monachatus barathrum in urbe Nordovicensi, trudebar, ut a Christi professione ad montem in otio contemplandum demigrarem."

⁴ *Cantiorum*] Canticæ. 4to. Ed.— This is a mistake. See Introduction, § 1.

⁵ *natus*] oriundus. 4to. Ed.

primum esset indagatricis rationis capax, pro vitæ suæ methodo eorum Fratrum institutum assumpsit.¹

“Is vero, vel ab ipsa pueritia, libris, perinde ac concha suis scopulis, adhærens,² ita sensim³ literis profecit, ut, post adeptum Oxonii Doctoratum,⁴ Provincialis suæ Familiæ Gubernator⁵ efficeretur.

“Philosophus enim ac Theologus illa ætate⁶ præcipuus erat; ingenio etiam⁷ atque eloquio summo clarus. Scripturas Divinas unice amabat, sophistarum somniis parum aut nihil tribuens, quum sciret ex illis non alia

¹ *et . . . assumpsit*] Cantuariæ, pro vitæ suæ methodo, Eremitarum Divi Augustini institutum elegit. 4to. Ed.

² *Is . . . adhærens*] Apud hos succedentibus annis. 4to. Ed.

³ *sensim.*] om. 4to. Ed.

⁴ *Oxonii Doctoratum.*] And of Cambridge also. Tanner says:—

“Doctor . . . Cantabrigiensi; oppositionum enim suarum meminit in Principio, ante Tractatum De Vita S. Gilberti., MS. Cotton. Vitellius, D. XV. 4. It appears that this MS. was unhappily destroyed by the fire, in which so many MSS. of the Cottonian Collection perished; a brief note of its contents, however, has fortunately been preserved in the British Museum; MS. Harleian No. 980, p. 231. See § 43. It appears, moreover, from the same MS., that he preached certain sermons at Cambridge in the year 1422, from one of which the following extract is therein given;—

“The religious which lived under the rules of St. Augustin, were in number 12.

“The first, of Hermites, made by St. Aug. before his being Bishop of Hippo.

“The second, of Cannons Seculer, when he was Bishop.

“The third, Canons Regular, which were began by him; but a

distinction hath been made since by others, (as by St. Ruffus,) and so the monks of Charterhouse came out of the Black Order.

“The 4th, the Dominicans, begun Anno 1216.

“The 5, Knights of St. John’s of Jerusalem.

“The 6, Heres of Puce, the same with St. John, but that they of St. John have black mantles with a cross, and they of Puce, white with a cross.

“The 7, the Gilbertines of Sempringham order.

“The 8, Premonstratenses, begun in France by Norbertus, anno 1100.

“The 9, the Friars of the Cross; ther fundat. incertan.

“The 10, the order of St. Bridget.

“The 11, the Canons of St. Victor in Paris.

“The 12, an order only in Norff., which had 4 houses; one of them is faln into the King’s hand, and he gave it to Walsingham, hite Peterston.

“Job. Capgrave, in vii. sermon at Cambridg, ann. 1422; et ex museo supra-dicto” [*i.e.* Roberti Kemp, Militis de Giffing.]

⁵ *Gubernator*] Rector. 4to. Ed.

⁶ *illa ætate*] ætate sua. 4to. Ed.

⁷ *etiam.*] om. 4to. Ed.

generari quam rabiosas lites, et inutilium rerum quaestiones.

“ Adversus¹ Prælatorum petulantias² atque impias tyrannides³ detonare solitus fuit,⁴ dicens quod immodice suas dilataverint fimbrias,⁵ laudem aucupantes⁶ apud imperitam multitudinem. Item⁷ quod non Pastores, sed mercenarii, lupis exposuerint oves, lac et lanam quaerentes, non animas. Hos patriæ prædones appellavit ac malos operarios,⁸ ut quibus veritas fuit oneri, jus contemptui, crudelitas delectationi.

“ Illum ergo⁹ præ aliis multis¹⁰ elegit piissimus ejus temporis Princeps, Hunfridus,¹¹ Glocestriæ Dux,¹² illustrissimi¹³ Henrici Quinti, Anglorum¹⁴ Regis, Frater, ut sibi interdum esset¹⁵ a conscientiae colloquiis;¹⁶ ita ut, quoties de animæ cura sapientissimus Dynastes cogitaret, (frequentissime autem cogitabat,) toties literatissimi Capgravi prudentissimo consilio uteretur. Porro nullus fuit ex Augustinianis Scriptoribus, quos nostra produxit Britannia, cum illo unquam per omnia conferendus.¹⁷

“ Sunt hæc plane illustria ejus doctrinae testimonia, inter alia multa quæ in pulcherrimis voluminibus ipse orbi scripta reliquit. Primitus in gratiam sui Mæcenatis Hunfridi edidit:—¹⁸

Commentarios in Genesim. Lib. 1. Arduum namque et supra vires est.

¹ *Adversus*] In. 4to. Ed.

² *petulantias*] superblam. 4to. Ed.

³ *atque impias tyrannides*] ac tyranniden. 4to. Ed.

⁴ *detonare solitus fuit*] pluries declamare solebat. 4to. Ed.

⁵ *dicens quod . . . fimbrias*] Ut quod nimium dilatarent fimbrias. 4to. Ed.

⁶ *aucupantes*] affectantes. 4to. Ed.

⁷ *Item*] et. 4to. Ed.

⁸ *ac malos operarios.*] om. 4to. Ed.

⁹ *ergo*] igitur. 4to. Ed.

¹⁰ *multis*] om. 4to. Ed.

¹¹ *Hunfridus*] Vmfridus. 4to. Ed.

¹² *Dux*] Dux prædictus. 4to. Ed.

¹³ *illustrissimi.*] om. 4to. Ed.

¹⁴ *Anglorum.*] om. 4to. Ed.

¹⁵ *ut sibi interdum esset*] ut ei adesset. 4to. Ed.

¹⁶ *colloquiis*] secretis. 4to. Ed.

¹⁷ *Ita ut . . . conferendus.*] om. 4to. Ed.

¹⁸ *sunt hæc . . . edidit*] In cujus favorem quam multa reliquit et eadem magna suæ doctrinae volumina. Et inprimis.—4to. Ed.

- Super Exodum. Lib. 1. Quia historiam quam hic prosequi.
- Super Leviticum. Lib. 1. Occultissimorum mysteriorum sunt.
- Super Numeros. Lib. 1. Ex Nicolao de Lyra super libro.
- Super Deuteronomium. Lib. 1. In hoc ultimo libro Moysi, qui.
- In historiam Josuæ. Lib. 1.
- In Judices et Ruth. Lib. 2.¹
- In Volumina Regum. Lib. 4. Quod in Regnorum libris jam.
- In Psalterium. Lib. 1. Beatus vir qui non abiit in consilio.
- In Ecclesiasten. Lib. 1.¹
- In Esaïam Prophetam. Lib. 1.
- In Daniele quoque. Lib. 1.
- In 12 Prophetas. Lib. 12.
- Super Quatuor Evangelia. Lib. 4.
- Super Epistolas Pauli. Lib. 14. Domino suo honorabili Hunfrido.
- In Acta Apostolorum. Lib. 1. Reminiscor, Sancte Antistes, quanto.
- In Apocalypsin Joannis. Lib. 1. Venerabili Domino suo in Christo.
- Manipulum Doctrinæ Christianæ. Lib. 1. Inter cetera otii mei secreta.¹
- In Epistolas Canonicas. Lib. 7.¹
- De Fidei Symbolis. Lib. 3. Quoniam Psalmographus ait se.¹
- De Nobilibus Henricis. Lib. 3. Henrico, Dei gratia, Regi Angliæ.¹
- De Sequacibus Augustini. Lib. 1. Testatur Græcorum ille eloquentis.¹

¹ This work is not mentioned in the 4to. Ed. A few minor verbal differences between the two editions,

occurring in this catalogue of the works of Capgrave, have not been recorded.

Catalogum Sanctorum Angliæ. Lib. 1. Sancti fratres qui priscis fuere.

Super Sententias. Lib. 4.

Determinationes Theologicæ. Lib. 1.

Ordinarias Disputationes. Lib. 1.¹

Ad positiones erroneas. Lib. 1.

Orationes ad Clerum. Lib. 1.

Sermones per annum. Lib. 1.

De illustribus viris August. Lib. 1.¹

Vitam Hunfrid. Ducis. Lib. 1.¹

Lecturas Scholasticas. Lib. 1.

Epistolas ad diversos. Lib. 1.

Atque alia plura scripsit.²

Majorem Bibliorum partem commentariis magnis illustrasse a suis dicitur.³ Quod vero superstitiones interdum foverit sui temporis infelicitati tribuendum est.⁴

“Lynnæ tandem, Nordovoliæ oppido,⁵ vita decessit, 12 die Augusti, anno Salutis Humanæ 1464; et ibidem inter Augustinianos⁶ sepultus fuit sub Edvardo Quarto.”⁷

II. FROM LELAND'S COMMENTARIES.

Johannes Capōgrevus, inter Augustinianos πολλῶν ἀντάξιως ἄλλων, a me Doctorum auribus commendabitur. Is vero vel ab ipsa pueritia libris, perinde ac concha suis scopulis, adhæsit. Granta, fecunda eruditorum parens, quæ illum, ut ego conjectura colligo, juvenem docuit, idem testabitur. Nec deerit Hunfridus Claudianus, vir regii generis, cujus in hac parte

¹ This work is not mentioned in the 4to. Ed.

² scripsit] om. 4to. Ed.

³ commentariis dicitur.] commentasse perhibetur. 4to. Ed.

⁴ est] esse censeo. 4to. Ed.

⁵ Nordovoliæ oppido.] om. 4to. Ed.

⁶ inter Augustinianos.] in choro sui Cœnobii. 4to. Ed.

⁷ fuit Quarto] Edvardo Quarto super Anglos regnante. 4to. Ed.

clarum mehercule testimonium habebitur. Nam bonus Princeps, quoties de animæ cura cogitabat, (frequentissime autem cogitabat,) toties literatissimi Capogrevi prudentissimo consilio utebatur.

“Porro adest universus Augustinianorum chorus, testis multo locupletissimus, qui illum, excellenti eruditionis nomine, Gubernatorem Provinciale constituerunt.

“Sunt hæc plane illustria ejus doctrinæ testimonia; obscura tamen, si cum pulcherrimis monumentis, quæ ille orbi scripta reliquit, conferantur. Quare inscriptiones ejus operum mox subjiciam. [The catalogue given here is scantier than those of Bale and Pits, with which it corresponds more or less.]

“Sis ipse, Lector, si quando hæc opera ad tuas manus pervenerint, Capogreviæ censor eruditionis. Ego interea loci quod sentio libere dicam; hoc est, me nullum ex Augustinianis Scriptoribus, quos nostra produxit Britannia, hactenus legisse, quem merito per omnia cum illo conferam.

“Obiit Lini, populosa Nordvolgiæ civitate, duodecimo die Augusti, anno Domini 1464; et ibidem inter Augustinianos sepultus est.”¹

¹ See Leland's "Commentarii de Scriptoribus Britannicis," published at Oxford in 1709, pp. 453, 454.

This short account of our hisorian is quoted at length by Tanner in his "Bibliotheca Britannica."

APPENDIX II.

EXTRACTS FROM KENNET'S PAROCHIAL ANTIQUITIES.¹

“ANNO MCCCCLVI.; 34, 35, HEN. VI.”

“THE Convent of Augustin Friars, built near the present site of Wadham College, in Oxford, had been founded by the liberality and interest of Sir John Handlo, of Borstall, who had bequeathed his body to be buried in that place, and was reputed their Founder. Upon which title, Edmund Rede, Esquire, the present lord of Borstall, proving his lineal descent from the said Sir John Handlo, was accepted as their Founder and Patron, and so recognised by John Stokton, Prior, and the Brethren of that Convent, with the consent of John Capgrave, Provincial of their Order, in this memorable form :—

“Universis Christi Fidelibus, ad quos præsens scriptum indentatum pervenerit,² Frater Johannes Stokton,³

¹ The text is from Dr. Bandinel's Edition, vol. ii., pp. 399-401. This has been collated with the copy preserved by Anthony à Wood, in his "Hist. Antiq. Oxon.;" Lib. i. p. 118. See § 5.

² *ad quos . . . pervenerit.*] Simply "&c." in Wood.

³ *Stokton*] Stocton. Wood.

Prior Conventus Oxon. Ordinis Fratrum Heremitarum Sancti Augustini, cum unanimi consensu et voluntate omnium et singulorum Fratrum dicti Conventus, reverentias debitas, et fidem indubitatam adhibere ad ea quæ scribimus temporibus debitis permansura.

“Notum sit vestris Reverentiis quod Dominus excellentissimus Henricus Tertius, ob salutem animæ suæ, et ad instantiam inelyti Militis sui, Domini Johannis Handlo,¹ de Borstall, Militis, perquisivit quasdam parcelas terræ de diversis personis, in suburbio Oxon., ex opposito Portæ quæ vulgariter dicitur ‘Smythys-Yate,’² sicut patet in carta³ plenius inde confecta. Quas parcelas terræ dedit idem Rex,⁴ ad instantiam dicti Militis, Fratribus Heremitis Ordinis Sancti Augustini imperpetuum, et eorum successoribus, ad construendam ibidem ecclesiam, et ceteras domos et officinas ad utilitatem dictorum Fratrum.

“Hanc autem voluntatem Domini nostri Regis, ad instantiam dicti Militis, Dominus Papa, Gregorius Decimus, suis bullis gratiosis confirmavit et ratificavit.

“Post mortem vero supradicti Domini Regis, idem Johannes Handlo⁵ ad constructionem dicti ecclesiæ et Domus⁶ plurima bona contulit; et, sicut ex antiquis annalibus intelleximus, morte præventus est antequam dicta ecclesia et domus ad plenum ædificatæ sunt.⁷ Volens tamen ostendere ad quem locum anima sua magis affectuose⁸ inclinabatur dum in corpore teneretur, corpus suum illic sepeliri jussit⁹ ubi anima tanto studio teneretur.

¹ *Handlo*] Handlow. Wood.

² *Smythys-Yate*] Smithys-gate. Wood.

³ *in carta*] in charta diversorum. Wood.

⁴ *Rex*] Dominus Rex. Wood.

⁵ *Handlo*] Handlow. Wood.

⁶ *Domus*] Domorum. Wood.

⁷ *ædificatæ sunt*] ædificaretur. Wood.

⁸ *affectuose*] effectuose. Wood.

⁹ *jussit.*] This is the reading of Wood, and evidently the correct one. Kennet has “possit.”

“ ‘ Hunc igitur inclytum Militem, post Dominum Regem, in primum et præcipuum Fundatorem suscepimus,¹ et suscipiendum æstimavimus,² maxime cum in omnibus foundationibus Conventuum hoc semper cautum est, ut nullus Patronus audeat animo temerario aliquid donare patribus sine licentia Domini Regis.

“ ‘ Nunc autem, cum³ quæstio vertitur de successione hujus prænobilis Militis, quidam reverendus armiger, Edmundus Rede, partim evidentiis nostris, partim suis, erudita ex pia calumniâ sibi vendicat jus dicti Militis, tanquam jure hæreditario ex ipso descendens. Ex dicto enim Milite descendit unus filius, Dominus Richardus Handlo,⁴ Miles; ex quo descendit linealiter una filia, dicta Elizabetha de la Pole, et ex dicta Elizabetha descendit altera generosa femina, vocata Katerina James; ex Katerina James descendit Christina Rede, mater dicti Edmundi. Hoc jure descensus naturalis⁵ possidet⁶ dictus Edmundus multas terras et possessiones sæpedicti⁷ Domini Johannis Handlo, Militis; et non solum terras, sed libertates regias, jure hæreditario Domino Johanni concessas.

“ ‘ Et hoc jure dicti⁸ Prior et Conventus, considerantes veram propaginem successionis, libero et maturo animo ipsum venerabilem Armigerum Edmundum, et hæredes suos, in Fundatorem dictæ Domus suscepimus⁹ ac admisimus, ex jure sibi acquisito ex præfato lineali descensu. Et ad preces eorum venerabilis Magister Johannes Capgrave, Prior Provincialis, summo studio incitatus est ut huic receptioni et recognitioni dicti Fundatoris nostri præsens esset, et ad perpetuam rei memoriam suis literis testificaret, ne filii sine patris

¹ *suscepimus*] semper suscipimus. Wood.

² *æstimavimus*] æstimamus. Wood.

³ *cum*] quoniam. Wood.

⁴ *Handlo*] Handlow. Wood.

⁵ *naturalis.*] om. Wood.

⁶ *possidet*] possedit. Wood.

⁷ *sæpedicti*] supradicti. Wood.

⁸ *dicti*] dictus. Wood.

⁹ *suscepimus*] suscipimus. Wood.

consensu aliquid novum conderent, nec labor filiorum sine patris consensu frustraretur.

“Acta sunt hæc in ecclesia nostra Oxon., vicesimo primo die mensis Aprilis,¹ anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo quinquagesimo sexto, quo die præsentialiter, et cum solempni processione, dictus Edmundus in Fundatorem susceptus est, præsentibus clero et populo,² multis et venerabilibus personis,—

‘ Roberto, Priore Sanctæ Frideswidæ Oxon.

‘ Richardo, Magistro Sancti Johannis³ extra Portem Orientalem.

‘ Magistro Thoma Chaundeler,⁴ Gardiano Novi Collegii.⁵

‘ Magistro Johanne Grather, } Procuratoribus Univer-

‘ Magistro Johanne Aber,⁷ } sitatis Oxon.

‘ Roberto Atte-Wode, Majore Villæ Oxon.

‘ Ricardo Spragett.⁸

‘ Johanne Clarke.⁹

‘ Johanne Lowe.’¹⁰

“*Ex Chartul. de Borstall. MS. f. 136.*”

¹ *mensis Aprilis*] Aprilis. Wood.

² *clero et populo*] cleri et populi. Wood.

³ *Sancti Johannis*] Hospitalis S. Johannis. Wood.

⁴ *Chaundeler*] Chaundler. Wood.

⁵ *Magistro . . . Novi Collegii.*] Thomas Chaundler, M.A., S.T.B., was originally warden of Winchester College. He was elected to the wardenship of New College, Oxford, in the latter end of February or in the beginning of March, 1452-3. He held this office till the year 1475, when he was succeeded by

Walter Hyll. See *Hardy's Edition of Le Neve*, iii. 554.

⁶ *Grather*] Brether. Wood. So also Le Neve.

⁷ *Aber*] Abdy. Wood. So also Le Neve.

⁸ *Spragett*] Spragott. Wood.

⁹ *Clarke*] Clerke. Wood.

¹⁰ In Le Neve's "Fasti Ecclesie Anglicanæ," the names of the two Proctors for the year 1456 are given somewhat differently;—Brether and Abdy, as in Wood, but Robert Abdy. The former was of All Souls', the latter of Balliol College. See *Hardy's Edition*, iii. 483.

The following document, extracted from the same MS. as the preceding, is not given by Anthony à Wood. Kennet proceeds as follows:—

“On the same day the said Prior and Convent granted to the said Edmund Rede, and to William, his eldest son, some chambers within their house, and some part of their garden, for lodging and other accomodation whenever they should visit the said Convent, or reside in Oxford:—

“Sciant præsentēs et futuri quod nos, Johannes Stokton, Prior Conventus Ordinis Fratrum Heremitarum Sancti Augustini, et ejusdem loci Conventus unanimi consensu, assensu, voluntate, et licentia Fratris Magistri Johannis Capgrave, nostri Provincialis, dedimus, concessimus, et hac præsentī charta nostra confirmavimus Edmundo Rede de Borstall in Com. Bucks, Armigero, et Fundatori nostro, ac Willielmo, filio suo primogenito, quasdam cameras nostras in nostra Domo desuper ædificatas, quæ jacent in longitudine inter ecclesiam nostram ex parte australi, et refectorium nostrum ex parte boreali, cum quadam parcella terræ nostræ jacentis in giardino nostro, qui se extendit a vico qui ducit ad Beaumont in longitudine ad prædictas cameras quinquaginta pedes, et in latitudine viginti-quatuor pedes, cum libero introitu et exitu temporibus congruis præfato Edmundo, et Willielmo, ad terminum vitæ eorum, seu eorum alterius diutius viventis de capitalibus dominis fœdi illius per servitia inde debita et de jure consueta.

“In cujus rei testimonium, huic præsentī chartæ nostræ indentatæ tam sigillum nostrum commune, quam sigillum nostri Provincialis prædicti præsentibus est appensum,—

“His testibus venerabilibus viris:—Georgio Nevyll, tunc Cancellario Universitatis Oxon.; Johanne, Abbate

de Oseney; Roberto, Priore Sanctæ Frideswydæ, &c.
Dat. in Domo nostra Capitulari, vicesimo primo die
mensis Aprilis, &c.’

“*Ex Chartul. de Borstall. MS. f. 137.*”

APPENDIX III.

OF CAPGRAVE'S METRICAL LIFE OF SAINT KATHARINE.

INTRODUCTION BY SIR HENRY SPELMAN.*

SIR H. SPELMAN TO THE REDER.

“A Prieste, which this Author, Jo. Capgrave, nameth Arreck, having hearde much of St. Katherin, bestowed 18 yeares to search out her life, and for that purpose spent 12 of them in Grece. At last, by direction of a vision, in the dayes of Peter, K. of Cyprus, and Pope Urban the 5, he digged up in Cyprus an old booke of the very matter written by Athenasius hir tutor, bishop of Alexandria (but whither he that made the Creede, or not, the Author doubtethe), and hidden there 100 yeares before by Amylon Fitz-Amarack.

“Then did this Arreck compile her story into Latyn, saith this Author,—

‘For out of Greeke he hath et first runge
This holy lyfe into the Latyn tounge.’

* This Introduction is written | Rawlinson MS., which formerly
upon one of the fly-leaves of the | belonged to Sir Henry Spelman.

“And then also did he make it into English verse; but leaving it unperfected, and in obscure rude English, Capgrave not only enlarged yt, but refyned it to the phrase of his tyme, as himselfe testifyethe, speaking of the Priest to St. Katherin:—

‘He made thy life in English tounge full wel,
But yet he deied or he had fully doo,
And that he made it is ful harde therto,
Right for strangnesse of his dark language;
He is now dead; thou hast give him his wage.
Now wil I, Lady, more openly make thy life,
Out of his worke yf thou wilt helpe therto.’

“This Prieste, as Capgrave also sheweth, died at Lynn, many yeares before his tyme, where Capgrave was a Regular, for he saithe in his prologue:—

‘If ye wil weet what that I am,
My cuntry is Norfolk, of the towne of Lynn;
Out of the world to my profit I cam
Onto the brotherhood which I am in.
God send me grace never for to blynn
To follow the steps of my fathers before,
Which to the rules of Austen were swore.’”

THE PROLOGUE.*

A¹ Jhesu Christe,² Crowne of maydenes³ alle,
 A Mayde bare The, a Mayde zave The sook;⁴
 Amonge⁵ the lylyes⁶ that may not fade ne falle,
 Thou ledest⁷ these folk ryght,⁸ so seythe the Book.⁹
 With al¹⁰ her hert¹¹ evere¹² on The thei look,¹³
 Her¹⁴ love, her plesauns,¹⁵ so sore is on The sette,¹⁶
 To serve the Lord and folowe,¹⁷ thei can not lette.¹⁸

Prologue to
 the Life of
 S. Katharine.

* The text is taken from the MS. Brit. Mus., Arundel 396, and it has been carefully collated with MS. Arundel 168, and MS. Bodley, Rawlinson, Poët. 116.

¹ *A.*] om. MS. Rawl.

² *Christe.*] So also Ar. 168; Cryst. MS. Rawl.

³ *Maydenes*] Maydyns. Ar. 168; Maydenys. MS. Rawl.

⁴ *sook*] soke. Ar. 168, and MS. Rawl.

⁵ *Amonge.*] So also Ar. 168; Amongi. MS. Rawl.

⁶ *lylyes*] lylyes. Ar. 168; lilies. MS. Rawl.

⁷ *ledest*] ledyste. Ar. 168; ledyst. MS. Rawl.

⁸ *ryght*] rith. Ar. 168; ryth. MS. Rawl.

⁹ *seythe the Book*] seith this Boke. Ar. 168; seyth ovre Boke. MS. Rawl.

¹⁰ *al*] alle. Ar. 168; all. MS. Rawl.

¹¹ *hert.*] So also MS. Rawl.; herte. Ar. 168.

¹² *evere*] ever. Ar. 168; MS. Rawl.

¹³ *look*] loke. Ar. 168; MS. Rawl.

¹⁴ *her.*] So also Ar. 168; here. MS. Rawl.

¹⁵ *plesauns.*] So also MS. Rawl.; plesaunee. Ar. 168.

¹⁶ *sette.*] So also MS. Rawl.; sett. Ar. 168.

¹⁷ *folowe.*] So also Ar. 168; folow. MS. Rawl.

¹⁸ *lette.*] So also in MS. Rawl.; lett. Ar. 168.

Prologue to
the Life of
S. Katha-
rine.

Right¹ thus be ordre² we wene Thou ledest³ the daunce,
Thy Moder⁴ folweth⁵ the nexte,⁶ as resoun⁷ is,
And after other⁸ thei go ryght⁹ as her chaunce
Is shape¹⁰ to hem of joye¹¹ that may not mys,
But next that Lady, above alle other⁸ in blys,¹²
Folweth¹³ this mayde whiche¹⁴ we clepe Kataryne,¹⁵
Thus wene we, Lord,¹⁶ because that Thou and Thyne¹⁷

Have zove to hir of grace so greet¹⁸ plente
That alle Thy pryvileges¹⁹ whiche²⁰ been²¹ in other
founde
Are sette²² in hir,²³ as in Sovereyn of heygh degre,²⁴
For in alle these rychely dooth²⁵ she abounde.²⁶
Looke²⁷ alle these Seyntes²⁸ that²⁹ in³⁰ this world so
rounde³¹

¹ *Right*] Rith. Ar. 168; Ryth. MS. Rawl.

² *ordre*] order. Ar. 168; ordyr. MS. Rawl.

³ *ledest*] ledist. Ar. 168; ledyst. MS. Rawl.

⁴ *Moder.*] So also MS. Rawl.; Modir. Ar. 168.

⁵ *folweth*] folowith. Ar. 168; folowyth. MS. Rawl.

⁶ *nexte*] next. Ar. 168; MS. Rawl.

⁷ *resoun*] reson. Ar. 168; MS. Rawl.

⁸ *other.*] So also Ar. 168; othir. MS. Rawl.

⁹ *go ryght*] goo rith. Ar. 168; MS. Rawl.

¹⁰ *shape.*] So also Ar. 168; schap. MS. Rawl.

¹¹ *joye.*] So also MS. Rawl.; joy. Ar. 168.

¹² *blys.*] So also MS. Rawl.; blisse. Ar. 168.

¹³ *Folweth*] Foloweth. Ar. 168; Folowyth. MS. Rawl.

¹⁴ *whiche*] which. Ar. 168; weche. MS. Rawl.

¹⁵ *Kataryne*] So also Ar. 168; Kateryne. MS. Rawl.

¹⁶ *wene we Lord.*] So also MS. Rawl.; wene, Lord. Ar. 168.

¹⁷ *Thyne.*] So also MS. Rawl.; Thyne. Ar. 168.

¹⁸ *greet*] grete. MS. Rawl.

¹⁹ *Thy pryvileges*] the privileges. Ar. 168; MS. Rawl.

²⁰ *whiche.*] So also Ar. 168; weche. MS. Rawl.

²¹ *been*] beth. Ar. 168; be. MS. Rawl.

²² *are sette*] are set. Ar. 168; ar sett. MS. Rawl.

²³ *hir.*] So also Ar. 168; hyr. MS. Rawl.

²⁴ *Sovereyn of heygh degre*] Sovereyn hie degre. Ar. 168; but degre in MS. Rawl.

²⁵ *rychely dooth*] richly doth. Ar. 168; rychely doth. MS. Rawl.

²⁶ *abounde.*] So also Ar. 168; habound. MS. Rawl.

²⁷ *Looke*] Loke. Ar. 168; MS. Rawl.

²⁸ *these Seyntes*] thies Seints. Ar. 168; these Seyntis. MS. Rawl.

²⁹ *that.*] Added above the line in MS. Rawl.

³⁰ *in.*] So also Ar. 168; on. MS. Rawl.

³¹ *rounde*] So also Ar. 168; round. MS. Rawl.

Leved¹ here sumtyme, and, in some spyce or kynde,
Here vertues shal² we in this³ same mayde fynde.

Prologue to
the Life of
S. Katha-
rine.

Thou gave to John,⁴ Lord, the greet Evangelist,⁵

Thyn owyn⁶ presens whan he hens shuld weende;⁷
That same presens ryght evene⁸ as thou lyst⁹

Thou gave¹⁰ this mayde at hir lyves eende.¹¹

A welle of oyle¹² eke thou wulde¹³ hir sende,

Oute¹⁴ of hir grave, as had Seynt Nicholas,¹⁵

And for hir clenness Thou graunted hir¹⁶ that graas,¹⁷

Whiche¹⁸ Seynt¹⁹ Paule had; mylk ryght at²⁰ his throte

Ran oute with blood²¹ men seyue, in tookenyng²²

That martirdam²³ and maydenhod ryght in on²⁴ cote

Were medeled togedyr,²⁵ thou douter onto the

Kyng,²⁶

So had thou fully alle these hooly thyng.²⁷

¹ *Leved*] *Levyd*. Ar. 168; MS. Rawl.

² *shal*.] So also MS. Rawl.; *shalle*. Ar. 168.

³ *this*.] So also Ar. 168; *that*. MS. Rawl.

⁴ *John*.] So also Ar. 168; *Jon*. MS. Rawl.

⁵ *greet Evangelist*] *grete Evange-*
liste. Ar. 168; MS. Rawl.

⁶ *Thyn owyn*] *Thin own*. Ar. 168; *Thyn owne*. MS. Rawl.

⁷ *weende*] *wende*. Ar. 168; MS. Rawl.

⁸ *ryght evene*] *rith eveyn*. Ar. 168; *rithe evene*. MS. Rawl.

⁹ *lyst*] *lyste*. Ar. 168; MS. Rawl.

¹⁰ *gave*] *gave*. MS. Rawl.

¹¹ *lyves eende*] *lyvys ende*. Ar. 168; MS. Rawl.

¹² *oyfe*.] So also MS. Rawl.; *oile*. Ar. 168.

¹³ *wulde*.] So also Ar. 168; *wold*
ells. Rawl.

¹⁴ *Oute*] So also Ar. 168; *Out*. MS. Rawl.

¹⁵ *Seynt Nicholas*] *Seint Nicholes*.

Ar. 168; *Seynt Nycholas*. MS. Rawl.

¹⁶ *hir*.] So also Ar. 168; *here*. MS. Rawl.

¹⁷ *graas*.] So also MS. Rawl.; *grace*. Ar. 168.

¹⁸ *Whiche*.] So also Ar. 168; *Wheche*. MS. Rawl.

¹⁹ *Seynt*.] So also in MS. Rawl.; *Seint*. Ar. 168.

²⁰ *mylk ryght at*] *mylk at*. Ar. 168; *mylke ryth at*. MS. Rawl.

²¹ *blood*] *bloode*. MS. Rawl.

²² *tookenyng*] *tokynyng*. Ar. 168; *tokenyng*. MS. Rawl.

²³ *martirdam*.] So also Ar. 168; *martyrdam*. MS. Rawl.

²⁴ *maydenhod ryght in ou*] *maydyn-*
ode rithe in o. Ar. 168; *mayden-*
hode ryth in o. MS. Rawl.

²⁵ *medeled togedyr*] *medelyd to-*
gedir. Ar. 168; *medeledede togydyr*. MS. Rawl.

²⁶ *Kyng*.] So also Ar. 168; *Kyng*. MS. Rawl.

²⁷ *alle these hooly thyng*] *as thies*
holy thing. Ar. 168; *as these holy*
thingis. MS. Rawl.

Prologue to
the Life of
S. Katha-
rine.

To araye thi grave His aungelles¹ eke God² sent,
Ryght as He dede for Seynt³ Clement.

And as Seynt⁴ Margarete had hir petycyon,⁵
At hir⁶ laste eende,⁷ graunted of God Almyght,⁸
What maner man or woman that wyth devocyon⁹
Asketh¹⁰ a bone of hir, he hath it ryght¹¹
As he wyl¹² have, if he aske but ryght;¹¹
For ellys fayleth¹³ he, it is not to his behove:
The same grace hast thou of God thi Love

Purchased¹⁴ Lady on to thi lovers¹⁵ alle,
Therefore wil I the serve so as I kan,¹⁶
And make thi lyef, that more openly¹⁷ it shalle
Be knowe¹⁸ aboute¹⁹ of woman and of man.
There was a preest, flessch he was ful²⁰ wan,
For grete labour he had in his lyve²¹
To seke thi lyef yeerys threttene and fyve.²²

¹ *His aungelles*] His aungels. Ar. 168; here aungellys. MS. Rawl.

² *God.*] So also Ar. 168; Godd. MS. Rawl.

³ *Ryght as He dede for Seynt*] Rithe as dide sumtyme for Scint. Ar. 168; ryth as He dyd sumtyme for Seynt. MS. Rawl.

⁴ *Seynt.*] So also MS. Rawl; Scint. Ar. 168.

⁵ *petycyon.*] So also MS. Rawl; peticion. Ar. 168.

⁶ *hir*] here. MS. Rawl.

⁷ *eende*] ende. Ar. 168; MS. Rawl.

⁸ *God Almyght*] Godd Almyth. MS. Rawl.

⁹ *wyth devocyon.*] So also MS. Rawl; with devocion. Ar. 168.

¹⁰ *Asketh.*] So also Ar. 168; Askyth. MS. Rawl.

¹¹ *ryght*] righte. Ar. 168; ryth. MS. Rawl.

¹² *wyl.*] So also MS. Rawl; wille. Ar. 168.

¹³ *ellys fayleth.*] So also MS. Rawl.; ellis faileth. Ar. 168.

¹⁴ *Purchased*] Purchasyd. MS. Rawl.

¹⁵ *lovers*] loveris. MS. Rawl.

¹⁶ *Therefore wil I the serve so as I kan*] Therefore wille I serve the as I can. Ar. 168; Therfor wyl I the serve so as I can. MS. Rawl.

¹⁷ *lyfe, that more openly*] lyfe mor that openly. Ar. 168; lyffe that more openly. MS. Rawl.

¹⁸ *knowe*] know. Ar. 168; MS. Rawl.

¹⁹ *aboute.*] So also Ar. 168; abowte. MS. Rawl.

²⁰ *preest, flessch he was ful*] preste of flesch he was fulle. Ar. 168; MS. Rawl.

²¹ *lyve.*] So also MS. Rawl; Ar. 168.

²² *lyef yecrys threttene and fyve*] lyve thirten yeres and fyfe. Ar. 168; liffe yerys thyrten and fyve. MS. Rawl.

Yet,¹ at the laste, he foonde² it, to his grete³ joye,
 Fer up in Grece, beryed in the ground,⁴—
 Was never knyght⁵ in Rome ne eke in Troye
 More⁶ glad of swerd,⁷ or basenet bryght and round,⁸
 Than was this preest,⁹ whan he had it found;¹⁰
 He blysshed it¹¹ ofte, and seyde al hys¹² labour
 Was turned to solace, joye,¹³ and sokour.

Prologue to
 the Life of
 S. Katha-
 rine.

He made¹⁴ this lyf en Englyssh tunge ful weel,¹⁵
 But yet he deyed ere¹⁶ he had fully doo,¹⁷
 Thi passyon,¹⁸ Lady, and al that sharpe¹⁹ wheel²⁰
 He lefte²¹ behynde; it is yet not doo too;²²
 And that he made it is ful hard alsoo.²³
 Right for to straungenesse²⁴ of his dyrke²⁵ langage;—
 He is now ded, thou hast yove²⁶ hym his wage.

¹ Yet] Yit. Ar. 168; yet. MS. Rawl.

² foonde] fonde. Ar. 168; fond. MS. Rawl.

³ grete.] So also Ar. 168; grct. MS. Rawl.

⁴ ground] grounde. Ar. 168; grownde. MS. Rawl.

⁵ never knyght] never no knyth. Ar. 168; nevyr no knyth. MS. Rawl.

⁶ More.] So also Ar. 168; Mor. MS. Rawl.

⁷ swerd.] So also Ar. 168; swerde. MS. Rawl.

⁸ basenet bryght and round] basenet brith or rounde. Ar. 168; basnett bryght and rownde. MS. Rawl.

⁹ preest] prest. Ar. 168; preeste. MS. Rawl.

¹⁰ found] founde. Ar. 168; fownde. MS. Rawl.

¹¹ blysshed it] blissid the. Ar. 168; blyssid the MS. Rawl.

¹² seyde al hys] said alle his. Ar. 168; seyde all hys. MS. Rawl.

¹³ joye.] So also Ar. 168; to joy. MS. Rawl.

¹⁴ made.] So also Ar. 168; mad. MS. Rawl.

¹⁵ this lyf en Englyssh tunge ful weel] thi liffe in Englisch tunge fulle welle. Ar. 168; thi liff in Englysch tunge ful well. MS. Rawl.

¹⁶ ere.] So also Ar. 168.

¹⁷ But yet he deyed ere he had fully doo] But yit he deied or he had fully do. Ar. 168; But yet he deyed or he had fully doo. MS. Rawl.

¹⁸ passyon.] So also MS. Rawl.; passion. Ar. 168.

¹⁹ sharpe.] So also Ar. 168; scharp. MS. Rawl.

²⁰ wheel] wheele. Ar. 168; whele. MS. Rawl.

²¹ lefte.] So also MS. Rawl.; leff. Ar. 168.

²² yet not doo too] yit for to do. Ar. 168; yet for to do. MS. Rawl.

²³ Thi . . . doo too.] These two lines had been omitted in the MS. Rawl., and were added afterwards in the margin.

²⁴ alsoo] there to. Ar. 168; thertoo. MS. Rawl.

²⁵ Right for to straungenesse.] So also Ar. 168; Ryth for straungenesse. MS. Rawl.

²⁶ dyrke] derk. Ar. 168; MS. Rawl.

²⁶ yove] yove. MS. Rawl.

Prologue to
the Life of
S. Katha-
rine.

Now will I, Lady, more openly¹ make thi lyf²
 Oute³ of his werke,⁴ if thou wilt⁵ help thertoo;
 It shal be knowe of man of mayde, of wyf,⁶
 What thou hast suffred, and eke what thou hast⁷
 doo;
 Prey God,⁸ oure Lord, He wyl it may be soo;⁹
 Enspyre¹⁰ oure wyttis¹¹ wyth His prevy grace,
 To preyse¹² Hym and the that we may have space.

This preest¹³ of whom¹⁴ I spak not longe ere
 In his Prolog telleth al¹⁵ his desyre,¹⁶
 How that he¹⁷ travayled many a lond to lere
 The berthē,¹⁸ the contre,¹⁹ the langage of this
 martire;—²⁰
 Ho²¹ was hir moder²² and eke hoo²³ was hir syre.²⁴
 Aboute this mater he laboured yerys eightene²⁵
 Wyth preyeris,²⁶ fastynge, coold²⁷ and mekel²⁸ teene.

¹ *openly*] openly. Ar. 168; MS. Rawl.

² *lyf*] liffe. Ar. 168; lyffe. MS. Rawl.

³ *Oute.*] So also Ar. 168; Owt. MS. Rawl.

⁴ *his werke.*] So also Ar. 168; hys werk. MS. Rawl.

⁵ *wilt.*] So also Ar. 168; wylt. MS. Rawl.

⁶ *It shal be knowe, etc.*] It shalle know of man, mayde, and wiff. Ar. 168; It shall be know of man, mayde, and of wyffe. MS. Rawl.

⁷ *hast suffred . . . hast*] haste suffered . . . haste. Ar. 168; hast suffrede . . . hast. MS. Rawl.

⁸ *God.*] So also Ar. 168; Godd. MS. Rawl.

⁹ *Prey God, oure Lord, etc.*] Pray God, oure Lord, He wille the dore undoo. Ar. 168; MS. Rawl.

¹⁰ *Enspyre.*] So also Ar. 168; Enspire. MS. Rawl.

¹¹ *wyttis*] wittes. Ar. 168; wyttys. MS. Rawl.

¹² *preyse.*] So also MS. Rawl.; preise. Ar. 168.

¹³ *preest*] prieste. Ar. 168; preeste. MS. Rawl.

¹⁴ *whom.*] So also Ar. 168; qwome. MS.

¹⁵ *Prolog telleth al*] Prologe tellith al. Ar. 168; Prologe telleth all. MS. Rawl.

¹⁶ *desyre.*] So also MS. Rawl.; desire. Ar. 168.

¹⁷ *How that he*] Who he. Ar. 168; Who that he. MS. Rawl.

¹⁸ *berthe*] byrth. Ar. 168; MS. Rawl.

¹⁹ *contre*] cuntre. Ar. 168; MS. Rawl.

²⁰ *martire.*] So also Ar. 168; martere. MS. Rawl.

²¹ *Ho.*] So also Ar. 168; Who. MS. Rawl.

²² *moder.*] So also MS. Rawl.; modir. Ar. 168.

²³ *hoo.*] So also Ar. 168; who. MS. Rawl.

²⁴ *syre.*] So also MS. Rawl.; sere. Ar. 168.

²⁵ *yerys eightene.*] So also Ar. 168; yerys eytene. MS. Rawl.

²⁶ *wyth preyeris*] with prayer. Ar. 168; MS. Rawl.

²⁷ *coold*] cold. Ar. 168; MS. Rawl.

²⁸ *mekel*] mychil. Ar. 168; mckyll; MS. Rawl.

So at the laste hadde¹ he a revelacyon,²

Al mysti and deerk, hyd under³ cloude ;
He thoute he saugh tho in a vysyon⁴

A persone honest-clothed⁵ in a⁶ precyous shroude

Wiche⁷ evere cryed on the preest ful⁸ loude :—

“Behold,” he seyth,⁹ “thou man, what¹⁰ that I am,
What thing I shewe and eke why¹¹ I cam.”

For in his hand he held a book¹² ful eelde,¹³

With bredys rotyn, leves dusty and rent,¹⁴

And evere he cryed upon the preest :—“Behelde,¹⁵

Here is thin labour,¹⁶ here is al¹⁷ thin entent,¹⁸

I wot¹⁹ ful weel²⁰ what thou hast sought²¹ and ment :²²

Ope thi mouth, this book²³ muste thou ete,²⁴

But if thou doo thi wil shalt thou not²⁵ gete.”

Prologue to
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S. Katharine.

¹ hadde] had. Ar. 168 ; MS. Rawl.

² revelacyon] revelacion. Ar. 168 ; revelacyoun. MS. Rawl.

³ Al mysti and deerk, hyd under] Alle mysty and derk hyde al under. Ar. 168 ; MS. Rawl.

⁴ He thoute . . . a vysyon] He thoughte he sey thoo in his avysion. Ar. 168 ; MS. Rawl.

⁵ honest-clothed.] So also MS. Rawl. ; honeste-clothid. Ar. 168.

⁶ a.] om. MS. Rawl.

⁷ Wiche] Which. Ar. 168 ; Whech. MS. Rawl.

⁸ on the preest ful.] So also MS. Rawl. ; upon the preste full. Ar. 168.

⁹ “Behold,” he seyth.] So also MS. Rawl. ; “Beholde,” he scith. Ar. 168.

¹⁰ what.] So also Ar. 168 ; qwat. MS. Rawl.

¹¹ why.] So also Ar. 168 ; qwhy. MS. Rawl.

¹² book.] So also Ar. 168 ; bok. MS. Rawl.

¹³ eelde] eld. Ar. 168 ; elde. MS. Rawl.

¹⁴ bredys rotyn, leves . . . rent] bredis roten, levys . . . rente. Ar. 168. The MS. Rawl. is as the text, but it has “levys.”

¹⁵ preest :—“Behelde”] preste :—“beholde.” Ar. 168 ; MS. Rawl.

¹⁶ thin labour] thi labour. Ar. 168 ; MS. Rawl.

¹⁷ al] alle. Ar. 168 ; all. MS. Rawl.

¹⁸ entent.] So also Ar. 168 ; entente. MS. Rawl.

¹⁹ wot.] So also Ar. 168 ; wote. MS. Rawl.

²⁰ ful weel] full we'e. Ar. 168 ; ful welle. MS. Rawl.

²¹ hast sought] haste southe. Ar. 168 ; hast sowte. MS. Rawl.

²² ment.] So also MS. Rawl. ; mente. Ar. 168.

²³ book.] So also MS. Rawl. ; boke. Ar. 168.

²⁴ etc.] So also MS. Rawl. ; eke. Ar. 168. “eke” is evidently merely a blunder of the scribe.

²⁵ wil shalt thou not] wille shall thou no;t. Ar. 168 ; wyll schall thou not. MS. Rawl.

Prologue to
the Life of
S. Katha-
rine.

“ A mercy, Lord,” seyde¹ this preest² to hym,
 “ Spare me nou,³ hou⁴ shuld⁵ I this book⁶ etc ?
 The rotyn⁷ bredes,⁸ the⁹ leves¹⁰ derke and dym,¹¹
 I may in no wyse¹² into my mouth¹³ hem gete ;
 My mouth is smal,¹⁴ and eke thei be so grete,
 Thei wil¹⁵ breke my chaneles¹⁶ and my throte ;
 This mete to me is lykely¹⁷ to doo¹⁸ noe note.”

Thes seyde¹⁹ he :—“ Thou muste nedes²⁰ ete this book,²¹
 Thou shalt ellis²² repente: ope thi mouth wyde ;
 Receyve it boldely,—it hath no clospe ne hook,—²³
 Lete it go down, and in thi woombe²⁴ it hyde ;
 It shal²⁵ not greve the neyther²⁶ in bak ne seyde ;
 In thi mouthe bytter, in thi woombe it wil be sweet ;²⁷
 So was it somtyme²⁸ to Ezechiel the prophet.”²⁹

¹ *seyde*] seid. Ar. 168 ; seyd. MS. Rawl.

² *preest*] preeste. Ar. 168 ; MS. Rawl.

³ *nou.*] So also Ar. 168 ; now. MS. Rawl.

⁴ *hou*] who. Ar. 168 ; MS. Rawl.

⁵ *shuld*] schulde. MS. Rawl.

⁶ *book.*] So also MS. Rawl. ; loke. Ar. 168.

⁷ *rotyn*] roten. Ar. 168 ; MS. Rawl.

⁸ *bredes.*] So also Ar. 168 ; bredys. MS. Rawl.

⁹ *the*] thies. Ar. 168 ; these. MS. Rawl.

¹⁰ *leves.*] So also Ar. 168 ; levys. MS. Rawl.

¹¹ *derke and dym*] derk and dyme. MS. Rawl.

¹² *wyse.*] So also in MS. Rawl. ; wise. Ar. 168.

¹³ *mouth.*] So also in MS. Rawl. ; mouthe. Ar. 168.

¹⁴ *smal*] smalc. Ar. 168 ; small. MS. Rawl.

¹⁵ *wil*] wille. Ar. 168 ; wyl. MS. Rawl.

¹⁶ *chaneles*] chenles. Ar. 168 ; chanles. MS. Rawl.

¹⁷ *lykely*] likely. Ar. 168 ; lykly. MS. Rawl.

¹⁸ *doo*] do. Ar. 168 ; MS. Rawl.

¹⁹ *Thes seyde*] This sayde. Ar. 168 ; Thys seyd. MS. Rawl.

²⁰ *nedes*] nede. Ar. 168 ; MS. Rawl.

²¹ *book.*] So also MS. Rawl. ; booke. Ar. 168.

²² *shalt ellis*] shalle elles. Ar. 168 ; schalt ellys. MS. Rawl.

²³ *hook.*] So also MS. Rawl. ; hoke. Ar. 168.

²⁴ *woombe*] wombe. Ar. 168 ; MS. Rawl.

²⁵ *shal*] shalle. Ar. 168 ; schal. MS. Rawl.

²⁶ *neyther.*] So also MS. Rawl. ; neither. Ar. 168.

²⁷ *sweet*] swete. Ar. 168 ; MS. Rawl.

²⁸ *somtyme*] sumtyme. Ar. 168 ; sune tyme. MS. Rawl.

²⁹ *to Ezechiel the prophet*] to the Ezechiel the prophete. Ar. 168 ; to Ezechyell, etc. MS. Rawl.

The preest¹ tho took it in his² mouth anoon;³

It semed sweet ryght⁴ as it hony were;

The other⁵ man is passed and igoon,⁶

The preest is stoynd⁷ as thou he turned were

Newe joye, new thought, had he thann and there.

He awook,⁸ and was ful glad and blythe,⁹

Of¹⁰ his¹¹ dreem he blyssed¹² God ofte sythe.

Prologue to
the Life of
S. Katharine.

After this not longe, depe in a feeld¹³

Iclad with floures and heerbes,¹⁴ grete and smale,¹⁵

He dalf, and fond this book,¹⁶ whiche he beheld

Before in slep, ryght¹⁷ as I told my tale.

There had he salve to alle his bytter bale;

It was layd there be a knyght¹⁸ that men calle

Amylyon Fitz Amarak, of Crysten knyghtes alle

¹ *preest*] preste. Ar. 168; preeste. MS. Rawl.

² *took it in his*] tooke it into his. Ar. 168; toke it into hys. MS. Rawl.

³ *anoon*] anou. Ar. 168; MS. Rawl.

⁴ *ryght*] rith. Ar. 168; ryth. MS. Rawl.

⁵ *other.*] So also MS. Rawl.; othir. Ar. 168.

⁶ *igoon*] igon. Ar. 168; MS. Rawl.

⁷ *The preest is stoynd.*] So also MS. Rawl.; The prest is stonned. Ar. 168.

⁸ *awook*] awoke. Ar. 168; MS. Rawl.

⁹ *ful glad and blythe.*] So also MS. Rawl.; fulle glade and blithe. Ar. 168.

¹⁰ *Of his dreem, &c.*] This line, and the forty-two which immediately follow, are written in another and smaller hand in the MS. Rawl. The remainder of the Prologue is in the same hand as the beginning.

¹¹ *his*] this. Ar. 168; MS. Rawl.

¹² *blyssed*] blissed. Ar. 168; blyssyd. MS. Rawl.

¹³ *feeld*] feld. Ar. 168; felde. MS. Rawl.

¹⁴ *heerbes*] herbes. Ar. 168; herbys. MS. Rawl.

¹⁵ *smale.*] So also MS. Rawl.; smal. Ar. 168.

¹⁶ *fond this book*] fonde this boke. Ar. 168; fond this bokc. MS. Rawl.

¹⁷ *slep, ryght*] slepe, rith. Ar. 168; slepe, rygth. MS. Rawl.

¹⁸ *knyght*] knythis. Ar. 168; knytc MS. Rawl.

Prologue to
the Life of
S. Katharine.

Most devoute as onto this mayde.
He fonde it among old tresour in Cypre¹ lond,
In Kyng Petry's² tyme, as the Cronycle sayde
Of that same Cypre where he his³ book found ;
And in Pope Orban⁴ tyme, I undirstond,
The Fyfte of Rome, fel al⁵ this matere,
Wiche ye have herd, and yet ye shal⁶ more clere :

There was a clerke with this same Kataryne,
Whos name we clepe in Latyn Athanas ;
He taughte hir the reules as he coude dyvyne,
Of God, of Hevene,⁷ of joye, and of gras,⁸
And she hym also, for be hir he was
Iturnd onto Cryst,⁹ and onto oure Feyth:¹⁰
He was hir ledere, as the story seyth.¹¹

He wrote the lyf eke of this same mayde ;
He was with hir at hir laste ende ;
He sau hir martird,¹² as hym self sayde,
He must nede hir lyf have in meende ;¹³
He was a servant¹⁴ onto hir ryght keende :¹⁵

¹ *old tresour in Cypre*] elde tresoure in Cypir. Ar. 168 ; old tresore in Cipire. MS. Rawl.

² *Petry's*] Petir's. Ar. 168 ; Petri's. MS. Rawl.

³ *Cypre . . . his*] Cipre . . . this. Ar. 168 ; MS. Rawl.

⁴ *Orban*] Urban. Ar. 168 ; MS. Rawl.

⁵ *al*] alle. Ar. 168 ; all. MS. Rawl.

⁶ *and yet ye shal*] and yit shalle. Ar. 168 ; and yet ze schall. MS. Rawl.

⁷ *Hevene*] Hevyn. Ar. 168 ; MS. Rawl.

⁸ *gras*] grace. Ar. 168 ; MS. Rawl.

⁹ *Cryst*] Criste. Ar. 168 ; Crist. MS. Rawl.

¹⁰ *seyth*] faith. Ar. 168 ; feythe. MS. Rawl.

¹¹ *seyth*] seith. Ar. 168 ; seythe. MS. Rawl.

¹² *martird*] martyred. Ar. 168 ; martyryd. MS. Rawl.

¹³ *must nede . . . meende*] mote nede have hir liffe in mynde. Ar. 168 ; mote nede have here lyfe in mynde MS. Rawl.

¹⁴ *servant*] servaunte. Ar. 168 ; servaunt. MS. Rawl.

¹⁵ *ryght keende*] rith kynde. Ar. 168 ; ryth kynde. MS. Rawl.

What shuld I lengere in this preysyng tary?—
He was hir chaunceler and hir secretary.¹

Prologue to
the Life of
S. Katharine.

He gate hir maystrys thurgh oute the partes²
Of alle gret³ Grece, hir fadery's empyre,⁴
To leerne hir be rowe⁵ alle the vii artes,
This same man payed hem alle her hyre;⁶
He was as in that court fully Lord and Syre
He knewe hir kyn and hir counsel⁷ also,
Hir fadir, hir modir,⁸ and alle⁹ the lynce therto.

Hir holy lyf¹⁰ he knew, her conversatyon;
Alle hir holy customes whil she leved¹¹ here;
He stood by¹² hir in hir grete passyon;
He saugh the aungelles hough¹³ thei hir body bere,
Fer up onto¹⁴ Synay, and leyde it down there;
He saugh the vengauce¹⁵ eke, hough¹⁶ it was take
On many a thousande,¹⁷ for hir dethe's¹⁸ sake.

¹ *secretary.*] So also MS. Rawl.; secretarie. Ar. 168.

² *maystrys . . . partes*] maisteris thorow oute the parties. Ar. 168; maisterys thorow owte the partes. MS. Rawl.

³ *gret*] grete. Ar. 168; MS. Rawl.

⁴ *empyre.*] So also MS. Rawl.; empire. Ar. 168.

⁵ *lerne hir be rowe*] lerne her be row. Ar. 168; lerne here be rowe. MS. Rawl.

⁶ *hyre.*] So also MS. Rawl.; hire. Ar. 168.

⁷ *counsel*] counselle. Ar. 168; counsell. MS. Rawl.

⁸ *moder*] modir. Ar. 168; modyr. MS. Rawl.

⁹ *alle*] al. Ar. 168; all. MS. Rawl.

¹⁰ *lyf*] liffe. Ar. 168; life. MS. Rawl.

¹¹ *leved*] levyd. Ar. 168; MS. Rawl.

¹² *stood by*] stode be. Ar. 168; MS. Rawl.

¹³ *saugh the aungelles, hough*] saw the aungels, who. Ar. 168; say the awngelis, how. MS. Rawl.

¹⁴ *onto*] into. Ar. 168; MS. Rawl.

¹⁵ *saugh the vengauce*] saw the veniaunce. Ar. 168; MS. Rawl.

¹⁶ *hough*] who. Ar. 168; how. MS. Rawl.

¹⁷ *thousande*] thousand. Ar. 168; MS. Rawl.

¹⁸ *dethe's*] deth. Ar. 168; MS. Rawl.

Prologue to
the Life of
S. Katharine.

He saugh eke Maxcence, hough¹ he was slayn,
Dropped fro a brigge² down in a rever,³
Deyed so ful sodeynly in a bitter payn,⁴
Forth was he drawe into helle feer:⁵
Aungelles bar⁶ hir; the develle⁷ bar his beer.
Behold the sondry reward of vertu and of synne;—
On is in Hevene, the tother⁸ is helle withinne.

Longe after the deth of this Maxcencius,⁹—
Bysshop¹⁰ in Alysandre, Katarine's cyte,¹¹
Was this same man, this Athanasius,
In whiche he suffred ful meeche¹² adversyte.
I wot¹³ not verily yet¹⁴ if it were he
That made the Salme wiche¹⁵ we clepe the Crede,
Wiche we at Prime often-tyme¹⁶ syngre and rede.

He deyed¹⁷ evene there, an holy confessour,
And after his deth myght¹⁸ unnethe be knowe
The lyf,¹⁹ the lernyng of this swete flour

¹ *saugh eke Maxcence, hough*] saw eke Maxiense, who. Ar. 168; sey eke Maxense. MS. Rawl.

² *brigge*] bregge. Ar. 168; MS. Rawl.

³ *rever*] ryver. Ar. 168; reverse. MS. Rawl.

⁴ *Deyed . . . payn*] Died full sodenli in fulle bitter payne. Ar. 168; Deyd so ful sodeynly in ful byttyr payn. MS. Rawl.

⁵ *feer*] fiere. Ar. 168; foere. MS. Rawl.

⁶ *Aungelles bar*] Aungels. Ar. 168; Aungellys bar. MS. Rawl.

⁷ *develle*] devels. Ar. 168; develys. MS. Rawl.

⁸ *tother*] the othir. Ar. 168; the other. MS. Rawl.

⁹ *Maxcencius*] Maxience. Ar. 168; Maxencyus. MS. Rawl.

¹⁰ *Bysshop*] Bysehope. Ar. 168; Byschop. MS. Rawl.

¹¹ *cyte*] cite. Ar. 168; cete. MS. Rawl.

¹² *ful meeche.*] So also MS. Rawl.; full myche. Ar. 168.

¹³ *wot.*] So also MS. Rawl.; wote. Ar. 168.

¹⁴ *yet*] ;it. Ar. 168; om. MS. Rawl.

¹⁵ *Salme wiche*] Psalme which. Ar. 168; Psalme qwech. MS. Rawl.

¹⁶ *Wiche . . . often-tyme*] Which . . . of tyme. Ar. 168; Wech . . . oft-tyme. MS. Rawl.

¹⁷ *deyed*] died. Ar. 168; deyed. MS. Rawl.

¹⁸ *myght*] myth. Ar. 168; MS. Rawl.

¹⁹ *lyf*] liffe. Ar. 168; lyvyng MS. Rawl.

And martyr¹ Katarine, of hey² ne of lowe,
 Til oon³ Arrek dede it new i-sowe,
 For out of Greu⁴ he hath it first runge
 This holy lyf⁵ into Latyn tunge

Prologueto
 the Life of
 S. Katharine.

This clerk herd spekyn ofte-tymes of this mayde,
 Both of hir lyf and of hir eende,⁶
 Hough⁷ she, for love, hir lyf⁸ had thus layde
 Of oure Lord Cryst hir goostily⁹ spouse keende;¹⁰
 This made hym seker¹¹ into that lond to weende¹²
 To know of this bothe the sprynge and the welle,
 If any man knowe¹³ it ony pleynera telle.

Twelve yeer¹⁴ in that lond he dwelled, and more
 To knowe her langage what it might mene,
 Til he of her¹⁵ usage had fully the lore,
 Wyth ful moche¹⁶ stodye, tary, and tene;
 Ful¹⁷ longe it was er he myght it sene,
 The lyf¹⁸ that Athanas made of this mayde;
 But at the last he cam,¹⁹ as it is sayde,

¹ *martyr.*] So also MS. Rawl.; martir. Ar. 168.

² *hey*] hye. Ar. 168; hy. MS. Rawl.

³ *Til oon.*] Till on. Ar. 168; Tyl on. MS. Rawl.

⁴ *Greu*] Grew. Ar. 168; MS. Rawl.

⁵ *lyf*] liffe. Ar. 168; lyff. MS. Rawl.

⁶ *lyf . . . eende.*] liffe and also of hir ende. Ar. 168; lyffe, and also of here heende. MS. Rawl.

⁷ *Hough*] Who. Ar. 168; MS. Rawl.

⁸ *lyf*] liff. Ar. 168; lyffe. MS. Rawl.

⁹ *hir goostily.*] our gostely. Ar. 168; oure gostly. MS. Rawl.

¹⁰ *keende*] kende. Ar. 168; MS. Rawl.

¹¹ *seker*] sikir. Ar. 168; skere. MS. Rawl.

¹² *weende*] wende. Ar. 168. MS. Rawl.

¹³ *knowe*] know. Ar. 168; MS. Rawl.

¹⁴ *Twelve yeer*] Twelf ;ere. Ar. 168; Twelve ;ere. MS. Rawl.

¹⁵ *her.*] here. Ar. 168; MS. Rawl.

¹⁶ *ful moche*] fulle muche. Ar. 168; ful moch. MS. Rawl.

¹⁷ *Ful.*] So also MS. Rawl.; Fulle. Ar. 168.

¹⁸ *lyf*] liffe. Ar. 168; lyff. MS. Rawl.

¹⁹ *last he cam.*] So also MS. Rawl.; laste he came. Ar. 168.

Prologue to
the Life of
S. Katha-
rine.

There as he fonde¹ it from mynde al and deed,²
 For heretykes³ that were tho⁴ in that londe
 Hadden⁵ brent the bookys, bothe the leef and the breed,⁶
 As many as thei sought⁷ and that tyme fonde.
 But, blyssed⁸ be God,⁹ of that¹⁰ hey sonde,¹¹
 This book founde¹² thei nought¹³ in no maner wyse:¹⁴
 God wolde not¹⁵ that the noble¹⁶ servyse¹⁷

Of His oun¹⁸ mayde shuld be thus foryete.¹⁹
 An hundyr yeer²⁰ after²¹ it was and more
 That this Arrek this newe werk had gete
 Fro the tyme of Athanas, for so moche²² before
 Was he hens passed²³ and ded and forlore,²⁴
 As fro every tunge bothe his book²⁵ and he,
 Of every man and woman in that cuntre ;

¹ *fonde.*] So also MS. Rawl.; founde. Ar. 168.

² *deed*] ded. Ar. 168; MS. Rawl.

³ *heretykes*] eritykes. Ar. 168; heretykys. MS. Rawl.

⁴ *tho.*] So also Ar. 168; thoo. MS. Rawl.

⁵ *Hadden.*] Had. Ar. 168; MS. Rawl.

⁶ *bookys . . . breed*] bokis both the leff and the brede. Ar. 168; MS. Rawl.

⁷ *sought.*] So also Ar. 168; soute MS. Rawl.

⁸ *blyssed*] blissid. Ar. 168; blysyd. MS. Rawl.

⁹ *God.*] So also Ar. 168; Godd. MS. Rawl.

¹⁰ *that.*] So also Ar. 168; hys. MS. Rawl.

¹¹ *hey sonde*] hy sonde. Ar. 168; hye sonde. MS. Rawl.

¹² *book found*] boke fonde. Ar. 168; boke founde. MS. Rawl.

¹³ *nought*] noght. Ar. 168; not. MS. Rawl.

¹⁴ *wyse.*] So also MS. Rawl.; wise. Ar. 168.

¹⁵ *not.*] So also MS. Rawl.; noght. Ar. 168.

¹⁶ *noble.*] So also Ar. 168; nobyll. MS. Rawl.

¹⁷ *servyse.*] So also MS. Rawl.; service. Ar. 168.

¹⁸ *oun.*] So also Ar. 168; owne. MS. Rawl.

¹⁹ *foryete.*] So also Ar. 168; foryete. MS. Rawl.

²⁰ *hundyr yeer*] hundred yere. Ar. 168; hundred yere. MS. Rawl.

²¹ *after.*] So also Ar. 168; aftyr. MS. Rawl.

²² *moche.*] So also Ar. 168; meche. MS. Rawl.

²³ *passed.*] So also Ar. 168; pased. MS. Rawl.

²⁴ *lore.*] So also MS. Rawl.; lor. Ar. 168.

²⁵ *fro every tunge bothe his book*] from every tonge bothe his boke. Ar. 168; from every tunge both hys boke. MS. Rawl.

And be this preest¹ was it onto Englishmen²
 Isought³ and founde and brought onto⁴ londe,
 Hid al in counseylle⁵ among nyne or ten,
 It cam but seeldom onto ony mannes honde,⁶
 Eke whan⁷ it kam it was not undirstonde,
 Because, as I seyde, ryght⁸ for the derk lange;⁹
 Thus was thy lyf,¹⁰ lady, kepte in cage.¹¹

Prologue to
 the Life of
 S. Katharine.

Neverthelasse he did moche thing¹² thiertoo,
 This noble preest,¹³ this very good man :
 He hath led us the weye,¹⁴ and the dore¹⁵ ondoe,
 That meche¹⁶ the beter¹⁷ we may and we can
 Folwe the steppys;¹⁸ for, thou¹⁹ he sore ran,
 We may hym overtake wyth²⁰ help and grace,²¹
 Whiche that this lady shal²² us purchace.²³

¹ *be this preest*] bi this precste. Ar. 168; be this preste. MS. Rawl.

² *onto Englishmen.*] So also MS. Rawl.; into Englishmen. Ar. 168.

³ *sought.*] So also Ar. 168; soute. MS. Rawl.

⁴ *onto*] unto. Ar. 168; MS. Rawl.

⁵ *Hid al in counseylle*] Hyde alle in counseille. Ar. 168; Hyd in alle counseylle. MS. Rawl.

⁶ *seldom . . . honde*] seldom unto ony mans hande. Ar. 168; seldom onto ony mannes honde. MS. Rawl.

⁷ *whan.*] So also Ar. 168; qwan. MS. Rawl.

⁸ *seyde ryght*] said righte. Ar. 168; sayd ryght. MS. Rawl.

⁹ *lange*] langage. Ar. 168; MS. Rawl.

¹⁰ *thy lyf*] thi liff. Ar. 168; thy lyffe. MS. Rawl.

¹¹ *kepte in cage*] kept alle in cage. Ar. 168; kept all in cage. MS. Rawl.

¹² *Neverthelasse . . . thing*] Neverthelasse he dide miche thinge. Ar.

168; Neverthelasse he did mych thyng. MS. Rawl.

¹³ *preest*] preste. Ar. 168; MS. Rawl.

¹⁴ *led the weye*] lede the way. Ar. 168; led be the wey. MS. Rawl.

¹⁵ *dore.*] So also Ar. 168; doore MS. Rawl.

¹⁶ *meche.*] So also MS. Rawl.; myche. Ar. 168.

¹⁷ *beter.*] So also Ar. 168; bettyr. MS. Rawl.

¹⁸ *Folwe the steppys*] Folow the steppes. Ar. 168; Folow hys steppes. MS. Rawl.

¹⁹ *for thou*] for thonty. Ar. 168; thowte. MS. Rawl.

²⁰ *wyth*] with. Ar. 168; MS. Rawl.

²¹ *grace.*] So also Ar. 168; with grace. MS. Rawl.

²² *shal*] shalle. Ar. 168; schalle. MS. Rawl.

²³ *purchace.*] So also Ar. 168; purchasse. MS. Rawl.

Prologue to
the Life of
S. Katharine.

He is nough¹ ded, this good² man, this preest,³
 He deyed⁴ at Lynne, many yeer⁵ agoo ;
 He is ny fro meende wyth more and wyth leest :⁶
 Yet⁷ in his deying⁸ and in his grete⁹ woo
 This lady, as thei seye, appered hym ontoo ;¹⁰
 She bad hym be glad in most goodly wyse ;¹¹
 She wolde reward hym, she seyde,¹² his servyse.¹³
 Of the West¹⁴ Cuntre it semeth that he was,
 Be his maner of speche, and be his style.¹⁵
 He was somtyme¹⁶ persone of Seynt¹⁷ Pancras,
 In the cyte¹⁸ of London, a ful grete while.¹⁹
 He is now above us ful²⁰ many myle.²¹
 He be a mene to Kataryne²² for us,
 And she²³ for us onto²⁴ oure Lord Jesus,

¹ *nough*] now. Ar. 168; MS. Rawl.
² *good*.] So also Ar. 168; goode.
 MS. Rawl.

³ *preest*] preste. Ar. 168; MS.
 Rawl.

⁴ *deyed*] died. Ar. 168; deyd.
 MS. Rawl.

⁵ *yeer*.] So also Ar. 168; ȝere.
 MS. Rawl.

⁶ *ny leest*] nye fro mynde
 with more and with leste. Ar. 168;
 ny from mynde with more and with
 leeste. MS. Rawl.

⁷ *Yet*.] So also Ar. 168; ȝet.
 MS. Rawl.

⁸ *deying*.] So also MS. Rawl;
 diyng. Ar. 168.

⁹ *his grete*] So also Ar. 168; hys
 grett. MS. Rawl.

¹⁰ *seye, appered hym ontoo*.] sey,
 apered him unto. Ar. 168; sey,
 appered hym unto. MS. Rawl.

¹¹ *hym wyse*.] hym be
 glade in moste godely wise. Ar.
 168; hym be gladde in most
 goodely wyse. MS. Rawl.

¹² *seyde*] said. Ar. 168; sayd.
 MS. Rawl.

¹³ *servyse*] service. Ar. 168;
 servyce. MS. Rawl.

¹⁴ *West*.] So also MS. Rawl;
 Weste. Ar. 168.

¹⁵ *maner of style*] maner
 speche, and bi his stile. Ar. 168;
 maner speche, and be hys style.
 MS. Rawl.

¹⁶ *somtyme*] sumtyme. Ar. 168;
 MS. Rawl.

¹⁷ *Seynt*] Seint. Ar. 168; Sent.
 MS. Rawl.

¹⁸ *cyte*] cite. Ar. 168; cete. MS.
 Rawl.

¹⁹ *ful grete while*] fulle grete wile.
 Ar. 168; full grete whyle. MS.
 Rawl.

²⁰ *ful*.] So also MS. Rawl;
 fulle. Ar. 168.

²¹ *myle*.] So also Ar. 168; a
 myle. MS. Rawl.

²² *Kataryne*.] So also Ar. 168;
 Kateryne. MS. Rawl.

²³ *sche*.] So also Ar. 168; sche.
 MS. Rawl.

²⁴ *us onto*] us alle unto. Ar. 168;
 us alle onto. MS. Rawl.

After¹ hym next² I take upon me

To translate this story and set it more pleyne;
Trostyng on other men, that here charyte³

Shal helpe me in this cas⁴ to wryte⁵ and to seyn.

God⁶ sende me part⁷ of that Hevenly reyn⁸

That Apollo⁹ bar aboute¹⁰ and eke Seynt¹¹ Poule.

It maket¹² vertu to growe in mannys¹³ soule.

If ye wil wete¹⁴ what that I am,

Myn¹⁵ cuntre is Northfolk, of the toune¹⁶ of Lynne:
Oute¹⁷ of the world, to my profite, I cam

Onto¹⁸ the brotherhode¹⁹ wiche²⁰ I am inne.

God²¹ yave²² me grace nevere for to blynne

To folwe²³ the steppes of my faderes²⁴ before,

Wiche²⁵ to the reule²⁶ of Austyn²⁷ were swore.

Prologneto
the Life of
S. Katharine.

¹ *After.*] So also Ar. 168; Aftyr. MS. Rawl.

² *hym next*] him nexte. Ar. 168; hyme nexte. MS. Rawl.

³ *Trostyng . . . charyte.*] So also MS. Rawl.; Tristrynge . . . charite. Ar. 168.

⁴ *cas.*] So also Ar. 168; caas. MS. Rawl.

⁵ *shal . . . wryte*] shalle . . . wrigh. Ar. 168; schall . . . wryght. MS. Rawl.

⁶ *God.*] So also Ar. 168; Godd. MS. Rawl.

⁷ *part.*] So also MS. Rawl.; parte. Ar. 168.

⁸ *reyn*] reyne. Ar. 168; MS. Rawl.

⁹ *Apollo*] [Apollos]. So also MS. Rawl.; Appollo. Ar. 168.

¹⁰ *aboute.*] So also Ar. 168; abowte. MS. Rawl.

¹¹ *Seynt*] Seint. Ar. 168; Sent. MS. Rawl.

¹² *maket*] makith. Ar. 168; maketh. MS. Rawl.

¹³ *mannys*] man's. Ar. 168; mannes. MS. Rawl.

¹⁴ *If ye will wete*] ꝛif ye wille wit. Ar. 168; If ꝛe wyll wete. MS. Rawl.

¹⁵ *myu*] my. Ar. 168; MS. Rawl.

¹⁶ *Northfolk, of the toune.*] So also Ar. 168; Northfolke of the town. MS. Rawl.

¹⁷ *Oute.*] So also Ar. 168; Owt. MS. Rawl.

¹⁸ *onto.*] So also MS. Rawl.; unto. Ar. 168.

¹⁹ *brotherhode*] So also Ar. 168; brotherhod. MS. Rawl.

²⁰ *wiche*] which. Ar. 168; whech. MS. Rawl.

²¹ *God.*] So also Ar. 168; Godd. MS. Rawl.

²² *yave*] gife. Ar. 168; ꝛeve. MS. Rawl.

²³ *folwe*] folow. Ar. 168; MS. Rawl.

²⁴ *faderes*] fadirs. Ar. 168; faders. MS. Rawl.

²⁵ *Wiche*] Whiche. Ar. 168; Wheche. MS. Rawl.

²⁶ *reule.*] So also Ar. 168; rewle. MS. Rawl.

²⁷ *Austyn*] Austeyn. Ar. 168; Ansten. MS. Rawl.

Prologue to Thus endeth¹ the Prolog² off this holy³ mayde.

the Life of S. Katharine. Ye⁴ that reed⁵ it, pray for hem alle

rine. That to this werk either travayled or payde,⁶

That from here synnes with grace thei may falle ;

To be redy to God⁷ whan that He wil calle ;⁸

With Hem⁹ in Hevene to drynke¹⁰ and to dyne,

Thurgh the preyer¹¹ of this Mayde Kataryne.¹²

¹ *endeth*] endith. Ar. 168 ;
endyth. MS. Rawl.

² *Prolog.*] So also Ar. 168 ; Pro-
loge. MS. Rawl.

³ *holy.*] So also MS. Rawl ;
holi. Ar. 168.

⁴ *Ye.*] So also Ar. 168 ; ze.
MS. Rawl.

⁵ *reed*] rede. Ar. 168 ; MS.
Rawl.

⁶ *payde.*] So also MS. Rawl ;
paied. Ar. 168.

⁷ *God.*] So also Ar. 168 ; Godd.
MS. Rawl.

⁸ *whan that He wil calle*] when
He wille calle. Ar. 168 ; whan
He wyll calle. MS. Rawl.

⁹ *Hem*] Hym. Ar. 168 ; MS.
Rawl.

¹⁰ *drynke.*] So also MS. Rawl ;
drink. Ar. 168.

¹¹ *Thurgh the preyer*] Thorough
the prayer. Ar. 168 ; Thorow the
prayere. MS. Rawl.

¹² *Kataryne.*] So also Ar. 168 ;
Kateryne. MS. Rawl.

APPENDIX IV.

A FRAGMENT

OF

CAPGRAVE'S "GUIDE TO THE ANTIQUITIES OF ROME."

THIS curious fragment has been bound up as fly-leaves with the two MSS. of Capgrave's Commentary on the Creeds. The leaves thus singularly preserved are only four in number, the first eight pages being in the All Souls' MS. (which is Capgrave's autograph copy), the remainder in the Balliol MS. Though they are now (as we have called them) "fly-leaves," it is quite clear that they have been glued down to the boards by way of lining, and have been afterwards removed. In consequence of this some of the words have been a little mutilated.

There can be no doubt that these remains constitute a part of an original work by John Capgrave. It is true that no notice of his having ever written anything of the kind occurs in the lists of his works

which have come down to us; but these, though very copious, are confessedly imperfect, and in almost every instance end with the words "Atque alia plura scripsit," or words of the same import. On the other hand, as we find from the Epistle Dedicatory prefixed to his Commentary on the Acts of the Apostles, that he spent some time in Rome, and that he was in bad health while he was there, we are not exceeding the limits of probability in suggesting that some of this time was spent in preparing an account of the antiquities and curiosities around him.

Again, the handwriting is identical with that of the English Chronicle and the other works of Capgrave of which we possess the autographs. It is, indeed, less regular, but this, if it proved anything, would seem to indicate that these fragments were only first and rough copies, the probability of which the universal carelessness of the spelling, and the incompleteness of many of the sentences, certainly seem to strengthen.

Again, it is impossible to read these fragments after having read the English Chronicle, without perceiving the great similarity of style and expression which exists between them, and which would of itself be almost sufficient to decide the question.¹

These facts justify, in our opinion, the inference we have drawn, that the following remains form part of a lost work by the Author of the present Chronicle.

¹ Especially compare the account given in these fragments of the manner in which Athens was saved from being destroyed by Alexander the Great, with the relation of the same story in the Chronicle of England. See page 51.

A FRAGMENT, ETC.



. . . for the stones were sawen in divers formes, and couched in the walle with eyment, as men may zit se in divers cherches in Rome.

Fragments
of a Guide
to Rome,
by John
Capgrave.

Bot this werke of this place, and many mo, is distroyed, either be conqueste of the cite, or els be chaunge onto the better use.

Within this tome was a temple, whiche thai say as of richesse was worthe the thirde parts of the worlde, of golde, silver, perle, and precious stonys; in whiche Virgille made a mervelous crafte, that of every region of the world stode an ymage, and alle of tre and in his hande a litille belle. As ofte as any of these regiones was in purpos to rebelle agayne the grete mageste of Rome, anone this ymage that was assigned to that region shulde knylye his belle. Thanne was there in the myddes of the house, alle above, a knyt made of bras and a hors of the same metalle, whiche, evenen anonone as thus belle was ronge, turned hym with a spere to that coste of the erde where thees puple dwelt that purposed thus to rebelle. Thus aspied of the prestes, whiche be certeyne companyes were assigned to wetch and wayte on this ordinauns, anone alle the knyghode of Rome, with he

Fragments
of a Guide
to Rome,
by John
Capgrave.

legions, made hem redi to ride and redresse thus rebellion; the image turned his back to the grete god Jubiter, that stode in the myddes.

They enquired of Virgile who longe this werke schulde endure, and he answerde,—“Till a may[de] bare a childe.” Wherefore thai concluded that it shuld stand ever. In the Nativite of Criste, thai say, alle this brake, and many other thinges in the cyte, to shew that the Lorde of alle lordes shuld come.

Men may have mervelle that Virgille shuld have sweche knowinge of the mysteries of our Feith. And I answeere therto that the Holy Host putte His ziftes not only in gode men of trew beleve, bot eke in other, as it is saide of Cayphas prophicied of Cristes deth.

The Evangelist seith eke of him this:—“These wordes sey he not of hymself, bot because he was bisshop for that zere, therefore he prophicied.”¹

Neverthelasse, in Virgille bokes be fonde open testimonies of giftes, suche as it is conteyned in a laten boke, that a woman called Proba² gadered out of Virgil’s vers. The III. vers folowing compled she oute of the friste Boke Eneydos, and VII. Boke:—³

“Virginis hos habitumque gerens, mirabile dictu.
Nec generis nostri nec sanguinis edunt.
Seraque terrifici cecinerunt omina vates.”

¹ S. John, xi. 57.

² Proba Valeria Falconia. See “Excerptum e Maronis carminibus ad testimonium Veteris Novique Testamenti opusculum, cum Præfat. Julii Roseii Hortani.” 8vo. Cologne, 1601.

³ *the friste Boke Eneydos, and VII. Boke.*] This is not strictly the fact. The first of the three lines is partly from *Æn.* I., line 315.

“Virginis os habitumque gerens,
et virginis arma.”

It will be seen that the end of the line does not correspond with that given in the text. Of the two other lines, the former is line 45 of *Eclog.* VIII., but imperfectly quoted. The original is as follows:—

“Nec generis nostri putrum, nec sanguinis, edunt.”

The latter is from *Æneid* V., line 524, and is quoted correctly.

These verss mene thus in oure tonge a suppose:—
 “A woman beringe a virginalle mouth and a virginalle
 habite, mervel be to sey,
 Neyther of oure kinrede, ne of oure blode, hath a
 bore a childe.
 The late coming of this dredfulle Lorde songe the
 former prophete.”

Fragments
 of a Guide
 to Rome,
 by John
 Capgrave.

This same Capitol had many templis and housis hanging upon him, as it is sene. For in the heyth was above temple contrite to Jubiter and Juno; a litille bencthe, another tempil, cleped Vestalle, in whiche maydens dwelt in clenesse in chastite, as I declared before. In another temple, that was suntyme named of the lady Rese, was a solempne chaier, in whiche the principalle byssshop of alle thir tempelis, the day of his entre, shulde be intronyzid, in which chayre thai sette Julius Cesar whan he was frist receved, and that was the VI. day of March. Alle this, as it semyth, was on the este side of the Capitolle. And on the weste side, to the mercats side, was temple dedicate to Mynerve; and faste by a tome in whiche thai killed the noble man after rehersed, which hight Julius Cesar.

Alle the places ar ny chaunged or distroyed be divers men of other londes that have wonne Rome often tyme.

And for the Romaynes seye that thay seide nevyr well, never stode in prosperite sith Cristendome came; therefore will I shew hem that other nationes conquered hem longe before Christe was incarnate. The Chronicles of Grete Bretayne lye now nexte hand, whiche is cleped Englund; therefore oute of tho wille I take my testimonye.¹

¹ See Geoff. Monm. Bk. iii. ch. 8, 9. He does not, however, enter minutely into the details here

given. Capgrave does not allude to the matter in his own Chronicle.

Fragments
of a Guide
to Rome,
by John
Capgrave.

Belinus and Brennis were to kinges of this londe, reigninge togeder in that same tyme that Hester was wedded to Assure. These to brethren wonne a grete party of Rome, but principalle was Brennis, whiche made the cytes in Lumbardy, both Mylane and Pavye. And afterwarde these to bretherine held a grete batayle with the Romaynes at a flode of this side of Rome called Albula, where the Romaynes fled, and thay folowed, and toke alle this cyte save this Capitole, whiche had be take had not gander, with crie, awaked the kepers.

Of this story not only oure Chronicles bere witnes, but the Chronicles of Itaile, that Godfray of Viterbe, in his boke whiche he clepith Pantheon;¹ and so as Pompeius in his boke eke used, bissshop of Goay in his boke of Chronicles; also Seynt Ambrose,² Bissshop of Melane, in his boke called Epistolarum, seith unto Rome that thai were more bounded to do worschip unto her ges than to here goddes, for the gander was waking and warned hem whan her goddis slepte. And in verri sothe, whanne this Brennis had received a grete summe of golde and was goe, the fonned peple, defouled in erreure, make a gander of white marbille, and dede to it worschip as to God. The hed of it is broke, bot the body lyeth zit hole at a chirche dorre, which thai clepe Sanctus Nicholaus in Carcere.

¹ See Pistorii Scriptores Germanici, i. 199-201.

² "Nam de Senonibus quid loquar, quos, Capitolii secreta penetrantes, Romanæ reliquæ non tulissent, nisi eos pavido anser strepitu provi-

disset. En quales templa Romana præsules habent! Ubi tunc erat Jupiter? An in ansere loquebatur?" See Divi Ambrosii Epist. Lib. v. Ep. xxxi.

OF THE TO HORS OF MARBILLE, AND TO
NAKED MEN CALLED THE CABALLIS.

CAPITULUM XII.

Of the Caballis be many straunge tales. Sum sey they were geauntes; sum sey thai were philosophers. To grete horsis ther be, and to naked men, and standinge be hem on the other side of the strete sitteth a woman, wonde alle aboute with a serpent, and a faire couch of purphir stonde before hir.

Fragments
of a Guide
to Rome,
by John
Capgrave.

This is the treuthe of this mater, as Chronicles telle. In the tyme of Tyberus, other emperoure come to Rome and naked men and philosophers, bot yonge of age, on of hem hight Pratellus; the other hight Sibia. These men were brought onto the emperoure, for the peple dempt be here straunge arai that thay knewe straunge thinges. The emperoure enquired of hem what was cause of hir comynge, and why thay wente naked. Thay answerde that as the schappe of hir body was open to alle men because of hir nakedness, so alle the pryvy of the worlde thinges were open unto her knowinge. "Calle you your councelle into the pryvy chambir," (this seide thei onto the emperoure,) "and comond unto hem what mater thou wilt as pryvyly as thou can and we shalle telle the afterwarde what was saide fro the moste onto the leste.¹" The emperoure assayed that thai saide, and

¹ *the leste.*] These are the last | the All Souls' MS. The remainder
words of the portion preserved in | is from the Balliol MS.

Fragments
of a Guide
to Rome,
by John
Capgrave.

he founde alle thinge sothe that was promised. Tho
hight he hem grete richesse, and had hem in full
grete richesse, and reverence; and thai refused alle,
and desired of hym no other thinge bot that this
memorialle shuld be made in her name.

Or we procede here fether in oure mater we
wille satysfie the resonos of men that wille aske in
what wyse these men myght have his pryvy con-
nyng: and we answer therto that thai had this
conning, as is suppose, for innocens. For thai that
walked so naked had litille appetite unto worldly
gode, and were full vertuos eke in ther manners
wherfore oure Lorde liste to rewarde hym with sum
speciale gift.

I suppose eke that thai were of a nacione whiche
be cleped Gymnosopists,¹ of whom we rede, in the
gestis of Grete Alisaunder, that after he herde the
same of hem, he wolde algate of hem whom he
founde alle naked, man and woman, dwellinge in
caves in the erde, ever preysinge God, ever doing
wronge, lyvyng withouten striffe, withouten debate.
Here lyvyng plesed this Kinge so welle that he
comaunded hem to aske of hem what thay wolde
have, and he shulde graunte hem. They prayed hem
to zeve hem immortalite. And he answerde,—that
thinge whiche he had not hymselfe, nor might have,
who shalle he zyeve it unto other men? Tho thay
undyrtok of his pride, monslaught, ovyrridinge of
the cuntre and meche other thinge; and he passed
from hem gretly meved of hire innocent lyvyng.
Alle thus sey we for to preve, be likenes, that
these to men were off this nacione.

Therefore stode thei naked for thay knew many
pryvy thinges, as iff a man se an other naked he

¹ *Gymnosopists*] *Gnynesopists*. MS.

shalle have mo sekernes of hym thanne iff he se
 hym yelad. That thei halde up her handes and her
 arnes, it betokenyth that thei coude telle of thinges
 whiche shulle falle afterward.

Fragments
 of a Guide
 to Rome,
 by John
 Capgrave.

The grete hors that trede so sore upone the 3erde
 betokenyth the princees and potestates that have gover-
 vernauns of this worlde, over whome stode these naked,
 more for to signifie that wisdome is more of honoure
 thanne power.

For in Kinge Alisaunder liff is a story fulle juste
 to thus purpos, whiche tellith that the kinge was in
 wille for to distroye a eyte, a man and woman,
 walle and hous,—the cyte hight Attenes. And
 whanne he was come thidere with alle his hoste, he
 founde sittinge in the sunne and elde philiphosere,
 called a Maximenes, whiche had suntyme be his
 master. The Kinge supposed as it was that the cyte
 had sent hym for to gete grace of the Kinge; and
 anone as he say hym, with a grete ire and a grete
 othe he seide these wordis,—“Be the hye Providens
 of God above, whatsoever thow aske of me this day
 it shalle not be had.” And the philosophire answerde
 hym and saide,—“Now be that same Providens
 whiche thou haste name, I charge the that thou
 lette not tyllle this cyte be distroid.” “O,” quoth
 Alisaundere, “ever is the meystiris above his disciple.”
 Tho was the cyte¹ and the Kinges ire softed.

These to naked men, whos memorialle we have
 now in hande to descryve, they prophecied of the
 Chirche, and eke of the bapty:m: and, therefore, in
 testimonie of this profecie, there sitteth a woman
 wounde with a serpent on a grete vesselle byfore
 hire of a porphyr stone. This wōman wounde with
 a serpent betokeneth the soules whiche were in the

¹ *the cyte.*] A word—probably “saved”—is evidently omitted here.

Fragments
of a Guide
to Rome,
by John
Capgrave.

devels daungere with erreure in her feith and cursed
customes in hir maneris.

The faire vesselle of purphor stone betokenyth the
baptime in whiche the shulde be wasshed fro alle the
grete perellis. This same exposiosioune is touched in
the Cronicles of Rome, and not newly feyned be us.

OF THE HORS OF BRAS, AND THE RIDER,
THAT STANT AT LATERNE.

XIII.

Now of the hors that stant at Laterne, and of
the after¹ that is upon hym shal be oure processe.
For sum men say that it was made in worschip of
Grete Constantine, but it is not so. Frist will I
declare onto you the shappe of the ymage and aftere
telle the story, what he was, and why was he sette
there.

Of grete hors of brasse is there of fulle faire shappe
whiche was sumtyme gilte, and a man eke of the
same metalle sittinge on his bak, withouten sadelle;
a ringe boundyn undir the hors fote, and a birde
sittinge on the hors hede.

This ymage was sette there for his cause. In that
tyme that Consules governed Rome, befelle that a
Kinge came oute of the este, with a grete strength
of men, and beseged Rome;—in the tyme of Consules,
seide I, for Rome was first governed by Kynges, and

¹ *after.*] There is evidently a
blunder here. The word is clearly
“after,” and corresponds in the form
of the letters with the same word

which occurs a few lines below. It
would seem to be a mistake for
“rider.”

thanne be to Consules whiche were chosen every yere; and thanne be emperoure, of whiche Julius Cesar was the first. So, as I seide, in that same tyme that Counselours governed the cyte,—in whos tyme specially finde I not,—came these Kinges and beseged Rome.

Fragments
of a Guide
to Rome,
by John
Capgrave.

The cyte was gretly frayde of this Kinge, and coude not fynde a meyne whow thay shulde a voyde hym. Than was there in Rome a man of grete strength,—sum bokes sey that he was a knight, sum a swyer, and sum that he was bot of the low degre in the peple, whiche is to say, in her langage, “Rusticus,”—in oure, “a chorle.”

A bolde man he was, strong and wise.

Happed hym to be in the Capitele where the states and thee peple treted what cheyvysaunce thai myght make to voide this grete daunger. He stode up amonge hem and saide:—“What wolde he zeve a man that shulde delyver you from this distresse?”

The Senade answerde,—“Lete that man apere, and aske what he wille, and he shalle have it.”

“I wille,” seide this man, “take this ornay¹ upon me, so that ye graunte me XXX. sextaries of golde, and eke make a memorialle in myne name, hors and man liche as I wille ride alle: alle this made shalle be of bras, and gilte above oure beste wise.”

The Senate graunted hym to fullfille alle his desire.

Than seide he onto hem:—“At mydnyght loke ye ther be redy alle in dykis and cavernes in the grounde, and in the arches withinne the walles, and whatsoever I bid you do, loke ye fullfille it.” They consented to all that was seide.

At mydnyght this man lepe upon a grete hors and a stronge, and rode forth into the feld with a sithe in his bak, as thouz he wolde goe to mowe. Whanne he

¹ *ornay.*] This is a mistake for “jornay.” See the Glossary at the end of this volume.

Fragments of a Guide to Rome, by John Capgrave. come in the hoste he hoved and taried till the Kinge had slepte his slepe and rost and wente onto a tre to a voide the berdone of his wombe. Certene knyghtes and swyres that were kepers for the body fro feyre and sey this man thus arayed liche a charle, riding withoute a sadille, supposed not he had be of Rome, bot rather prive labourer of her ouyne party, and this thei cried onto hym,—“Be ware, earle, what thou do; come not so nye the Kinge. Thou shal be hanged and *Cetera desunt.*

APPENDIX V.

NOTICES OF THE AUSTIN FRIARY AT LYNN.

THE house of the Austin Friars at Lynn,¹ of which Capgrave was long an inmate, stood in the northern part of the town in Hogman's Lane, otherwise called Hopman's Way. Capgrave himself gives us its his-

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¹ See Tanner's "Notitia Monastica" (Nasmith's Edition):—"Norfolk, XLI. 6. Austin Friars, Lynne. Here was in this town a House of Austin Friars, in the reign of K. Edward I. which was granted, 36, Hen. VI. to John Eyer. It was valued but at 1*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* per ann."

In "Dugdale's Monasticon," (vol. vi. p. 1594; London, 1830,) is the following notice of this House:—

"The Augustine Friars settled here in the beginning of Edward the First's reign, as appears by a writ 'Ad quod damnum' for a message in Lynne, granted to them by Margaret de Southmere, Inquis. 22, Ed. I. n. 112.

"This Monastery stood in the northern part of the town, in Hog-

man's Lane, alias Hopman's Way. Besides other grants they had, 6. Rich. II., a Patent for an aqueduct to be made by them from Gaywoode. In the 7th Henry IV. they had a Patent to enlarge their manse, and 1 Hen. V. a Patent for certain messuages granted to them. This house was surrendered to the King by the Prior and four brethren, 30th Sept. 1539. 30th Hen. VIII. to John Eyre The buildings of this Convent were sufficiently extensive in 1498 to receive King Henry VIIIth, his Queen, his Mother, the Prince of Wales, and a numerous retinue during their visit to Lynne. The site is now in possession of various owners."

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tory. It was founded, he says, in the twenty-third year of the reign of King Edward the First; at least, the monks then took possession of their new abode, the first grants of land having, of course, been made, and the erection of the buildings commenced, at a period somewhat earlier. The original site was given by Margaret de Suthmere, a widow, in the twenty-third year of Edward the First; it was one hundred feet in length, but only twenty-four feet in breadth. Not long after, however, this inconveniently narrow piece of land was considerably increased by the gifts of Humfrey de Wykyn,¹ Robert de Wykyn,² Thomas de Lexham,³

¹ *Humfrey de Wykyn.*] See Calendar. Inquis. ad quod damnatum, 3 Ed. III. Num. 36, page 290, "Humfredus de Wykene pro Priore de Lenne Episcopi.

"De una placea terræ ibidem, manso Fratrum Sancti Augustini contigua, continente 154 pedes in longitudine et 48 in latitudine."

² *Robert de Wykyn.*] See Calendar Inquis. ad quod damnatum, 12 Ed. III. Num. 4, page 303.

"Robertus de Wykyn.

"Dedit Priori de Lenn Episcopi unum messuagium cum pertinentibus ad elargationem mansi sui."

³ The following list of Benefactions is taken from Tanner's Notit. Monast., verified by reference to the "Calendarium Inquisitionum post mortem sive Escætarum," published by the Record Commission in 1808, and the "Calendarium Rotulorum Patentium," published in 1802.

These notices (though, indeed, they do not bear immediately on Capgrave's private history) are valuable as illustrating and com-

pleting the account he himself gives us of the House over which he presided, and of which he was so distinguished an ornament.

"Escæt. Norf., 22 Ed. I. n., 112. pro mess. in Lenne, ex dono Marg. de Suthmere. [See Rec. Com. Ed., vol. i. page 122.] Pat. 23 Ed. I. 12. [See Rec. Com. Ed. page 57, b.]"

"Escæt., in Norf. 33 Ed. I., n. 110; pro mess. in Lenn ex dono Thomas de Lexham. Pat. 34 Ed. I. M. [31.] [See page 666 of Rec. Com. Ed. In the Calend. Inquis. post mortem, i. 200, is the following:—

"Thomas de Lexham pro priore Sancti Augustini de Lenn. Lenn unum messuagium cum pertinentibus."]

"Escæt. Norf., 1 Ed. II., n. 82. Pat. 4 Ed. II. p. 2. m. 14.—pro manso elargando. [See page 72, b. of Cal. Rot. Pat.—Blomefield, in his History of Norfolk, refers this Pat. to the grant of Thomas de Lexham,]

"Pat. 3 Ed. III., p. [1] M. (26 vel

and other benefactors.¹ Although at the Dissolution this Monastery was valued at only 1*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* per an-

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27. [‘Pro Fratibus S. Augustini de Lenne Episcopi.’—Rec. Com. Ed.]

“Pat. 12 Ed. III., p. 3. M. [15.]

[‘Pro Fratibus S. Augustini de Yarmouth et de Lynn.’—Rec. Com. Ed.]

“Pat. 38 Ed. III., p. 1. M. 16 (vel 17). [‘Pro Priore S. Augustini de Lenne.’—Rec. Com. Ed.]

“Pat. 6 Ric. II., p. 2. M. 23. de aqueductu faciendo a Gaywood.

“Pat. 7 Hen. IV., p. 2. M. 36. [‘to enlarge their manse.’—Blomefield.]

“Pat. 1 Hen. V., p. 1. M. 17.

[‘Pro Fratibus S. Augustini de Lenne Episcopi.’—Rec. Com. Ed.]

“In volumine cartarum mearum originalium, notato Preston, n. 18, Cartam Thomæ Episc. Norwic. conced. tenementum in Lenn Priori et Fratibus Heremitis Ord. S. Augustini, dat. 1364. Ibid. n. 124. Licentiam R. Ed. III. anno 38. quod Thomas Drewe, &c., dare possint quinque messuagia contigua, pro manso Fratrum istorum elargando.” This charter is given at full in the following note, extracted from Blomefield’s History.

¹ The following interesting records are extracted from Blomefield’s History of Norfolk :—
“Licence was granted by King Edward III. to Thomas Drew, William Bittering, John de Conteshale, and John Drew, of Lenn-Bishop, that they might give and assign five messuages in Lenn, adjoining to the manse of the Prior and Brethren and Hermits of the

Order of St. Augustine of Lenne, to the said Prior, etc., for the enlargement of their manse, on condition that the Reverend Father, Thomas, Bp. of Norwich, of whom the said messuages are held, (as appears from the Inquisition of William de Middleton, late Eschætor of Norfolk,) will grant licence to the said Prior, etc. And the said King gave license to Robert de Cokesford, Agnes his wife, and to Rich. de Honton and Alice his wife, that they may give one messuage in Lynn, (not held of us, as appears by the Inquisition of Roger de Wolfreton, Eschætor of Norfolk,) to the Bishop and his successors, on the same condition of granting licence to the Prior, etc.; of receiving the aforesaid five messuages of Thomas Drew, etc. Teste Rege. Dated at Westminster, the 6th day of May, in the 38th Edward III.

“Trin. Term., 38 of Edw. III. Rotul. 336, in dorso.

“Sciant p’sentes et futuri quod nos Tho., p’missione divina, N. Ep. de consensu capit. nri. N. concessimus et conf. Priori et Frat. Heremitarum de Ordine S. Aug. ville nre. Lenne, quod ten. cum p’tiu. ubi eccl’ia cum manso eorum scitnat. in villa nra. p’dca qd. totaliter est de feodo nro. p’ut jacet i’t tenem. qd. quond. fuit Tho. de Rigges et commun. fletam. E prate Austr. e dict. frat. ib. et ten. Margar. Folkard et Margerieæ sororis ej. et ten. qd. a Joh’is Costyn, et ten. Ric. de Dokkyng

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num, it must have been of considerable importance in Capgrave's time, and it is evident from the great number of rare and valuable works referred to in the present Chronicle alone that the Library must have

ex Austr. et commun. viam vocat. Hopeman's gate, ex ag. euj. caput oriental. abut. sup. ten. Hamonis Cokysford, et ten. Adæ de Eg-gemer, et caput occidentali super commun. viam quæ ducit de Gres-market usque ad Eecl. S. Nich. dict. ville, hab. et tenend. p'dict. Prior. et frat. et success. de nobis et success. n'rs p. servitium dim. libre pip's ballivo nost. et success. nost. de ville annuat. in p'petuum. Dat 28 Julii, 1364. Consecr. nre. 9^o.—38 Ed. III."

The following document refers to the year 1461, that is to say, the third year before the death of Capgrave. It is copied from Blomefield's History of Norfolk, iv. 616:—

"Hæc indentura, facta 12 die mensis Junii, An. Dni. 1461, int. Priorem Conventus Lenne, ord. Fratrum Heremitar. Sci. Augusti. et totum Conventum, ex una parte; et Aliciam, relictam Rici. Cosyn ac Will. Pilton, executores dicti Rici. ex parte altera,—testat. qd. cum p'dci Alicia et Will. concesserent eisdem Fratribus totum proventum de quibusdam tenementis, quorum numerus et scitus expressi sunt in quad. carta amicis d'cor. Fratrum inde confecta.

"Nos d'cus Prior et Convent., partim obligati tali dono, et partim condescendes illor. voto, concessimus pro nobis et success. nostris Missam de Benedicto Nomine Jesu celebrandam omni sexta feria, nisi quando impedimentum nobis acci-

derit; tunc eam differemus Missam usque in crastinum: tota autem vita dictæ Aliciæ erit Missa illa cum nota, et post decessum ejus sine nota, quam sic servar. perpetuis temporibus p'mittimus. Insuper concedimur quod obitus ejusd. Rici. tenebitur in eccles. nostra Dominica in albis, cum exequiis in Sabbato an. illam Dominicam; atque p. majore securitate, et ut hæc cautius observetur, annotabimus hanc concessionem nostram in Calendariis nostris ad futuror. memoriam. Insuper qd. calix inscriptis nominibus dictor. Rici. et Aliciæ assignabitur dicto Altari de Nomine Jesu in p'petuum principalit., qd. et, si necesse fuerit, ad alia altaria deserviet quor. omn. . . . et robor huic parti penes nos remanenti sigilla dictor. Aliciæ et Will. appendent et alteri parti penes ipsos manent. Sigill. Venerabilis Prioris Provincial., et sigill. commune dicti Conv. append. Esch. n. 112." It appears from this document that Capgrave was the Prior of the Convent. The Prior and the Provincial are evidently spoken of as one person.

Blomefield quotes from Holinshead's Chronicle p. 584, and from Bale, 558, a statement to the effect that "in the reign of Henry V. William Wellys or Wallys was a monk here, a learned man and general of his Order: he died in 1421, having written many books." Holinshead's notices of Wallys is

been of considerable extent.¹ It appears, however, to have fallen off, both in the number of its inmates, and in importance, shortly before the Dissolution. On the thirtieth of September, 1539, when it was surrendered to the King, it consisted of a Prior and only four Brethren; whereas we learn from our historian that in his day it afforded a home to no less than thirty Priests, beside Deacons, Sub-Deacons, and Novices to the number of sixteen.²

King Henry the Sixth, in the twenty-fourth year of his reign, visited Lynn, and took the House of Austin Friars there under his especial protection, promising them, as Capgrave relates with no small exultation, that he and his successors on the throne of England would be its founders and patrons, not in name only, but in reality.³

as follows:—"William Walleis, a Black Friar in Lin, and Provincial of his order here in England, made a booke of Moralizations upon Ovid's Metamorphoseis, comparable to Postil's upon Æsop's Fables." It will be observed that Capgrave succeeded Wallys in the office of Provincial of their Order.

¹ A glance at the notes of reference in the present volume will suffice to prove this. It will be seen that in the course of a very few pages he makes quotations from Eusebius, S. Jerome, Hugo de Sancto Victore, Fulgentius, S. Augustine, Josephus, Isidore, Bede, and many others.

² See Joh. Capgr. *Liber De Illustribus Henricis*, page 139.

³ *Ibid.* Page 137. "Hic rex devotissimus, in XXIV. anno regni sui, in illa solemnī peregrinatione qua Sanctorum memorias visitavit, locum Fratrum Heremitarum Sancti Augustini, in villa de Lenne, in suum accepit favorem, promittens sacerdotibus suis ibidem manentibus, vivo vocis oraculo, quod amodo locus ille sibi, et successoribus suis de corpore suo legitime procreandis, immediate pertineret. Ipse quoque et successores sui, ut præmittitur, fundator sive fundatores non solum nomine essent sed rei veritate. Acta sunt autem hæc in Ad Vincula Sancti Petri, sub anno Domini M.CCCCXLVI."

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GLOSSARY.  
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A GLOSSARY

OF

OBSCURE OR OBSOLETE WORDS AND PHRASES.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

THE object of the present Glossary is twofold,—first, to enable those who read the Chronicle,¹ which it is designed to illustrate, to ascertain at once, without being compelled to refer to rare and scattered Works, the meaning of every vague expression and obscure or obsolete word; secondly, to afford to the philological student, in a concise and convenient form, such information as he may need to enable him to study the Author's style, and the dialectic peculiarities which characterise his Work.

As we have seen, Capgrave was a native of Norfolk, a fact which would naturally lead us to expect that his style would not be altogether free from the peculiarities of diction which prevail in East Anglia, even

¹ The Books which have been chiefly used in the preparation of the present Glossary are Nares' Glossary, Skinner's Etymologicon, Richardson's English Dictionary, Way's Edition of the "Promptorium

Parvulorum," Forby's Vocabulary of East Anglia, and the Glossary of Junius. Occasional reference has also been made to Halliwell's Dictionary.

those of later times. And this we find to be the case, as a comparison of the present Work with the useful Vocabulary of Mr. Forby¹ abundantly proves. It is considered that a very brief sketch of these peculiarities, founded on Mr. Forby's valuable Introduction, and illustrated, whenever necessary, by examples from the present Chronicle, would be serviceable to the philological reader.²

OF VOWELS.

I. THE VOWEL A.

1. The short *a* is commonly changed into the short *e*. "In and about the town of Lynn, for instance, it seems as if the short *a* were in all cases to be rejected, and short *e* accepted in its stead."³ Capgrave is not free from this peculiarity of the tongue of his native town. *Wex* for *wax*, (one of the examples given by Forby) is found in his writings; *gres* for *grass*; *fer* for *far*; *wetch* for *watch*; *ex* for *axe*, &c.

2. The short *a* is also not unfrequently changed into the short *i*. Capgrave, indeed, does not "say *Jinuary* for *January*, and *kin* for *can*;" but we find *hing* for *hang*.

3. When the *a* would be short if it were not lengthened by the *e* final mute, it is continually made short by the omission of the latter,—as *spak* for *spake*; *cam* for *came*.

¹ "The Vocabulary of East Anglia; an attempt to record the vulgar tongue of the Twin Sister Counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, as it existed in the last twenty years of the Eighteenth Century, and still exists." By the Rev. Robert Forby. 2 vols. 8vo. London, 1830.

² The words which are quoted as *examples* in the present Introduction will be found in the Glossary. Most

of them are not "obscure." and few of them are "obsolete." They are, however, necessarily introduced there as illustrations of the language of Capgrave's Chronicle, and it was thought desirable that the reader should be enabled to find them, by the references to the pages, as in the case of the other words.

³ See Forby, i. 84.

4. *A* followed by *n* often takes the sound of *o* short—as *lonð* for *land*; *monslaught* for *manslaughter*.

5. The long *a* is often shortened,—as *scarsly* for *scarcely*.

6. It is also lengthened by doubling,—as *graas* for *grace*.

II. THE VOWEL *E*.

1. The short *e* is in many words sounded as short *a*,—as *marchaund* for *merchant*; *whan* for *when*; *than* for *then*; *malt* for *melted*.

2. The short *e* sometimes becomes short *i*,—as *yit* for *yet*.

3. *E* long is sometimes changed into *i* or *y*,—as *cymment* for *cement*; *sikir* for *secure*; *distroye* for *destroy*.

III. THE VOWEL *I*.

The short *i* has sometimes the power of short *e*,—as *ded* for *did*; *prevy* for *privy*; *rever* for *river*; *geven* for *given*; *Letanie* for *Litany*; *bregge* for *brigg*, i.e. *bridge*; *meroure* for *mirror*.

IV. THE VOWEL *O*.

1. The long *o* often becomes shortened,—as *hol* for *whole*; *ston* for *stone*.

2. The short *o* becomes short *u*,—as *funt* for *font*; *furfetis* for *forfeits*; *irun* for *iron*.

3. *O* has sometimes the sound of long *e*,—as *meve* for *move*; *preve* for *prove*.

4. *O* long has sometimes the sound of *oo*,—as *goo* for *go*; *soo* for *so*; *rood* for *rode*; *hoost* for *host*; *strook* for *stroke*; *moost* for *most*; *booth* for *both*.

V. THE VOWEL *U*.

1. Short *u* is continually changed into short *o*,—as *sondry* for *sundry*; *porge* for *purge*; *contre* for *cuntre* (i. e., *country*); *onmanerly* for *unmannerly*. In Norfolk, even *impossible* and *irregular* are *onpossible* and *onregular*. Unpossible is certainly old English.¹

2. The *u* is sometimes merely turned into open *a*,—as *brast* for *burst*.

3. The short *u* is sometimes changed into short *e*,—as *renne* for *run*.

4. The short *u* is convertible into short *i* or *y*,—as *hing* for *hung*; *flix* for *flux*; *byried* for *buried*.

OF DIPHTHONGS.

I. *Ai*.

Ai followed by *r* is frequently sounded as if there were no *i*,—as *chare* for *chair*.

II. *Ea*.

1. *Ea* is sometimes sounded like short *a*,—as *brak* for *break*.

2. It has the sound of long *e* in some cases in which it ought not to have it,—as *deed* for *dead*; *leed* for *lead*; *beer* for *bear*.

3. Also not unfrequently the sound of short *e*,—as *este* for *east*; *bet* for *beat*; *pes* for *peace*; *grettest* for *greatest*; *berd* for *beard*.

¹ "The short *u*, forming with *n* a negative particle at the beginning of compound words, is invariably pronounced *on*." See Forby, i. 91. Numerous instances of this peculiarity occur in the present volume and are given in the Glossary.

III. *Ee*.

1. *Ee* is sometimes pronounced as long *a*,—as *say* for *see*.

2. Sometimes as short *e*,—as *ges* for *geese*; *schep* for *sheep*.

IV. *Ei*.

Ei has sometimes the sound of *ai*, or open *a*,—as *thai* for *thei*, i. e. *they*.

V. *Ie*.

Ie has the sound of short *i*, or short *e*,—as *feld* for *field*. “Chaucer has *felde*, a step to *fild*, our word.”¹ Capgrave uses *lith* for *lieth*; *prest* for *priest*, &c.

VI. *Oa*.

Oa is often changed into *o* short,—as *rost* for *roast*; *cost* for *coast*; *oth* for *oath*.

VII. *Oo*.

1. *Oo* has the sound of long *o* in many words,—as *hode* for *hood*; *sone* for *soon*; *gode* for *good*; *Rode* for *Rood*.

2. Also of short *o*,—as *toth* for *tooth*; *non* for *noon*; *wodis* for *woods*.

VIII. *Ou*.

1. *Ou* is sometimes reduced to short *u*,—as *shuld* for *should*.

2. For such words as *tough* and *rough*, *tow* and *row* are commonly used in Norfolk, and are so spelt in the present Chronicle.

3. *Ou* generally retains its natural pronunciation in words in which it is commonly sounded like *au*,—as *broute* for *brought*; *nout* for *naught*; *sowte* for *sought*; *thoute* for *thought*.

4. *Foonde* is also used for *found*.

5. And *bond* for *bound*.

¹ See Forby, i. 97.

OF IRREGULAR USES OF CONSONANTS.

F for *V*.

This peculiarity is not unfrequently found,—as *gaf* for *gave*; *forgifnesse* for *forgiveness*; *drof* for *drove*; *invasif* for *invasive*; *natif* for *native*.

W and *V* commutable.

An example of this change is the use of *dowe* for *dove*.

OF CORRUPTIONS.¹

1. To some words a whole syllable is added, as *fischerer* for *fisher*.

2. In some the first syllable is changed,—as *infortune* for *misfortune*; *inobediens* for *disobedience*.

3. In some necessary letters are omitted,—as *Christen* for *Christian*; *chekyr* for *exchequer*; *postata* for *apostate*; *prentise* for *apprentice*; *gan* for *began*; *noye* for *annoy*; *jorn* for *adjourn*; *long* for *belong*; *prison* for *imprison*; *prive* for *deprive*.

4. *Portingale* for *Portugal* is probably the only word in the catalogue of miscellaneous words, given by Forby, at page 117, which is used by Capgrave.

GRAMMATICAL PECULIARITIES.

1. *The Definite Article*¹ is continually omitted, especially after prepositions signifying motion to or from, and before nouns which are the names of familiar things.

¹ “A title under which we must be content to class many perversions and distortions of legitimate words; not mere peculiarities of pronunciation, changes of the organic powers

of letters, or of the form of syllables, but more or less of the structure of words.” Forby, i. 109.

² Forby, i. 122.

2. *Nouns Substantive*.¹—“In a very considerable variety of instances,” says Forby, “we use the same form to express both numbers;” *e.g.* “*Swine* is pretty generally so used, . . . which is essentially a plural word, of which *sow* is the singular.” An example of this use will be found at page 180 of the present volume.

3. *Nouns Adjective*.²—Sometimes *er* is changed into *ern*,—as *Esterne* for *Easter*.

Adjectives are often used for the adverbs formed from them,—as *ful* for *fully*; *trew* for *truly*.

“Duplications and re-duplications . . . of comparatives and superlatives,” are often used; *utterest* is substituted for *uttermost* in the present volume, and is evidently formed in the same way as *lesserer*, *lesserest*, the example given by Forby.

4. *Pronouns*.—The personal pronoun is occasionally used before a verb, even when a noun precedes,—as “the Kyng . . . *he*, &c.”

5. *Verbs*.³—After a lengthy essay on the irregularities of English verbs, Forby gives a list of certain verbs in which the East Anglians make “an imperfect attempt at perfect regularity.” Among these is the word *catched* from *catch*. Capgrave uses this provincialism, and then proceeds to correct himself as follows:—“*catched* or *caute*.”⁴

“Of verbs in *ow* or *owe* some very few are regular,—as *flow*, *flowed*, *flowed*, but the greater number follow the analogy of *know*, *knew*, *known*.” Capgrave has *ovyrflew* for *overflowed*.

“Some verbs which have a long *i* in the present . . . assume a short one in the perfect,” as *risen* for *rise*; or a short *e*, as *smet* for *smite*.

¹ Forby, i. 124.

² *Ibid.*, 132.

³ *Ibid.*, 141.

⁴ See the Glossary.

The word *give* is very irregular: *gaf* and *gove*, or *gov*, are frequently used.

6. *Participles*.¹—The final “*g*” is often mute,—as *songen* for *singing*.

The Saxon termination of the participle, *and* for *ing* is frequently retained,—as *seicand* for *saying*; *folowand* for *following*.

In participles passive ending in *d*, *t* is sometimes substituted for that letter,—as *filt* for *filled*.

7. *Prepositions*.²—

On is sometimes used for *of*.

Onto is often substituted for *upon*, when it signifies motion towards.

8. *Negatives*.³—In some few instances the word *not*⁴ is repeated without destroying the negation.

Examples of distinct words *peculiar* to East Anglia are not very frequently met with in the present Chronicle, and are, in the few cases of their occurrence, noticed in their proper places in the Glossary.

¹ Forby, i.152.

² *Ibid.*, 153.

³ *Ibid.*, 156.

⁴ See the Glossary.

A GLOSSARY,

§c.

A.

A.

(1) A contraction of the verb "have," still used in East Anglia. *Forby*.

"That Adam schuld a sent Seth." 7.—
"Schuld a leved." 13;
in which instance the later MS. C.C.C. has "shuld *have*."

(2) This letter is sometimes used instead of "O" before a word as the sign of the vocative case, as at 337:—

"A Jhesu Christe, Crowne of maydeus alle."

(3) Also in one case apparently for the personal pronoun I.

"These verss mene thus in cure tonge, a suppose." 359.

ABEDYN. Abode; remained.

"And he had *abedyn*." 185.

ABIDEN. Abode.

"And there [thei] *abiden* long tyme." 302.

ABOD. Abode. 72.

ABROGAT. Abrogated; repealed.

"That statute was *abrogat*, and no lenger kept." 181.

ACHETID. Escheated.

"And comanded alle his temporal good to be *achetid*." 192.

ACOMER, ACOMERE. To encumber; to harrass.

"He was so *acomered* with Danes." 122.

ACORD. Agreement.

"In this þere was mad *acord* be the Kyngis of Frauns and Ynglond." 215.

ACORD. To grant.

"Whch was *a.orded* to Claudius in this manere." 62.

ACOUND. To account; to reckon; to number.

"Whch the Lawe *acoundith* among bokis that be clepid Apocripha." 12.

ADDITAMENT. An addition.

"Thei have Seynt Austyn reule, with certeyn *additamentis*." 307.

Aferd. Afraid.

"The Lordes were *aferd* of sweench maner puple." 156.

Still used in Norfolk, and elsewhere. See Forby's "Vocabulary," ii. 4.

AFFECTUOUS. Well affected; kind.

"That same Gilbert was ryth *affectuous* onto the Heremites of Seynt Austyn." 152.

AFTER. After. 129.

AFTER. Afterwards. 239.

AGEYN. Against; towards. 233.

AKNOWE. Privy to. 266.

ALAY. To mix; to steep in.

"A knyf *alayed* with venym." 162.

B B

- ALGATE.** At all events; in all manner of ways.
 "He wolde *algate* of hem whom he founde alle naked." 362.
- ALMYGHT.** Almighty. 310.
- ALOWE.** To approve.
 "He was gretly *alowe*d and wel rewardid." 182.
- ALYE.** Kindred.
 "The erl of Northumbirland cam to Pounfreit, to the Kyng, with alle his *alye*." 286.
- AMIREL.** An admiral. 233.
- AMONGIS.** Amidst; among. 2. Written also **AMONGE** and **AMONGI**.
- AN.** And. 224.
- AND.** If.
 "For sekirly *and* he had abedyn." 185.
- ANKIR.** Anchorit; a hermit.
- ANNUAL PREST, PREST ANNUELLE, ANNUELLERE.** A priest whose duty it was to sing the anniversary masses for the dead. 228, 293.
- ANON AS.** As soon as.
 "His sones, *anon as* thei were of age, were lerned to ride." 165.
- ANSWORE.** Answer [C.C.C.] 299.
- ANULLEN.** To annul. 281.
- APECHE.** To impeach.
 "*Apeched* aftir of treson." 230.
- APEIRED.** Impaired; injured.
 "The erde was so *apeired* that it bar never so good fruit sithes." 10.
- APOSTATA.** An apostate. 287. The MS. C.C.C. has "*postata*." See **PRENTISE.** *Poticary* is used in Norfolk for *Apothecary*.
- APPARAMENT.** Preparations.
 "All his *apparament* with which he thoute to besege Calys." 298.
- APPEL.** To accuse.
 "Than *appeted* he certeyn worthi men . . . of treson." 292.
- APPOSE.** To ask questions.
 "Which *apposed* hem that cam rennyng in hyst, whedir thei schuld." 307.
- APPREVE.** To approve. 280.
- ARBLASTELERE.** An arblastere; a crossbow-man. 213.
- ARBLAST.** A crossbow. 147.
- ARESTIN.** To arrest.
 "And ded his officeres *arestin* . . . his uneil." 264.
- ARSMETRIK.** Arithmetic. 3.
- ASK.** To demand; to require.
 "His dedis wold *ask* a special tretys." 226.
- ASOILE.** To absolve; to release from.
 "And *asoiled* al his barones fro that feith which thei had mad to him." 143.
- ASPIE.** To espie; to notice.
 "Which coude not be *aspied* whan he was ded." 199.
- ASSAY.** To try; to prove.
 "Thei *assayed* her arowes." 132.
- ASTAT.** Estate; state; position.
 "Pope of Rome; which *astat* he kept IX. 3; etc." 63.
- ASTOYNED.** Astonied; astounded.
 "Thei of Frauns were *astoynd* and wroth with this dede." 170.
- AUTE.** Owed.
 "The Kyng of Frauns challenged servyse and subjeccion of this Kyng of Aragon; and he dencyed it, and saide he *aute* not but to the Kyng of Spayn," 167. "John [Baliol] wrote onto Edward that he *awte* him no subjeccion." 171.
- AVAILE.** Advantage; profit.
 "He said he wold telle the Princee a pryvy counnelle which schuld be to his *availe*." 161.
- AVAILE.** To profit.
 "He schuld *availe* the Kyng mech god." 292.
- AUTER.** An altar. 43.
- AVALE.** To let down.
 "Many of the puple . . . *avaled* not her hodes." 288.

AVAUNCE. To advance; to elevate.

"The Kyng norehild hem, and *avaunced*, that nevyr were in werre . . . for profite of the lond." 181.

AVAYTE. Wait.

"Where was leyd gret *avayte* on the Kyng to his destruccion." 317.

AVIS. Advice.

"Bo his *avis* was mad that grete horologe." 201.

AVISAMENT.

(1) Advice; counsel.

"And . . . took *avisament* what myte best be do in this matter." 218.

(2) Deliberation.

"Othir materes were put in *avisament*." 256.

AVISED. Advised; warned.

"For this Armenak felle upon hem sodeynly, and thei were not *aviscd*." 313.

AYLE. A grandfather.

"His fader and his *ayle*." 96.

AXED. Asked. 195.

B.

BALE. Damage.

"There had he salve to alle his bytter *bale*." 345.

BANCH. To banish. 187.

BARETORES. Strife-makers.

"*Barretores* and riseris that thei schuld com and have the keyping of his body." 264.

BARNE. A baron. 159.

BASNET, BASENET. A light helmet or casque. 341.

"Because the *basnet* was strong and impenetrabel, the strok bent it to the Kyng hed." 133.

BAST. Bastardy.

"Begoten of *bast*." 136.

BASULARD. The baselard was a kind of long dagger, which was suspended to the girdle, and worn not only by armed knights, but by civilians and even priests. See "Promptorium Parvulorum," p. 25, note.

"With a scharp *basulard* he smet the Kyng." 125.

BAT.

(1) A blow.

"Compelle hem with *battis*." 81.

(2) A club; a cudgel.

"A fulleres *bat*." 61.

BATAYLE.

(1) A battle. 217.

(2) A battalion. 217.

BAWME. To embalm.

"*Bawmed* with swete gummis." 29.

BAXTER. A baker. 55. Still used in the North.

BE.

(1) By.

"*Be* his malicious disciples." 109.

(2) Been.

"He that schuld a *be* baptized." 88.

BEEN. Are; have been.

"Alle Thy pryvileges whiche *been* in other founde." 338.

BEER. A bier. 348.

BEGINNER. A founder; one who establishes. Analogous to the use of "finder" for "inventor."

"A grete *beginner* of religion." 115.

BEGOTE. Begotten.

"The first *begote* son." 126.

BEGOTIN. Begat.

"They *begottin* geauntis." 15.

BEHEST. A promise.

"The lond of *behest*." 31.

BEHEST. To promise.

"Duke Robert had *behestid* he schuld a be in Erland." 245.

BEHETE.

- (1) To promise.
 (2) To command.

"The Kyng had *behote* hem to com and iremeve the sege." 208.

BEM. A beam; the beam or tail of a comet.

"A sterre, which thei clepe comata, . . . with a hie *bcm*, which *bcm* bowed into the north." 278.

BENET. One of the four lesser Orders of Ministers in the Church of Rome.

"He ordeyned . . . that he that schuld be mad a bischop schuld first be a *benet*." 74.

"The functions of the [*Benet*] extended to the expulsion of evil spirits by the imposition of hands upon persons possessed, recently baptized, and catechumens. The ceremony was always accompanied by aspersion, and the name *Benet* was doubtless taken from the *aqua benedicta*, eau bénite, or perhaps from the vessel called in French *bénitier*, which contained the holy water." See "Promptorium Parvulorum," i. 30, *note*.

BEQUATHE. Bequeathed. 130.

BERD. A beard. 105.

BERE. A bear. 124.

BERE. A beer. 124.

BERK. To bark. 211.

BET. Beat. 145.

BETYN. To prepare. (*3rd pers. plur.*)

"Pes schul thei tretyn,
 Gile under that schul thei *betyn*." 290.

The words *tretyn* and *betyn* are respectively translations from Bridlington of "*tractabant*" and "*subter arabant*."

BEWREY. To betray; but not necessarily in a bad sense. 298.

BIERE. A buyer, a purchaser. 187.

BIG. To build. 33.

BIKER. To quarrel; to fight. 200.

BILEVE. Belief.

"The rith *byleve*." 81.

BILLE. To inscribe names in a roll, or list.

"This prest had made a rolle after his owne conscite, and written in certeyn mennes names, which he knew neyvr . . . The officeres inquired whi he was so bold for to *bille* [hem. C.C.C.]" 278.

BINARY. A double resolve.

"Make eke thre *binaries*." 3.

See TERNARY.

BISCHOP. This word is used as an equivalent for High Priest, at p. 54.

"He [Ptolemy Philadelphus] sent to Jerusalem onto Eleazer, the *bisshop*."

At p. 359 it is used for a heathen priest:—

"In another temple . . . was a solempne chaier, in whiche the principalle *byssshop* of alle thair tempelis . . . shulde be intronyzid."

BISI, BYSE. Busy. 13.

BL0D. Blood; kindred.

"The Englisch *blod*." 228.

BLYSSH. To bless. 311.

BOISTOYS. Boisterous; impetuous; rude.

"A *boistoyis* earl." 133.

BOND. Bound.

"This Pope *bond* a dragon." 78.

BONE. A boon. 310. See RYCHT.

BOOT. A boat. 193.

BOOTH. Both. 218.

BORE. Born. 6.

BORE. Borne; endured. 261.

BOT. But. 362.

BOUNDYN. Bound. 364.
 BOUNDED. Bounden. 360.
 BOUT. Bought. 27.
 BOWE. To curve; to bend.
 "A hie bem [of a comet], which bem
bowed into the north." 278.
 BRAK. Broke. 159.
 BRAST. The past tense of "burst."
 "And *brast* the dores ope." 121.
 BREDYS. Boards. 343.
 BREXNE. To burn. 6.
 BREXNYNG. Burning. 155.
 BRIGAUNTIS. Brigands; irregular
 troops.
 "The *brigauntis* of the Frensch side."
 312.
 BRIGG. A bridge. 211. This word
 is still used in Norfolk. See For-
 by's "Vocabulary," ii. 39. Also
 spelt Bregge. 218.
 BRITHNESSE. Brightness. 58.
 BROCHE. An ornament (in a me-
 taphorical sense).
 "He [Ethelred the Unready] wedded
 Emme, cleped The *Broche* of Normandie."
 122.
 BROUTE. Brought. 219.
 BRYNK. The shore.
 "The ilde of Seisile . . . thei would
 argue there. . . . And whan thei cam to
 the *brynk*." 120.
 BYLEVE. See BILEVE.
 BYLID. Builded.
 "He *bylid* the cherch of Seynt Mari
 Major." 85.
 BYRIED. Buried. 30.
 BYRY. To bury. 75. This word
 is also spelt "bery" four lines
 lower in the same page.

C.

CACCHID. Caught.
 "Othir lordis he *cacchid*, or *caute*." 189.
 A provincialism common in
 Norfolk. That Capgrave should
 use it, as it were inadvertently,
 and then add an explanation
 in correct English, is exceeding
 curious.
 CAGE. *In cage*,—concealed. 351.
 CAMBACE. Canvas.
 "A girdell of *cambacc*." 177.
 CARACTE.
 (1) The sign; the emblem.
 "This Conrard took the *caracte* of the
 cross of Saint Bernard hand." 136.
 (2) The character imprinted by
 some of the Sacraments, *e.g.*,
 by baptism and confirmation.
 "He wold resigne his regaly, and alle
 that long thereto, save the *caractis* of his
 soule." 271.
 See S. Tho. Aq. 3. qq. 62, 63.
 CAREYN. Carrion; a corpse.
 "The *careyn* was buried amongst the
 Prechouris of Oxenforth." 178.
 CARL. A churl; a clown. 133.
 CART. A car; a chariot.
 "Cisara, whech had . . . nyne hundred
cartis dith with hokis." 33.
 CASS. To quash; to make null
 and void.
 "Whan this eleccion cam to the Pope
 he *cassed* it." 153.
 CAST. To meditate.
 "He gadered power . . . and *cast*
 him verili to challenge the crowne of
 Frauns." 205.
 CAUSE. Because; for the sake.
 "Went he to Rome, *cause* of devocion."
 109.

- CAUSE.** Fault; blame.
 "Putting all the *cause* upon the Englishmen." 226.
- CENEWEWS.** Sinews. 34.
- CEYSE.** To make to cease; to remove.
 "Whan that was *ceysid*, thei fond a othelich it, and then the third." 92.
- CHALES.** A chalice. 65.
- CHANELES, read CHAUeles.** The throat. 844.
- CHAPULEYNE.** A chaplain. 244.
- CHARE.** A carriage; a chariot. 263.
- CHASE.** Chose. 60.
- CHEKYR.** An exchequer. 259.
- CHEPE.** To make cheap; to cheapen.
 "Where was a gret ordinauns to *chepe* vitale, and it avayled not." 180.
- CHEURCH.** The Church; a church. Used also in a particular sense.
 "He (Pope Christopher) was ejet fro the *Cherch*, and mad a munk." 113.
- CHERE.** Countenance; bearing; spirits.
 "Whan he cam to the place there he schuld dye, he chaunged no *chere*." 265.
- CHESE.** Chose. 132.
- CHESE.** To choose.
 At p. 132 will be found the forms "chese" and "chase" for the past tense of this verb.
- CHESTIVERIS.** [Chestirreves, C.C.C.] Men of Chester. 269.
 "Cum suis *Cestrensibus*."—Walsingham, 553. 47.
- CHEVESAUNS.** Provision.
 The Kyng, for . . . he must make *chevesauns* for mech money." 114.
- CHEVETEYNE.** A chieftain.
 "The *cheveteynes* of Normaudic." 118.
- CHIOSE.** Chosen; picked.
 "*Chose* men." 208.
- CHIOSEN.** Chose.
 "Thei . . . *chosen* o person." 297.
- CHIOYS.** Adoption.
 "Be *choys* his Son." 58.
- CIRCUMCIDE.** To cut around; to pare; to circumsise. 28.
- CITEE, CITE.** A city. 25.
- CLAUSURE.** An enclosure.
 "Alle *clausures* of woodis." 257.
- CLEPE.** To call; to invoke.
 "Aftir thei had *clepid* the Holy Goost." 297.
- CLEYSTIR.** A cloister. [*Cloyster*, C.C.C.] 308.
- CLOS.** Close. 80.
- CLOSE.** To enclose; to shut up in.
 "In the handelyng thereof was *closed* on of thoo IIII. nayles that were in Christis hands and feet." 117.
- CLOSPE.** A clasp. 344.
- COLET.** An acolyte.
 "Schuld first be a benet, and then a *colet*."
 The acolyte was the highest of the four inferior orders in the Church of Rome. See BENET. See also "Promptorium Parvulorum," i. 88, note.
- COLLOCUTION.** Conversation; interview. 118.
- COMATA.** A comet. 278.
- COMENAUNTE.** The common people; the people at large.
 "He was chose by the *comenaunte* of the rene for to be Kyng." 198.
- COMMAUNTE.** The commons.
 "The *Commaunte* asked eke, that Dame Alis Pereres" &c. 231.

- COMMENSAL.** A companion at the same table.
 " *Commensalis* with the Pope." 26.
- COMMINACION.** Threatening.
 "Than mad Swayn a grete *comminacion* to the town of Scynt Edmand." 122.
- COMOROWS.** Cumbersome; troublesome; oppressive.
 "This Berengari was *comorows* to the puple." 117.
- COMOUN.** To have intercourse with. 7.
- COMOWNER.** A commoner. 223.
- COMPLEYND.** Regretted; lamented.
 "And he was the lasse *compleynd* for his meny were of evel governauns." 200.
- COMPLED.** Complicated. 358.
- COMPROMIT.** To submit a thing to any one with a view to arbitration.
 "The gret debate betwix the Kyng and his barnes was *compromitted* to the don of the Kyng of Frauns." 159.
- CONCLUSION.** Way of thinking.
 "And drow many herts to hir *conclusion*." 236.
- CONDITION.** Disposition; temper.
 "Trew of condicion." 81.
- CONJECTURE.** A conspiracy.
 "The Kyng tarried with the duke ty^l, as he supposed, the lordes *conjecture* was sesed." 246.
- CONSECRATE.** Consecrated. 201.
- CONSENT.** Agreement; pre-arrangement.
 "Roger Mortimer . . . seaped oute of alle the wardes, and met with a boot at his *consent*." 193.
- CONSPIRACIOUNE.** A conspiring together.
 "The *conspiracioune* of Frauns and Normanne." 208.
- CONTRACTE.** Contracted. 291.
- CONTRITE.** Consecrated.
 A "temple *contrite* to Jubiter and Juno." 359.
- CONVENIENS.** Appropriateness; aptness.
 "Set fynde I a grete *conveniens* in þoure tytil." 4.
- COROWN.** To crown. 273.
- CORPORAS.** A small cloth used for covering the elements in the celebration of the Mass.
 "No numme handlede the *corporas*." 67.
- CORRECTE.** Corrected; rectified. 219.
- CORSE.** A course. 263.
- CORT.** A court.
 "Bokis and rolles of *cortis*, and obligaciones, thei brent." 237.
- CORTEYN.** A curtain. 200.
- COST.** A coast. 269.
- COSTFUL.** A costly. 90.
- COTE.**
 "Martirdam and maydenhod ryght in oure *cote*
 "Were medeled togedyr." 339.
- COTE.** A numerical term (*quotus*).
 "This noumbir eke of sex is prayd for his particuler noumberes, which be on, too, thre; and these be cleped *cote*, for in her revolving thei make him evyr hool, as sex sithe on is sex; threes too is sex; twyes thre is sex." 3.
- COTHE, COTHIS.** Faintness; pains of travail.
 "Hir *cothis* fel upon hir." 110.
 To "cothe" is still used for to "faint" in Norfolk; and "cothish" and "cothy," for "faint," "sickly," are of modern and frequent use. See Forby's "Vocabulary," ii. 78, 79.
- COUCH.** To embed.
 "Couched in the walle with cyment." 357.

COUD. Could; was capable of; knew.

"Veniedes inquired of the Philosophie what craft he *coud*." 51.

COMFORT. Comfort; support.

"Ony gadering in *comfort* of Richard, sumtyme Kyng." 275.

COUNCELLE. Secret; private.

"This was kept ful grete *counelle* fro the emperoure." 78.

COVENT. A convent. 157.

COVETISE. Covetousness. 298.

CRAFTE. A device.

"Virgille made a marvelous *craft*." 357.

CRISTENDAM. Christianity.

"He mad faith to a devel, that he schuld forsake his *Cristendam*." 79.

This word is used in Shakespere for "a Christian name."

CROSE. A crozier.

"The crosses and *crosses*." 135.

CROWET. A cruet; a small vessel for the chrism.

"A *crowet* of stone." 273.

CRUELNESSE. Cruelty. 185.

CUBICULER. A chamberlain.

"This wordis herd the *cubiculeris*." 153.

CURE. To cover; to dress.

"Women schuld with lynand *cure* her heer." 62.

See OVIRCURE, and RECURE.

CUSTOMABLE. Customary.

"Whanne Nylus, the grete ryver, had ovriflowe the cuntre, and aftir descendid into his *customable* mesure." 34.

CYTE. 115. *See* CITE.

D.

DALF. Past tense of *delve*; dug. 345.

DAMPNE. To condemn.

"This man *dampned* al that Domician ordeyned." 64.

DAMPNED. Condemned; accursed.

"The old *dampned* opinion of Berengari." 236.

DECERNE. To decide; to decree.

"The Lordis of this present Parlemen, *decerne* and deme." 274.

DED.

(1) Did.

"Evir it *ded* him harme." 135.

(2) Dead.

"The erl of Salesbury was *ded* there." 276.

(3) Caused.

"And *ded* his officeres arestin at Plasche, in Essex, his uneil." 264.

DEDICATE. Dedicated. 359.

DEFAUTE.

(1) Defect; failing.

"There coude be founde no *defaute* in hem." 64.

(2) Blame.

"On whom the Pope put *defaute* of al the conspiracion." 241.

DEFEND. To prohibit.

"It was *defendid* that galey halfpennies schuld not be used." 313.

See NOT.

DEFENSE. To defend.

"Who this lond schuld be *defensed* ageyn the cruelt of Scottis." 184.

DEFOULED. Befouled; tainte.

"*Defouled* in erreure." 3.

DELECTATION. Delight; pleasure.

"After his *delectation*." 8.

DELFIN. The Dauphin.

"The *Delfyn* of Viemie." 206.

DEME. To judge. 274.

DEMPT. Judged; decided.

"And whatsoevyr he *dempt*, they schuld observe." 159.

DEPART.

- (1) To separate ; to divide ; to distribute.

"Jabel *departed* the flokkis of schecp from the flokkis of goot." 8.—"The tresoure of his paleis he *departed* among the pore." 92.

- (2) To separate (*neutr.*)

"And so thei *departed*," (i.e. separated), 141.

- (3). To divorce.

"Jone, Cmtesse of Kent, which was before *departed* fro the Erl of Salesbury." 221.

DEPAUPERAT. Impoverished.

"Alle tho that were *depauperat* . . . by his predecessoure, he releved with his owne good." 105.

DEPEYNT. To paint.

"The ymages of oure Lady that Luce *depeynted*." 101.

DERK. Dark. 350.

DEROGATION. A degradation ; a thing derogatory to.

"Thei seid it was *derogacion* to swech a state." 179.

DESCENSUS. Descent. A purely Latin word.

"As for *descensus* of the real blod of King Henry." 273.

DESCRYVE. To describe. 363.

DEVOLUTE. Devolved.

"The kyngdam of Babilon . . . *devolute* to the kyngdam of Perse." 53.

DIACONE. A deacon. 74.

DIAPOLITANI.

"Than regned thei cleped *Diapolitani*," 23.

DILAYE. To delay ; to postpone. 192.

DINASTINES.

"Sovereynes clepid *Dinastines*." 23.

DISGRADE. To degrade. 112.

DISHERID. Disinherited.

"Many men were *disherid* of her londs." 289.

DISPARPIED. Dispersed. 45.

"Exposiciones upon Scripture . . . *disparpied* in many sundry bokis." 1.

DISPEND. To expend lavishly ; to squander.

"Ye amongst you have it, and *dispende* it youre pleasure." 288.

DISPLESAUNS. Displeasure. 45.

DISPOSICION. Arrangement for defence ; situation.

"He lay in the town a month, considering the strong *disposicion* thereof." 213.

DISTAUNS. Disagreement.

"Betwix him and the kyng felle gret *distauns*." 131.

DISTINCTE. With a number prefixed to it,—“divided into.”

"Woeful songis, *fourc-distincte* be the A. B. C." 47.

DISTROYE. To destroy. 122.

DITH, DIGHT. Adorned ; well furnished. 33.

DIVULGE. To promulgate.

"It is somewhat *divulgid* in this lond." 1.—"As the answer was *divulged*." 224.

DO.

- (1) To cause.

"And *ded* his officeres arestin . . . his uneil." 264.

- (2) Done ; over.

"Aftir the Parlemt was *do*." 267.

- (3) To put ; to place.

"To *do* upon him the prestis stole." 43.

DOBIL. Deceitful ; double-faced. 314.

DOME.

- (1) Decision ; opinion.

"Compromitted to the *dom* of the Kyng of Frauns." 159.

- (2) Judgment ; vengeance ; punishment.

"Be the rithful *dome* of God." 240.—"To do rithful *dome* to alle." 12.

DOMICELLE. A domestic ; a female servant.

"Sche broute oute of Frauns XII. chares ful of ladies and *domicelles*." 263.

DOMINACIOENE. Rule ; empire ;
sway. 165.

DOTACION. Endowment.

"Silvestir fest, agcyn whom he had venumously berkid for *dotacion* of the Church." 241.—"This religion must have sufficient *dotacion*." 308.

DOUTER. A daughter. 6.

DOWE. A dove.

"A wite *dowe* lityng on his hed." 71.

DRANTES. Murmurings ; discontented complainings.

"Than, be ydilnesse, began mech debate in the cite ; evile *drantes* in the puple ; covinauntes broken, opyn extorsion ; privy theft." 55.

This would seem to be a purely East Anglian word ; they use "drant" of a drawling, mumbling, tone of speaking or reading.

DRAWE. Drawen.

"The prest was hang and *drawe*." 278.

DRENCH.

(1) To drown. 74.

(2) To overwhelm with water ; to sink.

"It *drenchid* many townys in Kent," &c. 288.

"And took of hem to hundred and xxviii. schippes. Thei bored and *drenchid* hem." 163.

DRIVE OUT. To work out ; to discontinue by study.

"He *drove oute* the ȝear in which the day of dome schuld falle." 138.

DROF. Drove. 147.

DRONCHIN. Drowned.

"He was *dronchin* in a smal watir." 74.

This word is also written
DRONCH. 133.

DROW. Drew. 191.

DRYVE. To manage ; to arrange.

The Kyng *dryveth* our materes without any effect." 179.

DRYNE. Driven. 216.

DUCHERY. A duchy ; a dukedom.

"The *ducheries* of Spolet and Beneventane." 104.

DUKE. A leader ; a ringleader.

"Her *duke* was Wat Tyler." 237.

DURE. To endure ; to last.

"This kyngdam *dured* onto the tyme of Cambyses." 23.

DYMEMBER. To dismember. 120.

DYMES. Tithes ; tenths.

"To gader the *dymes* to the Kyng." 235.

DYRKE. Dark. 351.

E.

EDIFY. To erect ; to build.

"This man *edified* a chereh of oure Lady and Seint Viviane." 87.

EDIFYNG, NEWE-EDIFYNG. Building, Rebuilding.

"The Kyng began the *newe-edifyng* of Wyndesore." 219.

EENDE. End. 349.

EGIL. An eagle. 273.

EJECT. Ejected ; deprived.

"He (Pope Christopher) was *eject* fro the Chereh, and mad a munk." 113.

EKE. Also. 1.

ELDE. Also written OLD.

"*Elde* stories." 1.

ELD-FADER. Grandfather.

"Sarugh . . . *eld-fader* to Abraham." 24.

ELMESSE. Alms. 10.

EMBISSATOUR. An ambassador. 190.

ENCENSE. Incense. 67.

ENCENSE. To cense. 75.

ENCHETE. To escheat.

"Ye have stered the Kyng to *enchete* alle the temporalties that longyng to the Frensch monkis." 287.

ENDITE. To indict. 217.

ENDYMENT. An indictment. 217.

ENFEFF, ENFEFF. To enfeof; to give possession.
 "The Kyng . . . *enfeffed* [*enfeffed*, C.C.C.] him in the londes of Normannie and Gian." 194.

ENORME. An enormity.
 "For these *enormes* was he brent." 151.

EXTEND.
 (1) To attend. 79.
 (2) To intend.
 "*Entendyn*g for to distroye the Archbishoppiss power." 289.

ENTERDITE. An interdict.
 "Than cam fro Rome a legate . . . and losed the *enterdite*." 148.

ENTERLY. Entirely. 310.

ENTERMENTING. Meddling; interfering.
 "A woman malepert, and *entermenting* in every matter." 231.

EPITAFI. An epitaph. 125.

ERDE. The earth. 6.

ERDELI. Earthly. 10.

ERDEQUAVE. An earthquake. 163.

EREYN. A spider. 297.

EST. East. 23.

ESTE. East. 359.

ESY. Easy; kind; indulgent. 70.

ETERNE. Eternal. 74.

EVASION. Escape. 306.

EYEXEN ANOXONE. Ever and anon. 357.

EX. An axe. 41.

EXPRESS. To mention.
 "Moyses *expressed* . . . these foure." 6.

EYER. An heir; an heiress. 209.
 The word "air" is also sometimes spelt in this way.

EYNE. Eyes. 101.

F.

FADER. A father. 5.

FAIL. To fall short in; to want.
 "His letting was that he *failed* mony." 283.

FAR FORTH, FER FORTH. In advance; exceedingly.
 "So *fer forth* that al the godnes of the fader . . . be his vice was forgete." 63.

FAST BE. Very near.
 "*Fast be* Ebron." 7.

FAUTOURE. An abettor; a supporter. 102.

FE, FEE. A reward. Also a property.
 "On Water Tyrel . . . asked that arow for his *fe*." 132.

FELAUCHIP. Fellowship; company. 159.

FELAWYS. Fellows; companions. 136.

FELD. A field; a territory, in the sense of the Latin "ager."
 "In the *feld* of Damask," *i.e.*, "in *agro* Damasceno." 5.

FER.
 (1) Far. 164.
 (2) Fire. 297.

FER FORTH. See FAR FORTH.

FERTHYNG. A farthing. 165.

FESTFUL. Festal.
 "He bethought him of the *festful* day, and left his werk." 240.

FEYER. A fair.
 "A great *feyer* at Boston; and sodeynly the *feyer*, and the town was set on fyre." 167.

FILT. Filled. 288.

- FISCHERER. A fisherman. 113.
It seems that in Norfolk, even in the present day, this curious reduplication is common in comparatives; *e.g.*, for Less or Lesser, we frequently hear "*les-serer*."
- FLAGELL. To scourge; to beat.
"Many good Cristen prestis . . . he *flagellid*, and aftir exiled." 96.
- FLAYN. Flayed. 61.
- FLETE. To float. 41.
- FLEWME. Phlegm. 93.
- FLIX. A flux. 81.
- FLOOD. A river. 18.
- FLORENES. Florins. 220. This coin was originally worth three shillings and fourpence. *See* NOBIL.
- FLOUR. To flourish.
"Aristoteles *floured* in philosophic." 51.
- FLOURES. Reputation; the zenith of fame.
"In this time Origene was in his *floures*." 69.
- FOLLOWAND. Following. 112.
- FOLWETH. Followeth. 338.
- FOLWE. To follow. 351.
- FOND. Found. 113.
- FOONDE. Found. 341.
- FOR. Because.
"For he resyne." 71.
- FORBARRE. To prevent; to take away from; to bar.
"He purposed for to fite with Gefrey Plauntgenet, dreding that he schuld begete ony child, which schuld *forbarre* him his rite." 136.
- FORBODE. Forbidden. 205, 222.
- FORBY. Past; near.
"Whan Mercury cam *forby*." 34.
- FORGETE. Forgotten. 63, 349.
- FORGIFFNESSE. Forgiveness. 145.
- FORSER. A box; a chest; a casket.
"A *forser* of silver." 97.
- FOSTERES. Nourishers; rearers; educators. 111.
- FOURTY. Forty. 223.
- FOUTYN. Fighting. 47.
- FRAY. An affray. [C.C.C.] 300.
- FRERE. A friar; a brother. 1.
- FRIST. First. 358.
- FRO. From. 133.
- FRUCTUOUS. Fruitful; profitable.
"He mad many *fructuous* bokes." 135.
- FUL. Quite; entirely.
This word is used continually as an intensive:—
"The King had *ful scarcely* the thirde part of his lyfod." 193.
- FURFETIS. Forfeits; penalties incurred. 179.
This word is still commonly used in Norfolk and Suffolk. *See* Forby's "Vocabulary," p. 119. *See also* Moor's "Suffolk Words and Phrases," p. 133.
- FYNDE. To supply with provisions.
"He had not to *fynde* his household." 176.
- FYNDER. An inventor.
"The first *fynder* of tents." 8.

G.

- GADER. To gather. 1.
- GADERING. A levy; a collection.
"Mo *gaderingis* and mo taliages." 264.
- GAF. GAVE. 76.

- GALEY-HALFPENNIES.** These were foreign coins, not of equal value with English halfpennies, and on that account prohibited, in the year 1416, by King Henry the Fifth.
 "It was defendid that *Galey-halfpennies* schuld not be used; for thre of hem were ful scarsly worth a peny." 313.
See Rolls of Parliament, iii.498; iv. 69, 255.
- GAN.** Begon. 123.
- GENEOLOGIE.** Genealogy; descent.
 "Melchisedech . . . withouten fadir, withouten moder, withouten *geneologie*." 23.
- GETE.** Gotten. 250.
- GEVEN.** Given. 253.
 In this place the MS. C.C.C. reads "*gove*."
- GISE.** Guise; manner.
 "The corses of mete were servid aftir the *gise* of his euaire." 263.
- GLADE.** To make glad.
 "So *gladed* he the queen with lyes." 275.
- GLOTONYE.** Gluttony. 54.
- GO.** Gone.
 "Now was Pase Day *go*." 245.
- GODSPEL.** Gospel. 61.
- GOE.** Gone. 360.
- GONG.** A jakes. 78.
- GOOD.** Riches; wealth; goods.
 "With his *good*, he seide, he wold help; with his body he mynte not." 111.
- GOOSTILY.** Ghostly; spiritual.
 "Hir *goostily* spouse." 349.
- GORE.** To stab.
 "The othir, in his pulling, *gorid* the Kyng." 118.
- GOVE.** Given. 9.
See also p. 287, where this word is written "gov" exactly as it is now pronounced in some of the provinces.
- GOVERNAUNS.** Government; rule. 4.
- GRAUNT.** To consent.
 "She *graunted* to this journey ful mekly." 193.
- GRECE.** A step.
 "A hundred *grevis* and fifty." 78.
- GRES.** Grass; herbage. 215.
- GRETE.** Numerous; a great number of.
 "To parvey him *grete* hors." 255.
- GRETTEST.** Greatest. 255.
- GREW.** Greek.
 "The bokes of Dialoges he [Pope Zachary] transept fro *Grew* into Latyn." 102.
- GRIEVE.** To inflict bodily pain.
 "It shal not *grieve* the neyther in bak ne seyde." 343.
- GRIFE.** A griffin.
 "An for the plente of *grifes* men dare not goo theretoo." 23.
- GROPE.** To feel; to investigate.
 "Thomas . . . *groped* the woundes of Crist." 61.
- GROWE.** Grown.
 "His hed was *growe* ageyn to his bodi." 266.
- GRUCCHING.** Complaining; grumbling.
 "Thanne was there mech *grucching* in the puple." 85.
- GRUCH.** To complain; to grumble. 245.
- GWANNE.** [QWANNE.] When. 266.

H.

HA. Have.

"Wold ha [a, C.C.C.] lettid his comyng."
259.

HALD. To hold.

"The Kyng *hallyng* that fest at Langle."
261.

HALD. Held. 144.

HALI. Holy.

"*Hali* water." 65.

HALP. Helped. 30.

HAMBER. A hammer. s.

HAND. *To bear on hand*; to charge
with; to make to believe.

"He *bare* the erl *on hand* that he ros with
a gret meny." 258.—"The men that were
counted rich were *bore on hand* that thei
had consented." 269.

HANDELYNG. A handle.

"The swerd whch Constantine fawt with;
in the *handelyng* thereof was closed on of
thoo IIII. nayles that were in Christis
handis and feet." 117.

HANG. Hung.

"The prest was *hang*." 278.

HAPPE. To happen.

"The Kyng . . . *happed* for to sey a
word." 185.

HAVE. A haven.

"Mylforth *Have*." [Havene, C.C.C.] 292.

HAVE IN. To be intrusted with;
to have committed to one.

"A swicr of the emperoure *had in* co-
maundment to kille this Poj.e." 95.

HE. Ye. 365.

HED. To behed.

"Was both flayn and *hedid*." 61.

HEDYNG. Behedding. 190.

HEGG. A hedge. 211.

HELSOME. Wholesome. 308.

HEM. Them. 1.

HEPE. The hip.

"To *hepis* and to leggis." 82.

HERBOROW. To harbour; to enter-
tain.

"Abraham . . . receyved the Trinite to
herborow." 27.

HERE, HER.

(1) Their.

"Of *here* evel werkis." 13.

(2) Hair.

"Thei went with as long *heer* as women."
134.

HERMIT. A hermit. 123.

HERIED. Harrowed.

"A lond new *heried*." 312.

HERL. An earl. 235.

HERT. The heart.

"She ded make *hertis* of silvyr." 286.

HERTLY. Heartily; sincerely. 27.

HERTO. Therefo. 158.

HEY. High. 44.

HEYER. Higher. 220.

HING. Hung. 306.

HIIE. Her. 194.

HIS. This. 365.

HITE.

(1) To tell; to promise.

"Notwithstanding that the Kyng *hite*
him this." 265.

(2) Called; named. 5.

Always so spelt in the Chro-
nicle; (in the Fragment contained
in Appendix IV., "hight.")

HODID. Hooded.

"*Hodid* men were cleped thanne thoo
Lolardis that wold never avale here hood
in presens of the Sacrament." 244.

HOK. An oak tree. 140. *See* HOL.

HOKIS. Hooks. 33.

HOL. Whole.

"In these dayes was Arthures body founde
. . . in a *hol* hok." 140.

HOLPE. Helped. 182.

HONEST CLOTHED. Well clothed.

343.

HOOST. A host. 221.

HOOT. Hot. 193.

HOROLOGE. A dial; a clock. 44, 204.

HORROK, HURROK. The hold of a ship.
 "O boy, that fled to on of the Flemysch schippis, and hid him in the *horrok*." [Hurrok, C.C.C.] 234.
 See Miss A. Gurney's Additions to Forby,—THURRUCK.

HOSEL. To receive the Eucharist.
 "Were *hoseled* upon her oth." 111.

HOSEN. Stockings. 70.

HOSTEL. Entertainment.
 "There had he good *hostel* at the Kyngis cost." 277.
 The substantive "hostel" is still in ordinary use at Cambridge, e.g. "The Bishop's Hostel" in connexion with Trinity College.

HOUSING. Houses.
 "Thei mad gret destructioun in *housing*, brenning dedis," &c. 237.

HOUSYNG. Tents, sheds, &c. in a fair.
 "Whil men were bysy to save her *housyng*, theves schuld stele her good." 167.

HOVED. To hover around.
 "He *hoved* and taried." 366.

HUCCH. A coffer; a chest.
 "A gret summe of money, which was gadered for him in a *hucch* at Poules." 309.

HUNDYR. Hundred. 350.

HUNGIR. Famine; scarcity.
 "A gret *hungir* thowr oute Ytaile." 112.

HYS. See YSE.

I.

ICLAD. Clad. 345. 363.

IDOL. The representation of.
 "The *ydol* of heresie," [applied to Wiclif.] 210.

IGOON, IGOON. Gone. 345.

ILD. An island. 145.

ILLUDE. To frustrate; to deceive.
 "With fraude of the courtesanes....thei were *illuded*." 216.

IMAGE. To imagine; to feign.
 "*Ymaged* a fals opinion ageyn the Feith." 74.
 The MS. C.C.C. has "ymaged" in this passage.

INCONVENIENTIS. Improper actions. 279.

INDUCCIOUNE. The act of putting in possession.
 "The restitution and the real *induccioun* of the duchy of Gian." 301.

INDUCT. Induced.
 "Be the emperoure he was *induct* that he schuld do it." 303.

INFAMYDE. Famished.
 "And, aftir, thei *infamyde* him for hungir." 170.

INFECT. Infected.
 "With this same heresi was this emperoure *infect*." 86.

INFORTUNATE. Unfortunate. 293.

INFORTUNE. Misfortune. 292.

INHABITABLE. Uninhabitable. 23.

INNOUMBRABEL. Innumerable. 153.

INNOUMBRER. Unnumbered. 117.

INOEDIENS. Disobedience. 143.

INOW. Enough. 132.

INOLENS. Disaffection.
 "To amende the *insolens* in the reme." 239.

- ISOWE.** To issue; to publish. 349.
- INSTAUNS.** Pressing; attempts to influence.
 "Where was grete *instawns* mad to the Kyng that he schuld suffer," &c. 175.
- INSULANE.** Insular; of an island.
 "Eke, for he is a *insulane*, therefor he doth no subjeccion to no man." 207.
- INTRONYZE.** To enthrone. 359.
- INVASIF.** Offensive.
 "Wepenes of batayle, both *invasif* and defensif." 8.
- IRON.** Iron; the sword.
 "The Normannes....di-troyed Frauns and Lotharinge with fire and *yrun*." 111.
- ISOUGHT.** Sought. 351.
- ISSEW.** An alternative.
 "Affir many sawtes which availed not, the Kyng profered hem this *issew*." 239.
- ITURNED.** Turned. 346.

J.

- JANUENSIS.** A Genoese.
 "The Capteyn....was a *Jannensis*." 211.
- JORN.** To adjourn.
 "Parlement schuld be *jorned* tyl aftir Cristmasse." 256.
- JORNAY.** An undertaking; a day's work.
 "The Kyng....happed for to sey a word whech was confusyon of that *jornay*." 185.
- JUGE.** To judge; to condemn.
 "Thomas was *juged* to drawing, hanging, and hedyng." 190.
- JUST.** A joust; a tournament.
 "Thei bore down in *justis* many Englishmen." 175.—"With gret solempnite and *justis* of pes." 238.
- JUST.** To joust.
 "In *justing* in the presens of the Kyng." 253.
- JUSTER.** One who jousts or tilts.
 "He had gadered many *justeres* alienes." 175.

K.

- KARIKIS.** A vessel of a peculiar kind.
 "*Karikis* and galeyes." 314.
- KEP.** Attention; care.
 "And nevir man tok *kep* thereto." 275.
- KEENDE.** Kind. 346.
- KENNETS.** Hounds.
- KNITES-METE.** Providing for knights. 233.
- KNOWE.** KNOWN. 340.
 "And if ever it may be *knowe* that," &c. 275.
- KNOWING.** Knowledge.
 "That *knowing* which he had." 6.
- KNYLLE.** To knell; to toll a bell. 357.
- KYNROD.** Kindred. 10.
 Used also for "Tribes."
 "The XII *Kynrod*is cam oute of him." 29.

L.

- LANGAGE.** To language; to entangle. See Richardson's "Dictionary."
 "He was gretly *langaged* with lechery." 232.
- LANGE.** Tongue; language. 351.
- LARGENESSE.** Liberality; generosity. 97.
- LASS.** LESS. [Lesse, C.C.C.] 239.
- LAWHING.** Laughing. 26.
- LAY FE or LAY FEE.** The laity.
 "Both in the clergy and in the *lay fe*." 102.
- LECCHOURE.** A lewd person. 116.
- LECHE.** A physician.
 "The grete *leche*, cleped Galiene." 66.
- LEDDIR.** Leather. 34.

- LEDER.** An adviser.
 "These evil *lederis* of the Kyng." 250.
- LEERNE.** To teach. 317.
- LEF.** Willingly; lief.
 "I had as *lef* be killid of the in Ingland,
 as of a Sarasine in Surre." 141.
- LEFFUL, LEFUL.** Lawful. 118, 299.
- LEGITIMAT.** Made legitimate; legitimized. 231.
- LEGITTIMACION.** A legitimization. 233.
- LENGER.** Longer. 121.
- LENTEN.** Lenten-time; Lent.
 "He ordeyned that in *Lenten*." 103.
- LEON.** A lion. 166.
- LEPE.** Leaped. 365.
- LERE.** To learn. 342.
- LERNED.** Taught. 105.
- LESE.** To lose.
 "Up peyn of *lesing* of a finger." 195.
- LEST.** Lasted. 231.
- LET.** To hinder. 121.
- LETANIE.** A litany. 95.
- LETE MAKE.** Caused to make;
 had made. 21.
- LETTERURE.** Literature; learning.
 "The clerkys of this lond that were of
 gret *letterure*." 210.
- LETTYNG.** A hindrance. 231.
- LEVE.** To live. 27.
- LEVENE.** Lightning. 73.
- LEWED.** Untaught; unlettered;
 lay.
 "*Lewed* men," i.e. Laymen. 307.
- LIFT, LEFT.** Lifted.
 "His hed was *lift* with the flood." 5.—
 "*Left* fro the funt." 224.
- LIFT.** Left.
 "That used the *lift* hand for the rite." 33.
- LIGAUNS.** Allegiance. 216.
- LITE.** Light; candles.
 "The servauntis . . . offered thereto
gariondis and *lite*." 22.
- LITH.** Lieth. 3.
- LITINES.** Slimness; agility.
 "For the *litnes* of his body, an the
 sotilte of his witte." 52.
- LIVE.** Life. "O *lyve*" is equivalent
 to "on life," i.e. *alive*. 12.
- LOGG.** To lodge. 125.
- LOMB.** A lamb. 115.
- LOND.** Land. 1.
- LOND.** To land.
 "Thei that were sent *londyd* in Norman-
 dye." 292.
- LONG.** To belong; to belong to. 149.
- LONGYN.** Belonging; belong to.
 "That *longyn* to yrun." 8.
- LOW.** Laughed.
 "Zorastes . . . *low* as no child ded but
 he." 23.
- LYAND.** Lying.
 "*Lyand* be the grete femmes." 23.
- LYCHMEN.** Liegemen.
 "Considering who evel-beloved the Kyng
 was of his *lychmen*." 269.
- LYFLODE.** The means of living;
 livelihood.
 "The *lyffode* of the queen was take fro
 hir." 193.
- LYNAGE.** A lineage. 303.
- LYXAND.** Linen. 62.
- LYST.** Wilt.
 "As thou *lyst*." 339.
- LYSTER.**
 "There was he mad *lyster* of the Paleis,
 and commensale with the Pope." 235.
- LYVAND.** Living. 286.
- LYVE.** See LIVE.

M.

MAD. Made. 5.
 MALANDRYN. "Lépreux; voleur arabe au temps des Croisades; brigands en France sous Jean et Charles V." See Boiste's French Dictionary.
 "In schort clothis lich a *Malandryn*." 309.
 [A Merry-Andrew?]
 MALPERT. Presumptuous; impudent. 231.
 MALLE. A hammer; a mallet. 34.
 MALT. Melted.
 "The metalle . . . *malt*." 9.
 MANHOD. Manliness.
 "Moost named in *manhod* and werre." 258.
 MANSLEWTH. Manslaughter. 185.
 MARCHAUNDISE. Merchandise. 233.
 MARICE. A marsh.
 "Wodes, and *marices*, and othir straunge place." 190.
 MARQUIS. A marquis. 241.
 MAUMENT. An idol. 21.
 This word is derived from *Mahomet*.
 MAUMENTRIE. Idolatry. 21.
 MECIL. Much. 210.
 MEDELED. Joined; mingled. 339.
 See COTE.
 MEENDE. Mind. 346.
 MENE. A mediator.
 "He be a *mene* to Kataryne for us." 352.
 MENY. A retinue; a band of followers.
 "The King huntid in the samo forest; lost his *meny*." 123.
 MERCAT. A market. 359.
 MEROURE. A mirror.
 "The *mevoure* of ypocrisie" [applied to Wiclif]. 210.
 MERVELOUS. Marvelous. 134.

MERVEYLE. A marvel. 221.
 MESSEGER. A messenger. 228, 230.
 MESSE. The Mass. 221.
 MEVE. To move. 219. Still used in Norfolk. See Forby's "Vocabulary," p. 213.
 MEVYNG.
 (1) A moving; a contrivance.
 "That grete horologe that standeth there [at S. Alban's], with many marvelous *mevynges* of astronomye." 204.
 (2) A moving; an influence.
 "The bestial *mevyng* of the body." 3.
 MEYHIR, MEHIR. A mayor.
 "Decius, that was no emperoure, but a *meyhir*, and therefor he eleped Decius Minor." 72.—"Richard Exston, then *mehir* of London." 243.
 MEYNE. Manner; way. 365.
 MEYSTIR. A master. 363.
 MEYTEYNER. A supporter.
 "The *meyteyneris* of the puple that were so infect." 260.
 MICHE, MECH. Much; also—great, large.
 "This William mad Westminster Halle; and, when he see it first, he seide it was not half *mech* inow." 132.
 MINDE. Remembrance
 "Makith *minde* of his book." 12.
 MITH. Might. 28.
 The MS. C.C.C. has this later form.
 MODIR. A mother. 5.
 MONY. Many. 217.
 MOO, MO. More. 195, 228.
 MOOST. Most. 245.
 MORDER. Murder. 108.
 MORE.
 (1) To enlarge; to increase. 66.
 (2) Greater; larger.
 "Grete Constantin mad it [Constantinople] *more*." 46.
 (3) Greater; higher.
 "Wyth *more* and wyth leest," i.e., "richer and poorer." 352.

MOREYN. A murrain.
 "Grote *moreyn* of bestis." 185.

MORKYN. Marked.
 "*Morkyn* with the Cros." 238, *note*.
 This is the reading in the MS.
 C.C.C. for *markyd* in the MS.
 Pub. Lib.

MOROWNING. Morning. 52.

MOTE. Must. 264.

MUMMER. A masker.
 "*Mummeris* in Cristmasso tyme." 275.

MUSSEL. A morsel of bread. 128.

MYDDES. The midst. 357.

MYHILMESSE. Michaelmas. 306.

MYS. To miscarry.
 "Joye that may not *myss*." 338.

MYSEL. A leper.
 "He kissed a *mysel*, and soodeynly the
mysel was hol." 95.

MYSTI. Mysterious; dark; learned.
 "Many *mysti* exposiciones." 107.

N.

NAMED. Made mention of; distinguished.
 "Ser Jon Hakwod, . . . moost *named*
 in manhod and werre." 258.

NATIF. Native. 137.

NAVE. A navy.
 "The Kyng went to Yermoth, and ther
 mette his *nave*." 208.

NE. Nor; not. 10.

NEST. Next. 296.

NEVE. Grandson.
 "Heber was *neve* onto Sem." 19.

NEWE. Newly; recently. 9.

NIGROMANCER. A necromancer. 120.
 It will be seen that this word is
 supposed to be derived from
niger, and not from *νέγκρον*.

NIGROMANCY. Necromancy. 79.

NOBIL. A coin, the value of which
 was six shillings and eightpence,
 or two florins.
 "Florenes, of which too schuld weye a
nobil." 220.
 See FLORENES.

NON. None. 73.

NON. Noon. 218.

NORCH. To nourish; to nurse.
 "*Norchid* onto mannes age." 30.

NORISCHER. A fosterer.
 "The *norischer* of scisme" [applied to
 Wielif.] 240.

NOT. Naught.
 "And payed rite *not*." 268.

NOT. This word is not un-
 frequently used redundantly,
 strengthening the negation, as
 in the Greek language, instead
 of cancelling it.
 "It was defendid that galey-halfpennies
 schuld *not* be used." 313.
 See DEFEND. See also p. 222.
 lines 22, 29.

NOT WITHSTAND. Notwithstanding. 2.

NOTE. Good; profit.
 "This mete to me is lykely to doo noe
note." 344.

NO THING. In no respect; not at all.
 "Richard, [King of the Romans,] his
 brother, wech was chose emperoure,
no thing with worchip." 158.

NOWIL. The navel. 82.

NOWT, NOUTHE.
 (1) Naught; nothing. 104.
 (2) Not.
 "If he schuld go into Frauns to do
 homage, or *nowt*." 191.

NOYE. To annoy. 360.

NOYSE. A rumour; a report.
 "Than rose the *noyse* thorw the lond
 that the Kyng" &c. 206.

NY. Nigh; nearly. 159.

O.

O.

(1) One.

"Jewes and Hethen into o Feith." 3.

(2) On.

"He is o lyve," (i.e. *alice*). 12.

OBEIAUNS. Obeisance; homage.

"He [Balliol] mad a new *obeiauns* to the Kyng." 171.

ONBRENT. Not burned. 21.

ONBURIED. Unburied. 75.

ONDE. Breath.

"Swete of *onde*." 63.

ONE [altered by erasure from "wone" in the MS. Pub. Lib.]

Wont; accustomed.

"King Richard . . . was *one* to tell that it was no *merveille*." [*Wone*,—C.C.C.] 139.

ONE. Alone; by one's self.

"Thei to went into a chambir al be her *one*." 162.

ONES, [ONYS, C.C.C.] Once. 234.

ONGENTILY. Roughly; harshly. 198.

ONHORSID. Unhorsed. 212.

ONKEND, ONKIND. Unkind. 275, 143.

ONKNOWYNG. Unknowing [as in the MS. C.C.C.] 110.

ONKNOWE. Unknown. 145.

ONLEFUL. Unlawful.

"Fel in *onleful* lecherie beside his wyf." 119.By a mistake of an *n* for a *u* this word is printed *ouleful* in the text.

ONMANNERLY. Rudely.

"Thei of the cuntre cam, . . . and treted the ladies *onmannerly*." 145.

ONRESONABLE. Unreasonable. 198.

ONRITHFULLY. Wrongfully; without right.

"The Kyng of Frauns occupied the Crowne *onrithfully*." 209.

ONTO. Unto. 1.

ONTRETABLE. Intractable. 163.

ONTREWE. Untrue; unjust.

"An *oultrewe* bataille." 254.

ONWISELY. Unwisely. 119.

ONY. Any. 86.

OPE. Open.

"And brast the dores *ope*." 124.

OPPRESSE. To repress. 259.

OR. Ere; before. 13.

ORDENAUNS.

(1) Arrangement; contrivance.

"This was be the *ordenauns* . . . of Ser Jon Mauntreveres and Thomas Gurnay, whech layd a grete dore upon him [Edward II.], whil thei ded this work." 199.

(2) A piece of machinery. 357.

ORDINACIOUN. Ordaining.

"The sexte cause is of Goddis *ordinacioun*." 19.

ORISON. A prayer. 109.

OTERAUNS. Utterance; open declaration.

"Thei . . . withdrew gretly her *oterauns* of malys." 260.

OTH. An oath. 250. Also spelt HOOTH. 260.

OULEFUL. See ONLEFUL.

OUTERAGIOUS. Excessive; outrageous.

"A hunter *outeragious*." 116.

OVERLYVE. To outlive. 131.

OVIRCURE. To overflow; to overrun.

"Grete wateres . . . *ovircured* the londis." 203.

OVYR, OVER. Too; very.

"Her power was *ovyr* weyk." 259.

OVYRFLEW. Overflowed.

"The flood that *ovyrflaw* al the world." 17.

P.

PARALSIE. A palsy. 240.

PARCH. A parish.

"He departed the cite of Rome into divers *parches*, and ordeyned cherehis, and cymeteries, and prestis for to serve." 73.

PARFITE. Perfect. 15.

Still used in Norfolk. *See* Forby's "Vocabulary," ii. 243.

PARTIE.

(1) Part.

"In *partie* to stand to his justise." 163.—
"Rod onto the west *partyes*." 195.

(2) Part. "In party," *i.e.*, in part; partly. 17.

PASE, PASE DAY. Easter Day. 61.

PASS. To surpass. 63.

PASS. A pace; a step.

"In length half a mile, and XL. *passes*." 16.

PASSID. Exceeding.

"The Prince had in his felanchip not not *passid* IIII. thousand." 217.

PASSING. Excessively.

"He was a *passing* covetous man." 103.

PASSIOWN. Sickness; disease.

"Asa . . . in his age had sore feet which *passiown*," &c. 40.

PAST. Paste; the material employed in making the wafer used in the Mass.

"He ordeyned white *past* for the Sacrament." 94.

PATENTLY. Openly.

"And purposed for to venge him *patently*." 221.

PAX. A small ornamental box called the "pax-brede," or "pax-borde," given during the celebration of the Mass to the faithful that they may kiss it. *See* "Promptorium Parvulorum," p. 388, *note*.

"He ordeyned that the prest should kiss the *pax*, and thianne send it to the puple." 97.

PEER. An equal; a peer.

"Thei were . . . condemned be her *peres*." 309.

PEISE. To oppress; to weigh down; to weigh.

"Whech vilony the duke *peisid* ful hevily." 116.

PELOURE. Garments made of fur.

"*Peloure* or precious cloth." 222.

PENS. Pence. 214.

PENS OF TWO. Twopence.

"Grotes, *pens of two*, and pens." 214.

PENYTAUNCERE. A Penitentiary.

"Raymund . . . was *Penytauncere* undir the Pope." 150.

PERCHE.

(1) To pierce.

"And Herri Percy, aftir the propirte of his name, *perchid*, or presed, in so fer that he was ded." 283.

(2) To perish.

"That this craft should not *perch*." 8.

PERJURE. Perjured. 295.

PERSON. The parson of a parish. 132.

PERSONAGE. A parsonage. 132.

PES, PEES. Peace. 218.

PESIBYLY. Peaceably. 215.

PILL. To spoil.

"The lond was so *pilled*." 202.

PLEGGE. Pledged. 159.

PLENER. Plenary.

"*Plener* remission of synne." 242.

- PLENTEOUSLY.** Perfectly; fully.
 "More *plenteously* conceyved be Mercury." 34.
- PLESAUNS.** Pleasure; delight. 8.
- PLETE.** To plead.
 "He was the first that mad causes to be *pleted* before juges." 29.
- PLEYN.** Clear; smooth.
 "The erdwave threw it fer away, and eft the ground *pleyn*." 164.
- PODEGRA.** The gout. 49.
- POINT.** An instance.
 "Accused certeyn *poynlis* of treson." 243.
- POLLED.** Having the hair cut; wearing the tonsure.
 "Every abbot mitred and *polled*." 234.
- PORGE.** To purge. 106.
- PORRECT.** Promulgated; tendered.
 "Certeyn peticiones which were *porrect* in the Parlement." 266.
- PORSEWE.** To pursue. 80.
- POSSIBILITE.** Power; capability.
 "After my *possibilite*." 1.
- POSTIL.** To comment briefly.
 "Hewe [de Sancto Victore], that *postiled* al the Bible." 154.
- POTESTAT.** A chief magistrate. 3.
- POULES.** Paul's; St. Paul's. 260.
- POWER.**
 (1) A great number. 145. Still used in Norfolk. See Forby's "Vocabulary," ii. 260.
 (2) Influence.
 "A Parlement . . . fro which mite no man of *power* absent him." 222.
- POYNT.** See POINT.
- POYNTEL.** A style for writing.
 "Jon clepid the Scot. . . . be his malicious disciples was punched to the deth with *poyntelis*." 109.
- POYNTMENT.** An appointment; a condition.
 "Thei . . . offered the town to Kyng Edward withoute any *poynment*." 213.
- PRACTIK.** A practice. 74.
- PRAY.** To invite.
 "The Kyng of Yngland *praid* the King of Frauns to dynere the next day." 263.
- PRES.** A press; a crowd. 217.
- PREFER.**
 (1) To appoint; to assign.
 (2) To set over in preference to others.
 "I schall *preferr* the this day befor al the puple, and make the leder to hem alle." 52.
- PREFIX.** To appoint.
 "There was *prefixed* a bataile betwix him and the duke of Angoye." 229.
- PRENTISE.** An apprentice. 277.
- PREPECHY.** To prophecy. 358.
- PREST.** A priest. 74.
- PREVE.** To deprive. 99.
- PREVE.** To prove. 362.
 This pronunciation is still sometimes used in East Anglia.
- PRINCIPAL.** A chief man; a head.
 "The *principalis* of London." 160.
- PRISON.** To imprison.
 "First was he *prisoned* in the Castel of Aungel." 119.
- PRIVE.** To deprive. 210.
- PRIVE.** Private.
 "Bot rather *prive* labourer of her ouyne party." 365.
- PROCESSE.** Relation; story.
 "In sekynge of her *processe*." 1.
- PROCURACIE.**
 "When this *procuracie* was come to the Kyng. 301.
- PROCURACION.** A procuring.
 "Be *procuracion* of the queen was made a mariage betwix," &c. 194.
- PROMIT.** To promise. 209.
- PROPIE.** Of one's own.
 "Thei have no thing *propir*, peny, ne halfpeny, ne touche no mony. 307.

PROVIDENS.

"The observans and *providens* of the Cherch." 54.

PROVYSIONES.

"For favoure of the Pope thei graunted him his *provysiones* til the nexte Parle-ment." 256.

PRYVE. 284. See PRIVE.

PRYVY.

- (1) Secret; unseen.
- (2) Acquainted with.

"Now will I make you *pryvy* what manner opinion I have of your persone in my *pryvy* meditaciones." 2.

PULL HOM. To pull home; to bring into order.

"Thei *pulled hom* many a man that was of full evel rule. 262.

PUNCH.

- (1) To punish.

"Adrian went to Jerusalem, and *punchid* there the Jewis that were rebelles." 65.

- (2) To stab with a dagger or small pointed instrument. See POYNTEL.

PEUPLE. People. 17.

PURPOSE.

- (1) To propose.

"Many other articles were *purposed* there." 247.

- (2) To meditate a journey; to propose to go.

"The Kyng *purposed* him into Frauns." 208.

PURSEW. To strive to obtain.

"Than *pursewed* he a dyvors betwix him and his wif." 147.

PURVEYE. To provide; to obtain.

"He [the King] cam hom to *purveye* this money." 146.—"The Frenschmen *purveyed* hem for to fite with Englishmen." 230.

PURVYAUNS, PURVEYAUNCE.

- (1) Foresight; providence.

"Be the *purveyauns* of God." 35.

- (2) Provision. 232.

PURVYOR. One who purveys or provides; a purveyor.

"The quenes *purveyouris*." 188.

Q.

QUANTITE. Capacity.

"His schip [the ark] which was of grete *quantite*." 16.

QUEN. A queen. 104.

QUER, QUERE. The choir; [quire]. 122.

QUOME. Whom. 342, note (14).

QWAT. What. 343, note (16).

QWERNE. A hand-mill.

"To dwel with a baxter, and grind his corn at a *qwerne*." 55.

QWEST. An inquiry.

"The Kyng mad a *quest* for to be assigned." 192.

QWHY. Why. 343, note (14).

QWIK. Alive; living. 33.

R.

RASE. To erase. 86.

RAVEYN. Theft, plunder.

"The Kyngis meny used mech *raveyn*." 131.

REAL, RYALL. Royal.

"The Queen held a *real* Christmasse at Walingford." 197.

REBEL. Rebellious.

"Alle that were *rebel* agayn him he prisoned or killid." 216.

RECURE. To recover. 127, 214.

"He killed hem, and *recured* agayn the empire." 98.

REFORME. To renew; to restore.
 "To cardinales sent to *reforme* pees be
 twix the Kynges." 205.

REGALIE. Royalty; kingly office.
 129.

REGNE. A kingdom; a dynasty.
 "This was the secound *regne*." 23.
 So also "Regner," the reigning
 Sovereign. 52.

REJECTE. Rejected. 88.

REJOYCE. To enjoy.
 "That he schuld frely *rejoyce* alle the
 lond of the othir side of Seyne." 112.

RELESE. To relinquish. (A law
 term.)
 "He *relesed* al the rite that he had to
 Gyan and Gascon." 157.

REMANENT. Remnant; remainder.
 "Al the *remanent* thei schal gyve in
 chmesse." 308.

REMEVE. To remove. 219.
 Also, (of a siege,) to raise.
 "To *remove* the sege of Berwick." 202.

RENEGATE. A renegade. 298.

RENEYE. To renounce; to deny.
 "For to *reneye* here feith." 138.

RENNE. To run. 307.

RERE. To raise.
 "Why thei had *rered* sweech a power." 219.

RESPONSE. A response.
 "Thoo *responses* of oure Lady." 121.

RESYNE. Resigned.
 "But for he *resyne* and went," &c. 71.

REVER. A river. 348.

REVOCE. To revoke. 255.

REWME, REME. The realm. 187.

RISEN. Arose.
 "In this tyme eke *risen* tydingis." 264.

RISER. A rebel; insurgent.
 "Jon Wraw, prest, leder of *riseres*." 238.

RITH. Right. 81.

RITHFULLY. Rightly. 40.

RODE. The Rood. A representa-
 tion of the Crucifixion.
 "Thei prechid openly ageyn pilgrimage,
 and specially Walsingam, and the *Rode* of
 Northdore." 252.

RONGE. Rung. 357.

ROOD. Rode. 219.

ROST. Rose. 356.

ROST. To roast. 73.

ROW. Rough.
 "He had *row* here lych a leou." 163.

ROWE. Order.
 "He rehersed be *rowe*." 172.

RYGHT.
 (1) Even; like.
 "*Ryght* as he dede for Seynt Clement."
 310.
 (2) Surely; certainly.
 "What maner man or woman . . .
 Asketh a bone of her he hath it *ryght*." 311.

RYVELING. Violent conduct.
 "Thei of Portingale were eke wery of
 hem for *ryveling* and oppression." 336.

S.

SACCIS (IX). [Sack.] In coarse
 garments.
 "Helic and he schal come *in saccis*." 14.
 The coarse upper garment
 worn by the Sac Friars was
 called "Saccus."

SACRARIE. The sacarium; the
 holy place.
 "In the *sacrarie* of Seynt Petir
 Cherch." 97.

SACRE. To consecrate; to ordain.
 "The disciples of Wiclif . . . took upon
 hem for to *sacre* prestis." 252.

SACRI. The Consecration.
 "He ordeyned that 'Sanctus' schuld
 be sunge at *Sacri*." 139.
 Also spelt SACRE.

- SAUTE. An assault. 214.
- SAWTER. The Psalter. 90.
- SAY. Saw. 191.
- SCAPE. To eescape. 118.
- SCHABERK. A scabbard.
"A swerd fel fro Hevene into his *scha-berk*." 117.
- SCHAVE. Shaven. 132.
- SCHON, SHONE. Shoes.
"Hosen and *Schon*." 70.
- SCHEP. A sheep. 180.
- SCHERE. Shere Thursday; the Thursday before Easter Day.
"*Schere* or Maunde Thursday." 71.
- SCHREVE. A sheriff. 133.
Also written SCHRYVE.
- SCHRYVE. Shripen; absolved. 254.
- SCOLERE. A disciple.
"A special *scelere* of this secte." 307.
- SCROW. A scroll; a roll. 252.
- SEEK. Sick. 223.
- SEEM. To beseem.
"It *scemeth* a King for to stand and die." 63.
- SEGE. A seat; a jakes. 78.
- SELAND. Saying. 32.
- SEKIRLY. Surely; certainly. 185.
- SELD. Sold. 145.
- SENE. See. 319.
- SENE. A Synod.
"Betwix him [Abp. Lanfranc] and the Kyng felle gret distauns, for fro the tyme that he was Kyng myte he never hold no *ene*, ne use no correccioune." 131.
- SENTENS. Import; meaning.
"The general *sentens* of the bok." 118.
- SEPULTURE. A place of burying. 6.
- SERKIL. A circle. 288.
- SESE. To make to cease.
"Sche mad hir sen more esy, and *seset* mech his persecucion. 70.
See CEYSE.
- SESON. Seizin; occupation; possession.
"Edward . . . took *seson* in his wyves heritage." 165.
- SETTE. To fix; to determine.
"The Feenschmen that had *sette* the day of batayle." 226.
- SEX. Six. 2.
- SEXT. Sixth. 201.
- SEXTI. Sixty. 2.
- SEY. Saw. 89.
- SEYD. Called.
"Were *seyd* prophetes." 33.
- SEYNE. Saw. 339.
- SIETTE. To shut. 121.
- SIKERNESSE. Security. 93.
- SIKIR, SEKER.
- (1) Seecure; safe; certain; undisturbed.
"But *sikir* is this, that, &c." 28.
"Used to dwell in that hil, for most *sikir* consideracion of sterris." 30.
- (2) Resolved; determined.
"This made hym *seker* into that lond to weende." 319.
- SIMPILNESSE. Simplicity. 280.
- SINET. Marked.
"He *sinet* his covetous servaunt with the same seknes." 41.
- SINGULERLY. Severally.
"Every state [estate] *singulerly* inqwyred who thei likid this." 272.
- SITH. Sight.
"To plesauns of the *sith*." 8.
- SITHE.
- (1) Times.
"Sex *sithe* on is sex." 3.
- (2) Since. 10.
- SKIL. To make a difference to; to signify to.
"It *skil* you not, so ye have good wags." 306.

SLAUNDRE. Scandal.

"Constantine II. was Pope, that entered the office with grete *slaundre*." 103.

SLE. To slay. 278.

SMET, SMETEN.

(1) Smitten. 46.

(2) Smote. 88.

SMOK. A woman's shift.

"The *smok* of oure Ladi." 106.

SNYB. To snub; to cut a person short.

"The Kyng cleped hem to his presens, and *snubbed* hem." 269.

SOFTED. Softened. 363.

SO FER FORTH. To such an extent.

"*So fer forth* that al the godnes of the fader . . . be his vice was forgete." 63.

SOLEMPLY. Solemnly; devoutly.

"Sche cam to Rome, and red there *solemply*." 110.

SOMNOURE. A summoner. 304.

SOMONOUNIS. Summons. 170.

SOND. Sand. 161.

SONDRY. Sundry; different.

"The *sondry* reward of vertu and of synne." 348.

SONGE. Sung. 359.

SONE. Soon. 66.

SONGEN. Sung. 97.

SONGING. Singing.

"*Songing* ympnis to On thei cleped Crist." 64.

SOO. So. 144.

SORE. Very; exceedingly. Still used in this sense in East Anglia. (*Forby*.) 7.

SOTH. True.

"Wenyng al had be *soth*." 135.—"It was not *soth*." 286.

SOUDAN. A sultan. 277.

SOUDYOURE. A soldier. 298.

SOUND. To signify.

"Enos . . . *soundith* 'A resonable man.'" 9.

SOWTE. Sought. 147.

SPAK. Spake. 81.

SPECIAL (IN). In chief.

"Of Sem come V. puples in *special*, of which Elam was first." 17.

SPED. To dispatch speedily; to speed.

"As though thei had *sped* a grete matere. 184.

SPERE. To shut; to close.

"He *sperd* Hevene fro reyn." 41.—"Thei *sperd* the gates." 145.

SPETE, SPITE. A spit. 198.

SPOKE. Spoken. 6.

SPORE. A spur.

"The ehalis of Seynt Edward, the crosse, the sceptre, the *spores*, and swech other." 174.

SPRING. Rising.

"The *spring* of the suane." 18.

SPRING. To spread abroad; to prevail.

"In these days *spring* the too heresies, the Priscillianistes and Pelagiancs." 83.

The word "Springe" is still used in Norfolk in the active sense,—"*to spread*;" "*to springle*." See *Forby's "Vocabulary,"* ii. 321.

SPRONG. Sprung. 83.

SPYCE. Sort; wise.

"In some *spyce*," *i.e.*, "in some sort." 339.

STAL. Stole.

"Than the Cuntesse of Bowan *stal* fro hir lord alle his grete hors." 173.

STANT. Stand; stands.

"This lond *stant* in the south side of the world." 23.

STAUNS. A distance; a difference.

"There fel a *stauns* betwix the emperoure and the Pope." 93.

STEDE. A horse; a steed. 307.

STERE. To incite.

"Thei that *stere*d the Kyng to that conclusion." 247.

STERER. An inciter; one who stirs a person up to any act.

"The principal *stere*ris to this oth." 162.

STERING. Inspiration; stirring up.

"Throw his *stere*ng." 123.

STITH. A blacksmith's anvil.

This word is generally written "Stithy," but the form "Stith," according to Forby, is still used in East Anglia.

STODE. Stood; continued. 359.

STON. A stone. 2.

STOYNE.

(1) To dash with a loud noise.

"And brast the dores with sweech a violens that thei *stoyne*d on the walle." 124.

(2) To astonish.

"This cry *stoyne*d gretly the Court." 255.

STRANGILLID. Suffocated.

"*Strangillid* with the hete." 80.

STREITE. [Strait.] Narrow. 3.

STREITE, STREITH. Straightway. 202.

STRENGER. Stronger. 289.

STRENGTH.

(1) Forces.

"The erl of Warwik cam with *strenght*." 178.

(2) A stronghold.

"Many castles and *strenght*is." 171.

STRENGTH. To strengthen; to confirm.

"That thei shuld *strenght* him in his right." 247.

STROOK. A stroke. 240.

STUDIER. A student. 1.

SUASIONES. Persuasions.

"In which letter sweech *suasions* were mad." 172.

SUBARBES. Suburbs. 186.

SUBDIAZONE. A subdeacon. 74.

SUBLIMAT. Elevated; raised.

"Was *sublimat* in the empire." 93.

SUDARIE. A handkerchief; a napkin.

"The *sudarie* of oure Lord." 106.

SUFFICIENS. Sufficient; enough.

"God schal sende us *sufficiens* on erde." 92.

SUFFOCAT. Suffocated. 267.

SURVIOURE. An overseer of any work; a surveyor. 219.

SUSPECTE. Suspected.

"His juges schuld not be *suspecte*." 87.

SWARE. Square. 2.

SWECH. Such. 84.

SWERD. A sword. 117.

SWITNESSE. Swiftnesse. 36. The MS. C.C.C. has *Swiftnesse*.

SWORE. Sworn.

"All these folowing were *swore*." 249.

SWORE. Sworne. 353.

SWYERE. An esquire. 230.

SWYN. A pig. Used in the singular.

"A good *swyn*, to ȝere old, for xld." 180.

T.

TABEL. A tablet.

"He . . . sei in the ground a *tabel* of marbil, &c." 92.

TAKE. To give; to deliver unto. Participle "take" for "taken."

"Whanne it was newly *take* it had more vertu because of the ȝivere." 9.—"Then the archbischof *took* him certeyn articles." 305.

- TAKE.** Taken (in the ordinary sense). 214.
- TALLAGE.** A tax. 264.
- TARGE.** The large royal seal, with the shield of arms upon it.
"The grete *targe* and the privy sel." 183.
- TARY.** Delay.
"With ful moche stodye, *tary*, and tene." 349.
- TAYLE.** A reckoning; a day of reckoning.
"Be ware of the *tayle*. Trost verily the Englishmen wil not leve this mater thus." 231.
- TEENE.** Sorrow.
"With preyerys, fastyng, coold and mekel *teene*." 312.
"With ful moche stodye, *tary*, and *tene*." 349.
- TEREMENT.** A funeral; an interment.
"The King held a solempne *terement* for his fader at Cauntirbury." 203.
- TERNARY.** A triple resolution.
"Make in *zoure soule to ternaries*." 3.
See **BINARY**.
- TEWHEL.** The "intestinum rectum" or "straight gut." See Skinner's "Etymologicon." It is used in the present text, (page 199,) in the account of the murder of King Edward II. It is stated in Halliwell's "Dictionary" that this word is still commonly used of a horse in Norfolk.
- THERE.** Where.
"Whan he cam to the place *there* he schuld deye." 265.
- THO, THOO.**
(1) Those.
"*Thoo* that schuld come to their secte." 77.
(2) Then.
"And *thoo* turned it contrari." 213.
- THOROW, THORW.** Through. 78.
- THOUTE.** Thought. 245.
- THOUȝ.** Though. 133.
- THREES.** Thrice.
"*Threes* too is sex." 3.
- THRETT.** To threaten. 80.
- THRETTENE.** Thirteen. 349.
- THURGH.** Through. 347.
- THURIFIE.** To burn incense. 76.
- THUS.** This. 337.
- TILMAN.** An agricultural labourer.
23, 214.
- TO.** Of.
"The men of the town had suspicion to hem." 275.
- TO.** Two. 223.
- TOME.** A tomb. 359.
- TONG.** A tongue; a nation.
"This Pope translate the empire fro the Grekis onto the Frensch *tong*." 103.
- TOOKENYNG.** Token; signification.
339.
- TOTH.** A tooth. 31.
- TOUCH.** A hasty inspection; a passing glance.
"A schort *touch* of the writing." 1.
- TOUCH.** To notice; to make mention of.
"As it schal be *touchid* aftirward." 16.
- TOW.** Tough. 29.
- TRACE.** A path.
"Thou tredis the *trace*." 133.
- TRAGEDIE, TRAJEDI.** A tragedian.
"Sophocles and Euripides, that were cleped *tragedies*. *Trajedi* is as mech to sey as he that writith eld stories, with dittees hevny and sorowful." 43.
- TRANSALET, Translated.**
"The bekes of Dialoges he [Pope Zachary] *transalet* fro Grew into Latyn." 192.
- TRANSLATE.** Translated.
"This Pope *translate* the Empire fro the Grekis onto the Frensch *tong*." 103.

TRANSLAT. Translated. (*Pass. Part.*)

"His boucs were *translat* be Moises." 30.

TRAYN. A stratagem.

"That the Kyng of Scottis schuld be *trayn* kille this Thomas." 183.

TRE. Wood; timber.

"He had a castel of *tre*, which he cleped Mategrifou." 115.

TRETOUR. A traitor. 275.

TRUTH. True and faithful observance.

"The *trouth* of the oth." 272.

TROUBLE. Disturbance; outbreak.

"He was killid in Mens at a grete *trouble* and rising of knytes." 69.

TUYCIOUNE. Keeping; guardianship.

"His body was kept undir *tuycioune* of the bischop of Cantirbiry." 192.—"For *tuycion* of the Marches." 282.

U.

UNDIRTAKE. To convict; to convince; to rebuke.

"To *undirtake* wikkid men of here evel werkis." 13.

UNNETHE. Scarcely.

"And after his deth myght *unnethe* be knowe, The lyf, the lernyng of this swete flour." 348.

UP. Upon.

"Gordian . . . had grete victorie *up* the Perses." 70.

UTTEREST. Uttermost.

"To the *utterest*." 134.

This form is still used in Norfolk. "They say, utter, ntterer, utterest; little, lesserer, lesserest." See Forby's Introduction.

V.

VARIAUNS. A variation; a difference. 48.

VELIM. Vellum.

"The *velim* lith bare." 2.

VELONYE. See VILONY.

VENEMOUSLY. Violently; with rancour. 29.

VENGE. To revenge. 15.

VENIABIL. Revengeful.

"A cursed *veniabil* man onto Cristen men." 71.

VENIAUNS. Vengeance. 215.

VENYM. Poison.

"A knyf alayed with *venym*." 162.

VERNICLE. The picture of the face of Christ, preserved in S. Peter's at Rome, which (according to the legend) was miraculously imprinted on the handkerchief given to our Lord by S. Veronica, at the time of His crucifixion.

"Vespasian . . . eured be sith of the *Vernicle*." 62.

This word is also spelt VERONY.

VIAGE. A voyage; also a journey by land. 224.

VICARIE. A vicar. 234.

VILENS. Villainous.

"He said *vilens* wordis ageyn the Seint." 122.

VILENSLY. Ignominiously. 233.

VILONY.

(1) Wickedness; offensive conduct.

"Whch *vilony* the duke peised ful hevily." 146.

(2) Disgrace.

"There had the Kyng grete victorie, and the Scottis grete *velonye*." 202.

VOID.

- (1) To put out of the way; to remove.

"The othir seyde that the Gospel which Crist prechid . . . schuld be a *voided* in the ðere of oure Lord M.CCLX., and that same ðere schuld beginne the doctrine of Joachim." 158.

- (2) To depart.

"To *voyd* fro his presens." 248.

W.

WAGE. To pay wages.

"*Waged* sufficiently." 300.

WAGE. Reward; wages. 311.

WALK. To move; to tend.

"Now se I weel whidir thi malice *walkith*." 287.

WALNOTE. A walnut. 312.

WALLID. Protected; hedged round.

"So *wallid* with the Kyngis grace." 191.

WAN. Won; gained.

"Oleferne *wan* Egypt." 24.

WAR. Ware, aware.

"Gefrey was *war* of this." 136.

WATIR. A river.

"The *watir* of Seyne." 211.

WEDDE. A pledge.

"It was laid to *wedde* for certyn ðeris." 257.

WEEL. Wel. 161.

WEENDE. To wend; to go.

"Whan he hens shuld *weende*." 239.

WENE. To suppose; to think.

"*Wenyng* al had be soth." 135.

WENT. Dwelled; lived.

"Crist, whil He *went* here." 305.

WERED. Wore. 70.

WERK. Work. 135, 240.

WERRE. War. 181.

WERROURE. Warrior. 227.

WETCH. To watch. 337.

WEX. To become; to grow. 141.

WHERE THAT. Whereat.

"He . . . gat licens to remeve his sete to Norwich, *where* that he foundid a worchipful nonasteri." 131.

WHIDIR. Whither. 287.

WHITE, WIZT. Weight.

"The elde sterlynges, which were of gretter *white*." [*wizt*, C.C.C.] 214.

WHIO. How. 14.

WHOU. How. 234.

WICH. A wizard.

"Mahomet . . . was a *wich*." 94.

WIST. Knew.

"No man *wist* where he was." 123.

WITE. To ascertain; to know.

"He went into Normandy, for to *wite* if his doutir were with child." 135.

WITHDROW. Withdrew. 185, 260.

WITHOUTEN. Without. 28.

WITZ. With. 196, 282.

WODIS. Woods. 221.

WODNES. Madness.

"In her *wodnes* thei kyllid the bischop of Cauntirbiry," &c. 237.

WODWOUS. A wild man of the woods.

"Arayed lich a *wodwous*." 257.

WOLD. Would; was willing. 141.

WOLKOM. Welcome. 248.

WOLLAND. Woollen. 308.

WOMBE. The bowels; the belly.

"Out of his *wombe*." 78, 314.

WONE. Went; accustomed. 131.

WOOD. Mad.

"Be cursed and *wood*." 173.

WORCHIP. Reverence; honour. 90.

WORDIS. The words ; the talking part.

"The duke of Gloucestir had the *wordis*." 249.

WRECH. A miserable fellow ; a rebel.

"Fast be Norwich rose another *wrech*, cleped Jek Lister." 237.

WRECH. To be avenged.

"And sent letteris . . . that he wold be *wrechid* first upon him." 309.

WRETIN. Written. 125.

WRIGHT. A workman.

"A *wright* hew on a tre, wech schuld long to a schip." 240.

WYKYR. Wickerwork.

"In a vessel of *wykyris*." 30.

WYND. Breath.

"The *wynd* of his mouth." 73.

WYNTIR. Wintry, stormy weather.

Like the Latin *hiems*. 255.

Y.

YDOL. See IDOL.

YCLAD. See ICLAD.

YLD. See ILD.

YIMAGE. See IMAGE.

YMBIR-DAYES. Ember-days. 69.

YMPNIS. Hymns. 64.

YOVE. Given. 311.

YRUN. See IRUN.

YSE. Ice. 203.

Z.

ZELATOR. A defender.

"Good *zelatores* of the rem." 195. "Behold what *zelatouris* thei were of oure Feith." 298.

Ȝ.

ȜALD. Yielded.

"The King *Ȝald* him to the duke." 271.

ȜAVE. Gave. 337.

ȜE. Ye; thou. 124.

ȜELDE. To yield.

"They promised him to *Ȝelde* the castel." 295.

ȜERD. A yard.

"The church *Ȝerd* at Glaskinbury." 140.

ȜERINGIS. Yearlings. 8.

ȜERE. A year. 1.

ȜET. Yet. 302.

ȜIFT. A gift. 52.

ȜIFTES. Gifts. 353.

ȜIVING. Giving. 104.

ȜOLD. Yielded.

"*Ȝold* hem to the Kyng." 187.

ȜOLDYN. Yielded ; given up.

"The cyte had be *Ȝoldyn*." 161.

ȜONG. Young. 131.

ȜOUȜ. Though. 134.

ȜOVE. Gave ; had given. 104.

ȜOW. You.

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- Perey, Henry, is made by Richard II. Earl of Northumberland, 232; is present at the treaty made by Richard II. and Charles VI. at Guines, 262; rejoins Henry of Lancaster, 270; has a grant of the Isle of Man, 274.
- Percy, Thomas, is (with Hugh Calveley) made Admiral of the sea, 233; accompanies the Earl of Buckingham into Brittany, 235; is made Earl of Worcester, 267; is present in the Tower at the abdication of Richard II., 272; is restored to his estates, 285; reconciled to Henry IV., 286; his conspiracy against Henry IV., 289; retreats into Scotland, 291; returns from Scotland, and is killed near Thirsk, 295.
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- Peter des Roches, Bishop of Winchester, brings the Friars Preachers into England, 150.
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- Philip III., of France, all the soldiers of, in Sicily, put to death, 166; he is slain in a battle with Pedro III. of Aragon, 167; his genealogy, 206.
- Philip IV., of France, Edward I. complains to, of the Normans, who had spoiled some English merchants, 170; quarrels with Edward I., and summons him to appear at Paris, *ib.*; refuses to make peace, 171; Margaret, sister of, marries Edward I., 172; opposes Pope Boniface as a heretic and schismatic, *ib.*; the French Lords desire the young son to Edward II. to be called after him, 178; he dies, 180; his genealogy, 206.
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- Philippa, daughter of King Henry IV., 273; marries Eric IX., King of Denmark, 273, 292.
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- Pole, Michael de la, is made Earl of Suffolk, 241 ; an annual income of one thousand marks is granted to, *ib*. ; is accused of treason, 243 ; tries to make Richard II. dissatisfied with the Earls of Arundel and Nottingham, 244 ; incites the King against the Earls of Arundel, Warwick, Derby, and Nottingham, 245 ; accompanies Richard II. and Robert de Vere into Wales, 246 ; affixes his seal to the judgment against the legality of the Commission of Regency, 247 ; is openly rebuked by Robert de Braybroke, Bishop of London, *ib*. ; flies to France, 249 ; dies in Paris, 252.
- Pole, Michael de la, his death at Harfleur, 311.
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- Pontefract, a Knight living at, who was bearing letters from Edward II. to the King of Scotland, against the life of Thomas Earl of Lancaster, 183 ; the prisoners taken at the battle of Boroughbridge are brought before the King at, 189 ; blood runs out of the tomb of Thomas, Earl of Lancaster at, 219 ; John, Duke of Lancaster, quarrels with Richard II., and victuals the castle of, 241 ; Henry IV. is reconciled to the Earl of Northumberland and Sir William Clifford at, 286.
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- Portsmouth, the men of Dartmouth and, destroy the fleet sent by Charles VI., 239.
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- Richard Plantagenet, Earl of Cambridge, conspires against Henry V., 309.
- Richard Plantagenet, Earl of Cornwall, and King of the Romans, brother of Henry III., 149; marries the widow of the Earl of Gloucester, 152; is condemned to exile, at Oxford, 158; is taken prisoner at the Battle of Lewes, 159; dies, 161.
- Richard, Earl of Gloucester, on his father's death, confirms his permission to the Hermits of S. Austin, to build in England, 152.
- Richard I., the Fearless, Duke of Normandy, 112.
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- Richard I., King of England, (called Cœur de Lion,) born, 140; is crowned, 144; great massacre of Jews in London at his coronation, *ib.*; he raises money for the Crusades, *ib.*; sells Berwick and Roxburgh to the King of Scotland, 145; proceeds with Philip I. of France into the Holy Land, *ib.*; is opposed by the Griffons at Messina, but conquers them, *ib.*; and proceeds to Cyprus, *ib.*; dethrones King Isaac, *ib.*; and imprisons him, 146; takes Acre, *ib.*; offends the Duke of Austria, and is afterwards betrayed by him to the Emperor Henry VI., 146, *and note*; is liberated, 147; proceeds to Normandy against King Phillip, and defeats him, *ib.*; is slain at the Castle of Chalus Chabrol, *ib.*; appoints his nephew, Prince Arthur, to be his successor, *ib.*
- Richard II., King of England, (son of the Black Prince,) born at Bordeaux, 224; comes to England with his father, 227; is made Earl of Chester and Duke of Cornwall, 231; succeeds to the throne, 232; is crowned, *ib.*; reconciles John of Gaunt and the citizens of London, *ib.*; creates four carls, *ib.*; Charles the Bad, King of Navarre, gives up Cherbourg to, 233; is informed by Pope Urban VI. of the excommunication of Charles V. of France, 234; obtains the grant of a capitation tax from the Parliament, *ib.*; ejects Edmund Bromfield, the Pope's nominee, from Bury S. Edmunds, *ib.*; obtains from the Parliament (at Northampton) the grant of a poll-tax, 236; rebellion of Wat Tyler against, 237; marries Anne of Bohemia, 238; at Newcastle (legend of the shipwright striking blood out of a tree), 240; contention between the Duke of Lancaster and, 241; is reconciled to the Duke of Lancaster, *ib.*; confers higher titles on the Earl of Oxford and other Peers, *ib.*; is visited by the King of Armenia, whom he largely assists, 242; sends Henry Percy (Hotspur) against Charles VI. of France, *ib.*; is offended at the degradation of the Earl of Suffolk (Michael de la Pole), and restores to him the Chancellorship, 243; is persuaded by De la Pole and De Vere that the victory of Richard, Earl of Arundel, over the French at Sluys was an unjust aggression, 244; supports De Vere in his misconduct to his wife, 245; takes him into Wales, *ib.*; and to Nottingham Castle, 246; claims to choose the knights of the shires and the burgesses, but is opposed by the Commons, *ib.*; summons certain Judges to consider the Commission of Regency, *ib.*; is confirmed in his authority by them, 247; is opposed by the Duke of Gloucester, *ib.*; orders from his presence

Robert de Braybroke, Bishop of London, who had reproved De la Pole before him, 248; the Duke of Gloucester takes up arms against, *ib.*; is supported by De Vere, who is defeated in Oxfordshire, *ib.*; is besieged in London by the Duke of Gloucester, *ib.*; confers with him in the Tower, *ib.*; summons a Parliament, in which some of the Judges, and others, are condemned to imprisonment, 249; renews his oath, and receives the oath of allegiance from his Lords, 250; holds a Parliament at Cambridge, in which certain Statutes are made as to the bearing of arms, beggars, sports, &c., *ib.*; claims the liberties of the throne, 251; makes William of Wykeham his Chancellor, *ib.*; the Duke of Gloucester, being falsely accused, is reconciled to, *ib.*; concludes a three years' truce with Charles VI. of France, *ib.*; the Earl of Pembroke is killed while jousting before, 253; disputes between the citizens of London and, 254; makes arrangements for renewing the truce with France, 255; recalls English beneficed clergy from the Court of Rome, *ib.*; receives a message from Boniface IX. in reference to the Antipope [Clement VII.,] the "*Quare impedit*," "*Premunire facias*," &c. *ib.*; temporarily deprives the citizens of London of their charters, 257; makes Sir Aubrey de Vere Earl of Oxford, *ib.*; loses Cherbourg, *ib.*; concludes a four years' truce with France, 258; requires Irish settlers in England to return to their own land, *ib.*; the poverty of his Exchequer in Ireland, 259; visits Ireland, and holds his Parliament at Dublin, *ib.*, represses the Lollards, 260; buries the body of De Vere at Cologne, 261; recalls the Duke of Lancaster from Aquitaine, *ib.*; is required by Boniface IX. to punish the the Lollards, *ib.*; holds a conference with Charles VI. of France at Calais, 262; renews the truce, *ib.*; espouses the French King's daughter, Isabella [Eleanor, MS.].

263; recalls the exiled Judges from Ireland, *ib.*; rumour of his having been chosen Emperor, and consequent grievous taxation, 264; arrests the Duke of Gloucester, and the Earls of Warwick and Arundel, *ib.*; assigns to be their accusers Edward, Earl of Rutland, and others, *ib.*; anticipates danger, *ib.*; holds a Parliament at London in which are cancelled all the pardons granted in the matter of the Commission of Regency, 265; obtains the exile of Thomas Arundel, Archbishop of Canterbury, *ib.*; endeavours to obtain the election of Roger Walden to the primacy, *ib.*; beheads the Earl of Arundel, *ib.*; his remorse after this deed, 266; exiles the Earl of Warwick, *ib.*; commands the Earl of Gloucester to be secretly murdered at Calais, *ib.*; prerogues Parliament till after Christmas, *ib.*; in a Parliament at Shrewsbury obtains certain privileges, *ib.*; erects the county of Chester into a principality, and grants higher titles to several nobles, 267; obtains the Pope's sanction for all these proceedings, *ib.*; exiles the Duke of Norfolk, *ib.*; translates John de Bokingham, Bishop of Lincoln to Chester, and gives Lincoln to Sir Henry Beaufort, *ib.*; receives the Pope's ambassadors honourably, but is obliged to dismiss them with their purpose uneffected, 268; goes into Ireland to avenge the death of Roger Mortimer, *ib.*; condemns Henry, Duke of Lancaster, to perpetual exile, *ib.*; extorts large sums of money from the people, 269; visits Ireland, *ib.*; hearing of the landing of the Duke of Lancaster, returns in haste to England, 271; is compelled to resign the crown, *ib.*; gives himself up to the Duke of Lancaster, *ib.*; formally resigns his crown in Westminster Hall, 272; the Earls of Kent, Salisbury, and Huntingdon conspire for his restoration to the crown, 275; dies in Pomfret Castle, 276; conflicting accounts of his death, *ib.*; his funeral obsequies, *ib.*; is falsely reported to be alive, 278, 282, 285;

- Henry IV. vindicates himself respecting the death of, 302.
- Richard, Prince, son of Henry I., is drowned, 133.
- Richard, Sheriff of Chester, drowned with the sons of Henry I., 133.
- Richard, Master of S. John's without the Eastern Gate, at Oxford, 332.
- Richmond, Arthur, a claimant of the Earldom of Richmond, taken prisoner at the Battle of Agincourt, 312.
- Richmond, John de Dreux, Earl of, taken by the Scots at York, 186; money for his ransom refused by Parliament, 192; sent to treat for peace, into France, 193; is instructed to contrive the death of Queen Isabella and Prince Edward, 194.
- , John of Gaunt, Earl of, 219. *See* Gaunt, John of.
- , Earl of, Ralph Neville, Earl of Westmorland created, 274.
- Ripon, John, affixes his seal to the judgment against the legality of the Commission of Regency, 247.
- Robert Curthose made Duke of Normandy, 130; challenges the crown on his father's death, *ib.*; meets William Rufus at Hampton, 131; disards the crown of Jerusalem, and returns from the Crusades, 133.
- Robert, Earl of Gloucester, assists his sister, the Empress Maud, in her struggle with Stephen, 136.
- Robert, first Duke of Normandy, 112.
- Robert le Diable, Duke of Normandy, 112.
- Robert II., of France, his great piety, 122.
- Robert, Archbishop of Dublin, affixes his seal to the judgment against the legality of the Commission of Regency, 247.
- Robert, Prior of S. Frideswide, Oxford, 332.
- Rochelle, I. de, taken by the Earl of Arundel, 250.
- , siege of, 228; vain attempt of the Earl of Pembroke to relieve, *ib.*
- Rochester, a bridge near, built by Sir Robert Knollys, 295; the citation of Sir John Oldecastle affixed there, 304.
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- Rokeby, Sir Thomas, defeats the insurgents near Thirsk, 295.
- Romans, the, help Ptolemy Epiphanes against Antiochus the Great, 55; they are successful in Greece, 56.
- , Richard, King of the, *see* Richard Plantagenet, Earl of Cornwall.
- Romannus, Pope, 112.
- Rome, Alba Longa, part of, 37; Mount Aventine in, *ib.*; St. Paul's Gate in, *ib.*; Romulus founder of, *ib.*; Augustus born at, 58; St. Matthew writes his Gospel in, 61; great inundation at, 93; visited by Edward I. on his return from the Holy Land, 163; the Scotch prelates fly to, complaining of Edward Baliol, 202; Richard II. recalls English beneficed clergy from the Court of, 255; Boniface IX. discovers the treasure of the Empress Helena at, 268; with it he restores the Capitol and the Castle Angelo in, *ib.*
- "Rome, Guide to the Antiquities of," Fragment of John Capgrave's, xii, xx., 355.
- Romulus, 43.
- Roos, William de, of Hamlake, is present in the Tower at the resignation of Richard II., 272.
- Rotenstein, Conrad Zolner de, Grandmaster of the Knights of the Teutonic Order, assists Henry, Earl of Derby, against Skirgelon, King of Lithuania, 254.
- Rottington, in Sussex, the French land near, but are repulsed by the Abbot of Lewes, 233.
- Rouen, Peter Roger, Archbishop of Rouen, is elected Pope [Clement VI.], 210.
- Rowland and Oliver, Captains of Charlemagne in Spain, 105.

Roxburgh, Castle of, sold to the King of Scotland by Richard I., 145; Edward III. spends Christmas at, 203; and makes a truce with the Scots, *ib.*; Edward Baliol resigns Scotland to Edward III. at, 217.

Rushbroke, Thomas, Bishop of Chichester, [Chester, MS.] is forbidden to have intercourse with Richard II., 249; is exiled into Ireland, 250.

Russell, Sir John, attends a Council summoned by Edmund, Duke of York, on the landing of Henry, Duke of Lancaster, 270; flies to Bristol, *ib.*

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S. George, the festival of, declared to be a double, 303.

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S. Matthew, the Abbey of, near Bilgt in Brittany, ravaged by the English, 284.

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dom of, devolves on Thomas of Lancaster on the death of Henry Lacy 177; Edward III. holds a Parliament at, 199; the doctrines of Wiclif spread in the diocese of, 252.

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—, Sir John, an adherent of Richard II., is imprisoned at Dover, 249.

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- Scone, Robert Bruce crowned at, 173; Edward Baliol is crowned at, 202.
- Scotland, James I., King of, *see* James I. — given by Brute to Albanatus, 37; invaded by Edward I., 171; Robert Bruce, King of, 174; placed under an interdict by John XXII., 182; invaded unsuccessfully by Edward II., 190; Edward II. makes a truce of thirteen years with, 191; Edward III. invades, 203; resigned by Edward Baliol to Edward III. at Roxburgh, 217; the Duke of Lancaster unsuccessfully invades, 240.
- Scots, under Constantine III., defeated at Bamborough by Athelstan, 117; under John Baliol, defeated by Edward I. at Dunbar, 171; ravage the north (in 1314), 181; the northern counties rise to defend themselves against the, (A. D. 1315), 182; in the year after, ravage the northern counties, as far as to York and Lancaster, 184; defeat the Yorkshiremen at the river Swale, 185; the English conclude a truce with the, *ib.*; penetrate to York, and take prisoner John Earl of Richmond, 186; John XXII. refuses to release from the interdict, 191; Edward III. makes a truce with, at Roxburgh, 203; invade England, and are defeated (at Nevill's Cross), 212; take Berwick, 217; are defeated, *ib.*; invade England, 280.
- Scotus, John, 109.
- Scrope, Henry, conspires against Henry V., 309.
- Scrope, Richard, Archbishop of York present at the resignation of the crown by Richard II., 272; his conspiracy, 289; his conference with Ralph Neville, Earl of Westmoreland, *ib.*, 290; beheaded, 291; pilgrimages to the place of his execution forbidden, *ib.*; the Pope cursed those who assented to his death, 293; Henry IV. vindicates himself respecting his death, 302.
- Scrope, Sir William, Chamberlain to Richard II., buys the lordship of the Isle of Man of William Montacute, Earl of Salisbury, 257; is one of the accusers of the Duke of Gloucester, and the Earls of Arundel and Warwick, 264; is made (by Richard II.) Earl of Wiltshire, 267; is summoned by Edmund, Duke of York, to a council, on the landing of Henry, Duke of Lancaster, 270; flies to Bristol, *ib.*
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- Seythians, descended from Magog, 18.
- Seythopolis, palace of Melchisedec at, 28, *and note.*
- Sebastian, martyred, 75.
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- Sebert, King of Essex, converted by Mellitus, first Bishop of London, 100.
- Secundus, the silent Philosopher, 65.
- Seine, the, Philip VI. breaks down the bridges on, and Edward III. ravages the country along, 211.
- Selby, Walter, takes Louis Beaumont prisoner at Darlington, 182.
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- Shaftesbury, the remains of Edward the Martyr translated to, 120.
- Shamir, Tholah buried in, 35.
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- Shene (now Richmond), Edward III. dies at, 232.
- Shene (or Scin), founded by Henry V., 307.
- Shepey, John de, elected Bishop of Rochester on the resignation of Haymo de Ilythe, 215.
- Shepherds, rising of, in France, 155.
- Sherborne, the Barons assemble against Sir Hugh le Despencer at, 187.
- Shrewsbury, Austin Friars build a convent at, 157; David, brother of Llewellyn, executed at, 166; Parliament at, 266; Boniface IX. confirms the acts of this Parliament, 267; bloodshed apprehended at, 278.
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- Sigismund, the Emperor, visits London, 313; made Knight of the Garter, *ib.*; his offerings at Windsor, *ib.*; verses distributed by him when he leaves England, 314; his negotiations with Henry V., *ib.*; reconciled with the Duke of Burgundy, 315.
- Silvius Aventinus, 43.
- Simon, de Mepham, Archbishop of Canterbury, holds a Council in London, 199.
- Simon Walton, Bishop of Norwich, his Simony, verses on, and translation, 158.
- Simon, Cleophas, Bishop of Jerusalem, martyred, 64.
- Simon, S., the Apostle, 61.
- Simplicius, Pope, 87.
- Siricius, Pope, 82.
- Sisera, conquered by Deborah, 33.
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- Sittingborne, the Hermits of S. Austin permitted to build at, 153.
- Sixtus I., Bishop of Rome, 65.
- Sixtus II., Pope, 72, 73; his martyrdom, 73.
- Skirgelon, King of Lithuania, *see* Witolde.
- Skirlawe, Walter, Bishop of Durham, accompanies John, Duke of Lancaster, to France, and arranges the truce at Amiens, 256.
- Slake, Nicholas, is imprisoned, as an adherent of Richard II., 249.
- Sledda, King of Essex, 100.
- Sluys, Edward III. wins a great naval victory over the French at, 208; Charles VI. prepares a vast fleet for the invasion of England, and lays at, 243.
- Smithfield, execution of a priest there, 277; executions at, for heresy, 297.
- Smith's-gate, at Oxford, 330.
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- Spelman, Sir Henry, Introduction to Capgrave's Life of S. Katharine by, 335.
- Spitigneus, Duke of Bohemia, 115.
- Spoletto and Benevento, the Duchies of, given by Charlemagne to the Church, 104.
- Spragett, Richard, 332.
- Stafford, Edmund, Bishop of Exeter and Chancellor, [called by mistake in the MS. "of Chester,"] holds a council with the Duke of York on the landing of Henry of Lancaster, 270.
- Stafford, founded by Ethelfleda, 115.
- Stafford, Ralph, sent to negotiate for peace before the Pope (Clement VI. at Avignon), 211; is made Earl of Stafford, 215; accompanies Edward III. against John II. of France, 216; accompanies John de Montfort into France, 230.
- Stamford, recovered from the Danes by Edmund I., 118; abbey founded by Edgar at, 120; the truce made at Amiens with Charles VI. is ratified at, 256.
- Stapleton, Walter de, Bishop of Exeter, is executed, 196; at a Council held in London by Simon, Archbishop of Canterbury, all concerned in his murder are cursed, 199.
- Statius, quotation from, 22, *note*.
- Stephen [Aubert], Bishop of Ostia, is chosen Pope (Innocent VI.), 214.
- Stephen I., Pope, 73.
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- Stephen VIII., Pope, 115.
- Stephen IX., Pope, 124.
- Stephen, S., translation of, 91.
- Stephen, King of England, before his accession swears fealty to the Empress Maud, 134; but takes the crown on the death of Henry I., 136; goes into France against Geoffrey Plantagenet, but is unsuccessful, *ib.*; is besieged at Lincoln by Robert of Gloucester, taken, and imprisoned at Bristol, *ib.*; acknowledges, after many conflicts, that Henry was the rightful heir, 137; dies at Feversham, *ib.*
- Stigand, Archbishop of Canterbury, accompanies William I. into Normandy, 129; charges brought against him at the Council at Winchester, 130; his deposition, *ib.*
- Stirling, Edward II. is defeated at, by Robert Bruce, 180.
- Stockton, John, Prior of the Austin Priory at Oxford, 329, 333.
- Stoke [Stowe, in Rotul. Parliam.], Thomas, Doctor of Canon Law, is present in the Tower at the resignation of Richard II., 272.
- Storey, Geoffrey, Abbot of Colchester, involved in a conspiracy against Henry IV., 286.
- Storey, Richard, endeavours to prejudice Richard II. against the Earls of Arundel and Nottingham, 244; embraces the doctrines of Wiclif, 245, 260.
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- Stratford, John de, Bishop of Winchester, sent by Edward II. to treat with Charles IV., 193; is made Treasurer of England, 196; keeps Christmas with Queen Isabella at Wallingford, 197.
- Straw, John, one of the rebels executed in Wat Tyler's rebellion, 237.
- Strighul, Edward II. flies from Gloucester to, 195.
- Stuteville, the Lord, present at the siege of Harfleur, 310.
- Sudbury, Simon of, Archbishop of Canterbury, at the treaty of peace at Bruges, 229; is commanded by the Pope to arrest and try Wiclif, 232; crowns Richard II., *ib.*; is killed in Wat Tyler's rebellion, 237.
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- Suffolk, Bishop Grosteste born in, 156.
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Thomas Fitz-Alan, Earl of Arundel, takes part in the death of Archbishop Scrope, 291; marries the natural daughter of the King of Portugal, 293; is sent by Henry IV. to aid the Duke of Burgundy, 300; his sickness at Harfleur, 310.

Thomas Holland, Earl of Kent, one of the accusers of Thomas, Duke of Gloucester, and the Earls of Arundel and Warwick, 264; is made Duke of Surrey, 267; returns with Richard II. from Ireland, on the landing of Henry, Duke of Lancaster, 271; conspires against Henry IV., 275.

Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, "borne down" by the foreign tilers of Piers Gaveston at Wallingford, 175; demands the banishment of Gaveston, 177; becomes Earl of Leicester, Ferrers, Lincoln, and Salisbury, *ib.*; is bid den by Henry Laey, Earl of Lincoln, to follow the advice of Guy, Earl of Warwick, 178; follows Edward II. to Newcastle, and demands the exile of Gaveston, *ib.*; besieges him in Scarborough, and delivers him up to death, *ib.*; Pope John XXII. tries to reconcile Edward II. and, 182; the power of, broken, 183; discovery of a conspiracy against, *ib.*; he withdraws offended from the siege of Berwick, 185; is stirred up against Hugh le Despenser by Humphrey, Earl of Hereford, 187; assembles the Barons at Sherborne, and appeals against him to King Edward II., *ib.*; retreats before the royal army, 189; is taken prisoner at Broughbridge, *ib.*; and executed at Pontefract, 190; execution of one of the household of, *ib.*; blood runs out of his tomb, 219; he is canonized, 253.

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Thomas, Prince, (son of Edward III.,) born at Woodstock, 217: is made Earl of Buckingham by Richard II., 232; is sent to the aid of John de Montfort, into Brittany, 235; ravages the north of France, *ib.*; invades Scotland unsuccessfully, with his brother, John, Duke of Lancaster, 240; is made Duke of Gloucester, 241; Michael de la Pole conspires the death of, 243; determines to punish the profligate Robert de Vere, 245; opposes Richard II. and the influence of De Vere, 247; protests his innocence of treason before Robert de Braybroke, Bishop of London, *ib.*; takes up arms against the King, 248; defeats Robert de Vere, and marches upon London, *ib.*; confers with the King in the Tower, *ib.*; obtains from him promises of redress, 249; Richard II. removes him from his council, 251; he is falsely accused to the King, *ib.*; is sent into Ireland, having been first made Duke of Ireland, 256; the expenses attending his going to France are voted by the Parliament at Westminster, 257; his message to the Parliament convened at London by Edmund, Duke of York, 260; is present at the renewal of the truce at Guines, near Calais, 262; is secretly murdered at Calais, 266; sentence is pronounced against the accusers of, 274.

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Tresilian, Sir Robert, incites Richard II. against the Earls of Arundel, Warwick, Derby, and Nottingham, 245; is appointed by Richard II. to be one of the Judges to consider the Commission of Regency, 246.

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239; is besieged by Charles VI. in Burburgh, *ib.*; is imprisoned at Dover, 249; falls from his horse near Cambridge, and dies, 251.

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Tyrel, Hugh, defends the Castle of the Isle of Man against the French, 232.

Tyrel, Walter, accidentally kills William Rufus in the New Forest, 132.

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- Valence, Aymer de, Earl of Pembroke, drives Bruce into the Isles, 174; is "borne down" by the foreign filters introduced by Gaveston at Wallingford, 175; is appointed to judge Thomas of Lancaster and others, 190; allusion to, 253.
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- Wadhams College, Oxford, built on the site of the Austin Friary, 329.
- Wake, Baldwin, taken at the siege of Northampton, 159.
- , the Lady of, *see* Ely.
- Wakering, John, Bishop of Norwich, his election, 311.
- Wales, given by Brute to Camber, 37; conquered by Edward the Elder, 115; Edward I. invades, 164; drives Llewellyn into Anglesey, with the title of Prince of, 165; and, on his death, takes possession of, 166; disputes among certain Barons in the Marches of, 186; Richard of Bordeaux (II. of England) is made Prince of, 231; Richard II. accompanies Robert de Vere in his flight into, 245; Henry IV. purposes to march into, 283; Henry IV.'s expeditions into, 290, 291.
- Walden, Roger, is appointed to succeed Thomas Arundel in the See of Canterbury, but is shortly after rejected, 265; his death, 293.
- Walkfare, Sir Robert, pillages S. Alban's, 187.
- Wallace, rebellion of William, 173; his execution, *ib.* *See* Errata.
- Wallingford, Piers Gaveston introduces foreign tilters at, 175; Sir Maurice Berkeley and others imprisoned in the Castle of, 189; Queen Isabella holds her Christmas at, 197; conspirators against Henry IV. proceed thither, 275.
- Wallingford, Richard, the astronomer of S. Albans, dies, 204.
- Wallis, William, a monk of Lynn, and Provincial, 370, 371, *note*.
- Walo, the Legate, crowns Henry III. at Gloucester, 149; mediates between Henry III. and Louis VIII., 150.
- Walsingham, the Wiclifites preach against the pilgrimages to, 252.
- Walter, Reynolds, Archbishop of Canterbury, crowns Edward III., 198. *See* Reynolds.
- Waltham, the Abbot of, *see* Hurlstone, William.
- Walworth, William, Mayor of London, kills Wat Tyler, 237.
- Ward, Sir Simon, meets the Earl of Lancaster at Boroughbridge, 189.
- Ware, a priest apprehended at, 278.
- Warrenne and Surrey, John Plantagenet, Earl, swears allegiance to the absent Prince Edward, on the death of Henry III., 162; is "borne down" by the foreign tilters introduced by Piers Gaveston at Wallingford, 175.
- Warwick, founded by Ethelfleda, 115.
- , Guy, Earl of, 178.
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- , Richard Beauchamp, Earl of, a delegate to the Council of Constantinople, 308.
- Waterton, Robert, assists to repulse the Earl of Northumberland, 283.
- Wat Tyler, rebellion of, 237; he is killed by William Walworth, Mayor of London, 237.
- Weather, remarkable inclemency of the, 295.
- Welshe, John, name on the fly-leaf of the MS. of "The Chronicle of England" in the Public Library of Cambridge, xxvi, *note* (°).
- Wells, Hugh, [Hewewelle,] Bishop of Lincoln, death of, 153.
- Wenceslas, 116.
- Wennever, wife of King Arthur, buried at Glastonbury, 141.
- Wessex, kingdom of, 100; Kings of, *ib.*
- Westbroom, Robert, a rebel, 237.
- Westminster, the Sanctuary at, 298.
- , abbot of, William de Colchester, accompanies Richard II. into Ireland 269; is present in the Tower at the resignation of Richard II., 272; is sent as a delegate to the Council of Constance, 308.
- Westminster, Edward the Confessor buried at, 127; the new church at, begun by Henry III., 150, 162; Henry III. marries Eleanor of Provence, at, 154; Henry III. buried in the church of, 162; the heart

- of Henry, son of Richard, King of the Romans, preserved at, 161; the Princess Blanche, daughter of Edward III., is buried at, 209; the Parliament meeting at, ratifies the treaty between Edward III. and the French, 220; Queen Anne of Bohemia, is buried at, 258.
- Westminster Hall built by William Rufus, 132; Richard II. reads his resignation in, 272.
- Westmoreland, *see* Neville, Ralph.
- Westwade, legend of miracles performed at the cross at, 252.
- Wharton, *see* "Anglia Sacra."
- Wibba [Tinla], King of Mercia, 101.
- Wiclif preaches at Oxford, 231; his tenets, *ib.*; is made to abjure them before the Duke of Lancaster, *ib.*; revives the errors of Berenger, 236; dies, 240; the followers of, multiply, 252.
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- Wiltshire, William, Earl of, *see* Scrope.
- Wilforth, William, invades Brittany, 284.
- William I., Duke of Normandy, 112.
- William, Prince, son of Henry I., is drowned on his return from France, 133.
- William, de Corbolio, Archbishop of Canterbury, crowns Stephen, 136.
- William, a child called, murdered by the Jews at Norwich, 154.
- William the Couqueror, (II. of Normandy; I. of England, called the Bastard,) 112; his claim to the English crown, 128; appeals to Pope Alexander II. against Harold, who had seized the throne, 129; invades England, lands at Hastings, and defeats Harold there, *ib.*; is crowned at Westminster, *ib.*; founds Battle Abbey. *ib.*; returns to Normandy, *ib.*; makes Thomas of Bayeux Archbishop of York 130; enters Scotland, and receives homage from Malcolm III., *ib.*; dies, and is buried at Caen, *ib.*; Edward I. claims the homage of the King of Scotland through, 172.
- William II., King of England (called Rufus); his coronation, 130; he confers at Hampton with Robert of Normandy, his elder brother, as to the succession, 131; deceives him by false promises, *ib.*; quarrels with Anselm, Archbishop of Canterbury, *ib.*; builds Westminster Hall, 132; is shot by Walter Tyrrel in the New Forest, *ib.*
- William VI., Count of Holland, visits England, 314.
- William de Middelton, Bishop of Norwich, invites Edward I. to the consecration of the new church, 165.
- William of Wykeham, *see* Wykeham, William of.
- Willoughby, William, Lord, of Eresby, present at the abdication of Richard II., 272.
- Wilton destroyed by the Danes in the time of Ethelred the Unready, 122.
- Winchelsea, the Spanish fleet is defeated at, 214; the Normans pillage, 219.
- Winchelsey, Robert, Archbishop of Canterbury, curses all who uphold Gaveston against the Barons, 175, 176.
- Winchester, Edward the Elder, buried at, 115; Edward the Confessor is crowned at, 127; Council at, in which Archbishop Stigand is deposed, 130; a severe earthquake felt at, 163; Edward III. holds a Parliament at, 199; Edmund of Woodstock is executed at, 200; in a Parliament at, (A.D. 1391,) the expenses of John, Duke of Lancaster, and Thomas, Duke of Gloucester, are voted, 257; King Henry IV. married there, 280.
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- , Henry de Merewell, Bishop of, crowns Edward II., 174.
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- Winchester, College, founded by William of Wykeham, 288.

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—, William de, assists John de Monfort, 235.

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Wolleman, Benedict, a Lollard, hanged at London, 316.

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Woodstock, a madman attempts to kill Henry III. at, 154; Prince Thomas of, is born at, 217.

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